"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today; Sunday fair, warmer; strong west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,490. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. (Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

OUR DUTY TO MOVE FOR PEACE AT ONCE, SAYS JACOB SCHIFF

Declares James M. Beck Was "Unwise" in His Warning Against Such Action.

ADMITS TASK IS DIFFICULT

But Believes America Can End the War and Gain Friendship of the World.

TAFT PRESIDES AT MEETING

English, French, German Statesmen Send Messages Indorsing Aims of League to Enforce Peac..

A suggestion that the League to Enforce Peace be made an instrument for ending the war in Europe was made by Jacob H. Schiff last night at a conference of leaders of the organization which ex-President Taft founded. The banker voiced the opinion that, though the difficulties were great, the United States could, and should, attempt now to bring together the warring nations.

It was announced last night that meetings similar to the gathering here would shortly be held in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and other leading cities with a view to organize public opinion in behalf of the league.

Mr. Schiff took a directly opposite view to that voiced by James M. Beck in a recent speech at the Fifth Avenue Association dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Beck then said peace now would be "premature," and that by trying to force it we should incur the enmity of the Allies as we had already incurred the hatred of the Central Powers. Mr. Schiff, referring to Mr. Beck as an "eminent speaker," called his utterances "unwise." Mr. Beck attended last night's dinner and heard his arguments so characterized.

We would not only be doing our duty, but would gain the friendship of all nations by moving now for peace, Mr. Schiff argued, and would be fulfilling our rôle of 'trustee of the interests of humanity.'"

Further interest was added to the conference by messages of sympathy with the main purposes of the league from Viscount Grey, Premier Briand, and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. The two last named communications were delivered through the embassies of France and Germany, respectively, at Washington. The Grey and Bethmann Hollweg statements, however, made the stipulation that their indorsement of the principles of the league was to be made effective after this war only.

Messages from Statesmen.

The conference took the form of a dinner, and was held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Ex-President Taft, President of the league, presided, and those who spoke were, besides Mr. Schiff, United States Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, who praised the foreign policy of President Wilson; Alton B. Parker, Robert E. Speer, and Finley J. Shepard.

The only decorations in the ballroom were giant American flags suspended from the first galleries on the four sides of the room. There was not an unneutral incident of any kind during the evening, so far as the spoken word or applause was concerned.

The meeting was enthusiastic. If any body present was opposed to the program or the purposes of the league that person remained very quiet, though all shades of beliefs, some who ardently sympathized with the Allies and others who held just as deep a sympathy for the Central Powers, were there.

For instance, there was Mr. Beck, whose speech at the dinner of the Fifth Avenue Association Mr. Schiff referred to; there was Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul General; Lord Aberdeen of Scotland, at one time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and others who are well-wishers of France, England, and their allies. On the other hand, among those who listened and applauded the utterances of the speakers were Herman A. Metz, Bernard Ridder, Captain Ewald Hecker of the German Army, who succeeded L. Dernburg as the representative in this country of the German Red Cross, Dr. Kuno Francke of Harvard, and other prominent men whose sympathies are with the Teutonic nations.

The messages from European statesmen aroused great interest.

From Viscount Grey, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, came this:

"LONDON, Nov. 23.—I think public utterances must have already made it clear that I sincerely desire to see a league of nations formed and made effective to secure the peace of the world after this war is over. I regard this as the best, if not the only, prospect of preserving treaties and of saving the world from aggressive wars in years to come. If there is any doubt about my sentiments in the matter, I hope this telegram in reply to your own will remove it.

GREY."

The German View.

From Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, this letter was received:

German Embassy,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1916.

I am glad to be able to inform you that the Chancellor of the German Empire has authorized me to transmit to you the following extracts of the speech which his Excellency delivered on the 9th inst. before the Committee on Ways and Means of the German Parliament:

"We have never concealed our doubts with regard to the question whether peace could be permanently guaranteed by such international organizations as arbitration courts. I shall, however, at this place, not discuss the theoretical aspects of the problem, but we must now and at the time of the conclusion of peace, from the point of view of facts, define our position with regard to this question. When at and after the end of the war the world will become fully conscious of its horrifying destruction of life and property, then through the whole of mankind will ring a cry for peaceful arrangements and understandings which, as far as lies in human power, shall avoid the return of such a monstrous catastrophe. This cry will be so powerful and so justified that it must lead to some result. Germany will honestly co-operate in the examination of every endeavor to find a practical solution of the question, and will collaborate to make its realization possible. This all the more if the war, as we expect and trust, will create political conditions which do full justice to the free development of all nations, the small ones as well as the great nations. Then it will

Continued on Page 4.

CECIL SAYS PEACE TALK IS WORTH LITTLE NOW

Cites Deportations of Belgians and Sinking of Hospital Ships as Reasons Against It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—At the weekly talk today of Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War, with American newspaper representatives, a question in reference to the "Cosmos" articles in THE NEW YORK TIMES was put to Lord Robert. He replied:

"They look like German proposals for peace, but as long as the deportations from Belgium and the destruction of hospital ships are going on, there is not much use in talking about peace."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Rumors that there was a possibility for definite negotiations toward peace were discounted today by Lord Robert Cecil when he said that "in view of the Belgian deportations and the sinking of hospital ships any talk of peace at the present time must be futile." Lord Robert continued:

"We have not yet had in the case of either the Britannic or the Braemer Castle any official report as to whether the ships were torpedoed or mined, but the proximity of the disasters inevitably leads one to believe that a submarine must have been responsible."

NEW AUSTRIAN ENVOY DELAYED BY ALLIES

Count Tarnowsky, Failing to Obtain Safe Conduct, Appeals to King of Spain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Count Tarnowski, the newly appointed Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, left Sofia Nov. 16 for Vienna. At Budapest he was interviewed and said he would proceed to America as soon as he could, because his Government wished him to take up his new post at the earliest possible moment. His Government, he said, had asked the King of Spain to use his influence with the Entente Powers to obtain safe conduct for him to travel to America.

Ex-Ambassador Dumba has been placed on the retired list.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The State Department has taken it for granted that Count Tarnowski would have diplomatic immunity on his trip to his post here, and should it be denied, a controversy may ensue between this Government and the Entente Powers.

Some time ago the Department notified the British and French Governments that the new Ambassador was expected to sail for the United States on December 16. Technically, it is explained, no request for a safe conduct was included, because none was considered necessary.

Since the notification was sent no reply has reached the department, but a press dispatch from Vienna a week ago announced that a safe conduct for the Ambassador had been obtained through American diplomatic channels, with permission for two persons to accompany him. This dispatch, which it is suggested here may have referred to negotiations carried on by American diplomatic representatives in Europe and not reported to the State Department, added that a change in the permit would be necessary because the Count had decided to bring a retinue of ten persons to the United States.

HEAR TWO SUBMARINES ARE COMING FOR RAID

Rumor in Shipping Circles Here That Exploit of the U-53 Is About to be Repeated.

It became known yesterday that reports had reached the offices of the British, French, and Italian steamship lines in this city that two German submarines had eluded the patrols on the other side of the Atlantic and might arrive off the Ambrose Lightship at any time. They belong to the U-53 class, and the reports said have been sent over by the German Admiralty to raid allied commerce off this coast.

It is expected in British shipping circles that one of the German submarines will cruise near Nantucket, while the other will wait near Sable Island with the object of sinking one of the big transports taking troops from Halifax to England. The Mauretania has been taking sick and wounded Canadians from Liverpool to Halifax, and the Olympic has carried more than 50,000 troops from Canada to Liverpool.

Captains of British and French steamships west-bound have been warned by the British Admiralty, it is said, of U-boats being off the American coast, and are going from 350 to 400 miles out of their course and coming in inside the three-mile limit. The Cunard freighter Velodia arrived yesterday from London after a twenty-four days' voyage, which she usually makes in sixteen days.

PRESIDENT HAS A COLD; CANCELS NEW YORK TRIP

Not Confined to His Room, but Dr. Grayson Vetoes Attendance at Army and Navy Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—It was announced at the White House tonight that because of a bad cold President Wilson had canceled his trip to New York tomorrow to attend the annual Army and Navy football game. This action was taken on the advice of Surgeon Cary T. Grayson of the Navy, the White House physician. Dr. Grayson said the President was not really ill, but it was not wise for a man with a bad cold to take chances.

The President has been kept indoors for several days on account of his cold. He presided at the regular meeting of the Cabinet today, but it was held in his study in the White House and not in the Cabinet room in the Executive Office Building. The President has not kept to his bedroom, but has been going downstairs to his meals and not observing any greater precaution than keeping out of the way of draughts.

Dr. Grayson explained this evening that the President was in shape to go outdoors and there would be no danger in allowing him to play golf, but it would be taking too much of a risk to permit him to make the railroad journey to and from New York and sit for several hours in the cold air while the football game was in progress.

HAVANA-TAMPA-FLORIDA RESORTS.
All-steel Flamingo, 9:15 A. M., 55 minutes quickest to Tampa. Two nights out to Havana. Seaboard Air Line, 1184 B'way.—Advt.

MEXICANS YIELD TO OUR DEMANDS; PROTOCOL SIGNED

Agree That American Soldiers May Go Over the Border in Pursuit of Raiders.

TROOP RECALL CONDITIONAL

Pershing to Return if Native Force Replaces Column and Order Is Maintained.

40 DAYS FOR WITHDRAWAL

Agreement Is Sent to Carranza for Approval, Upon Which Further Negotiations Depend.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 24.—The American-Mexican Joint Commission reached an agreement this afternoon that the United States would withdraw the expeditionary column under General Pershing within the forty days immediately following formal indorsement of the plan by President Wilson and General Carranza, provided conditions in Northern Mexico warrant such action. Should General Carranza refuse to indorse the protocol signed by the commission, the body will be dissolved automatically.

Should conditions be such at the expiration of this time that it is impossible for the troops to be withdrawn, because of the activity of Villa or other marauders, the American troops will proceed to remedy this situation either in co-operation with the Mexican forces or without them. The protection of the border is left "in statu quo," each country having the obligation of suppressing such disorders as may arise.

The United States reserves to itself the privilege of sending its forces into Mexico in pursuit of raiders should this be necessary. This point was not included in the protocol, but was embodied in a supplemental memorandum.

Delay Over One Word.

The agreement is a victory for the American Commissioners. It remains as it was submitted to the Mexican delegates on Monday following a conference between Secretary Franklin K. Lane, Chairman of the American section, and President Wilson. A few changes have been made in the wording of the protocol, chiefly at the suggestion of Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican section. He delayed the signing of the protocol for several days by a discussion of the use of the word "practicable." The expression was employed in connection with the possibility of co-operation between the United States and Carranza forces in maintaining order along the border and in preventing raids and punishing raiders.

In accordance with diplomatic usage, two copies of the protocol were prepared. The Spanish and English versions were placed side by side in parallel columns with the signatures under them. The copy which will be kept by the United States has the signatures as follows: Luis Cabrera, Ignacio Bonillas, Alberto J. Pani, Franklin K. Lane, John R. Mott, and George Gray. The Mexican copy has the same signatures attached, but the American Commissioners signed before the Mexican members. The meeting adjourned to Dec. 8 after the protocol was signed.

Statement by Commission.

The following statement was issued by the commission following the adjournment:

"The commission has come to an agreement as to withdrawal of American troops in Mexico and border control, which is to go by Mr. Pani to Mexico. If it is acceptable the conferences will be resumed within two weeks. The troops are to be withdrawn by General Pershing within forty days of approval of the agreement, but in such manner as will permit the Mexican troops to occupy the evacuated territory, which the Mexicans have agreed to do.

"Should the northern section of Chihuahua be in a state of turmoil such as to threaten our border the American troops may alone or in conjunction with the Mexican troops disperse the marauders and the time for withdrawal shall be extended by the time necessary for such work. The Mexican commander is to have control of the plan by which occupation of Northern Chihuahua is effected, and General Pershing is to have control of the plan of withdrawal and the right to use the railroad to Juarez if he so desires.

"The commission found it impracticable to arrange a plan of joint border control through a common military force, and abandoned the idea of a border zone, which has been so much discussed. It is, however, left to the commanders of both nations on the border to enter into such arrangements for co-operation against marauders whenever it is practicable.

"The agreement distinctly states that each side is to care for its own side of the border, but that this shall not preclude co-operation between the two forces to preserve peace upon the border.

Right to Pursue Raiders.

"The American Commissioners told their Mexican colleagues that as a matter of national necessity the policy of this Government must be to reserve the right to pursue marauders coming from Mexico into the United States so long as conditions in northern Mexico are in their present abnormal condition. Such pursuit is not, however, to be regarded by Mexico as in any way hostile to the Carranza Government, for these marauders are our common enemies.

"The correspondence between the two State Departments under which the commission was created requires the latter to deal not only with withdrawal of troops, but also with all other questions affecting the two countries, chief of which may be said to be the protection of the lives and property of all foreigners in Mexico. The American commissioners have not only pressed for the consideration of this matter, but for a number of others such as the establishment of an international claims commission and the restoration of health conditions in Mexico, where typhus is making headway and death by starva-

Continued on Page 5.

A BREAKFAST YOU'LL RELISH.
Some Baked Deerfoot Farm Sausage with buckwheat cakes. Just great! Order the genuine.—Advt.

Second Hospital Ship Sunk in Aegean Sea; Turks May Have Sunk the Britannic

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The British hospital ship, Braemar Castle, of 6,280 gross tons, bound from Saloniki to Malta with wounded, has been mined or torpedoed in the Aegean Sea, it was officially announced today. All except one on board were saved. The disaster occurred in the Mykoni Channel.

A Reuter dispatch from Athens says the Braemer Castle was torpedoed.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says:

"According to an official Berlin telegram the German Admiral denies that a German submarine sank the British hospital ship Britannic.

"The vessel is believed to have been sunk by one of the Turkish submarines recently sold by Germany to the Turkish Admiralty."

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The Chief of the Naval Staff announces that the British hospital ship Britannic was not sunk by a German submarine.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A virtual disavowal that a German submarine had anything to do with the sinking of the British hospital ship Britannic in the Aegean Sea is contained in a wireless dispatch received today from Berlin, which reads as follows:

"According to the reports so far at hand the Britannic was proceeding from England to Saloniki. For a journey in this direction the large number of persons on board was extraordinarily striking and justifies a strong suspicion of the misuse of a hospital ship for transport purposes. Inasmuch as the ship bore the distinguishing marks of a hospital ship, in accordance with regulations, there can naturally be no question of a German submarine in connection with the sinking."

With reference to this statement the Admiralty announces that the total number on board the vessel has now been ascertained accurately. The Britannic, the Admiralty says, had on board 1,125 persons, of whom 625 belonged to the crew and 500 belonged to the medical staff of the various Royal Army Medical Corps ranks and ratings, including 76 nurses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Athens, dated Thursday, says of the Britannic:

"The ship, it is stated, was struck well forward on the starboard side, the hatches of No. 2 hold being blown fifty feet up into the air and the decks covered with splinters.

"Two of the survivors state that they saw the wake of two torpedoes and the skipper has given out that he is convinced that the ship, which conformed to all the regulations applying to hospital vessels, was torpedoed.

"It is reported that a German submarine a few days ago visited Larium on the mainland opposite the Island of Kea, and that an officer went ashore and took aboard a woman, who is believed to have been concerned in supplying the German submarines."

Mykoni is an island in the Aegean Sea, about 100 miles from Piraeus, the port of Athens. A comparatively narrow passage separates Mykoni from the island of Tino, to the northwest.

It was said at the White Star Line offices last night that the sinking of the Braemer Castle at a point comparatively close to the spot where the Britannic went down probably strengthened the opinion in London that both steamers might have been torpedoed. White Star officials said they had received no information concerning the sinking of the Britannic beyond the cable message Thursday from the main offices of the company in London stating that the vessel had been sunk by a mine. Reports that Thursday's message had come from the British Admiralty were said to be erroneous.

FARMERS EXPLAIN HIGH FOOD PRICES

National Grange Blames Poor Crops and the City Man's Kitchenette.

ASSAILS PRODUCE GAMBLING

Declares That Agriculturists Themselves Suffer, and Says Trusts Have Limited Production.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—In defense of the farmer the National Grange, in annual session here, issued a statement tonight analyzing the high cost of living and attributing the rising prices of farm products to poor crops and the increasing cost of what the farmer has to buy.

If any embargoes are to be placed to help the situation, the statement says, they should be on manufactured products, particularly munitions of war. Prohibition of gambling in foodstuffs and provision for more storage houses under control or the farmers themselves also are suggested.

The statement, drafted by a special committee under instructions from the Grange, is as follows:

"There has been considerable agitation in the newspapers and magazines throughout the country in regard to the high cost of living, and many untrue and unjustifiable statements have been made with reference to the responsibility of the farmer in regard to the matter.

"Therefore, in order that the consuming public may have some of the facts pertaining thereto, your committee submits the following statement:

"In many countries with cheap labor and high-priced lands the yield per acre exceeds that of the United States. The American farmer, with cheap lands and high-priced labor, produces many times as much per man as does the farmer of any country in the world.

Causes of High Prices.

"The high price of farm products is due to several causes. Some of the more important ones are: The climatic conditions in this country during the past year were, perhaps, one of the leading causes of crop shortage. A long, cold, wet Spring, followed by very hot, dry weather, extending over a larger area of country than is usually the case, reduced acreage and yield to a more marked degree than has been the case for any previous year. For example, the wheat in the Northwest was a crop failure; the corn crop was in many sections a partial failure, as well as the potato and vegetable crops.

"It must be borne in mind that the high prices have struck the farmer in whatever he buys as much as it has the city consumer. Farm labor is scarcer and higher than ever before in this country. Everything the farmer buys, whether machinery, fertilizer, fencing, clothing, or the necessaries of life, has increased in price by leaps and bounds. This is also true of taxation, the increase being in many sections 50 per cent. or more during the last five years.

"In short, everything the farmer needed was produced on his farm or in his immediate neighborhood. This is all changed, and the farmer of today is the largest consumer of manufactured products, even, in too many cases, buying his meats and flour.

Changed Methods of Living.

"Our city cousins have changed their method of living quite as much as we have. Instead of buying in quantities, as formerly, they live in cramped quarters, with a kitchenette 6 by 8, and buy in very small quantities, or live out of cartons and cans, and in many cases with little regard to home economics. With the present complicated expensive methods of distribution, which is not the fault of the farmer.

"The fact that nearly one-half of the civilized world has left the field of production and entered upon the work of destruction has increased the demand for all kinds of products and goods. We believe that prices will be higher for several years, especially for manufactured goods.

"As to the products of the farm, the fixing of prices is mainly by the law of supply and demand in the markets of the world. The farmer competes with the cheapest paid labor on earth. When he sells some of his products, as he did only a few years ago, at less than cost, he gets no redress no reduction in taxes nor in anything he buys, and it would be very unfair when he is getting a fair price for some of his products to place an embargo on what he produces to lower the price and ultimately reduce the supply. So that an embargo on wheat and other cereals would in the long run mean decreased acreage. But if embargoes are to be placed to help the situation they should be on manufactured goods, particularly munitions of war. This would give the farmer more laborers and reduce the prices of what he buys.

"We believe that in some instances production has been restricted by trusts and monopolies. This is particularly true of the meat situation, as many of the villages, towns, and cities in many sections are not permitted to kill their own meats because of the unfair competition from the packing interests. We further believe that, while the crops have been short, yet there is plenty for all in this country, and some to sell. But at the same time economy should be practiced along all lines.

"The high price of potatoes and vege-

Continued on Page 7.

PUT BIG BOY IN CELL TO GET DYE SECRETS

Capitalists Charge Theft of Apparatus, but Really Want Formulas Rated Worth Millions.

POLICE FIND HIS FEET FIRST

Later Sleuths Come Upon Six Feet Two of Slim Legs and Body, Then a Lot of Gold and Platinum.

Henry Clay Arbutle, 19 years old, who holds the secret upon which the prospects of the International Dye Company of Milwaukee hang, was arrested last night in front of the Hotel Knickerbocker, Forty-second Street and Broadway. The police of the country had been looking for him since last Saturday, when he disappeared from Milwaukee, taking with him the formulas and the hopes of the dye corporation, which planned to manufacture dyes as good as those made in Germany. They are his own formulas, and he was locked up at Police Headquarters, charged specifically with the theft of platinum and chemicals worth $10,000, which he had been using in his experimental work in Milwaukee.

Dispatches from Milwaukee last night said it wasn't the platinum and it wasn't Arbutle that William Oesterreich, President of the International Dye Company wanted too much to get back as the secret on the basis of which he had formed the dye corporation. Arbutle was getting $10,000 a year, and had a promise of big bonuses if the dye corporation made money.

Little is known in Milwaukee of the young genius, except that several months ago he went from business man to business man trying to interest them in a dye process by which he said dyes could be made as good as any in the world and at a low cost. Finally he interested Mr. Oesterreich and several others and the dye concern was organized. Arbutle got the first installment of his $10,000 salary, a lot of expensive apparatus, and was put to work.

Last Saturday he failed to show up at the dye works. A search showed that a large part of the apparatus with which he had been working had disappeared. A country-wide alarm was sent out for his arrest.

The arrest last night was made by Detectives Laukman and Gorevan of the First Branch Detective Bureau, who picked up Arbutle on a description sent to the New York Police Department by Chief Janssen of Milwaukee. This description said that Arbutle was six feet one inch in height, very slim, and had big feet.

The detectives said after the arrest that Arbutle told them he had left Milwaukee because he wished to develop his dye secret alone. They said he told them he left Milwaukee in his automobile at noon on Saturday going to Chicago. Arbutle was quoted as saying that after he had had a smash in his auto, he sold the machine, and left Chicago for New York on the Twentieth Century Limited on Tuesday, arriving here the next day.

The detectives said they went with Arbutle last night to 222 Madison Avenue, where he had a furnished room. There, they said, they found platinum and gold worth $6,000. There were fifty small pieces of the precious metal, they said, a number of platinum cups, a coil of platinum wire, and several sheets of the metal. There was also a sheet of 24-carat gold. A quantity of chemicals was also found in the room, including a six-ounce bottle of gold sodium, said to be worth $75, and a one-half-ounce bottle of gold chloride, said to be worth $20. The police said that Arbutle had three $100 bills and eight $1 bills, and a check for $1,464.64, made payable to "Martin ... Hendricks," drawn on the Market and Fulton National Bank, and signed by the Charles S. Platt Company, by H. W. Holton, and marked certified by G. H. Niehmeyer.

The detectives said this was in payment for fifteen ounces of platinum, worth about $98 an ounce. The Platt Company is a refining firm at 29 Gold Street. Mr. Niehmeyer is its Secretary. The police said the prisoner had disposed of seventeen ounces more of platinum to another firm, the name of which they refused to make public. The police said that Arbutle told that he was one-third owner of the dye plant. He gave his Milwaukee address as 164 Farwell Avenue.

NO NEW YEAR'S EVE LICENSE

State Commissioner Interprets Sunday Excise Law.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—George E. Green, State Commissioner of Excise, announced a ruling today that no New Year's all-night licenses can be issued legally to grant any privileges between midnight Saturday and 1 A. M., Tuesday, Jan. 2, in first and second class cities, or from midnight, Saturday to midnight Monday, in cities of the third class.

"The intent of the law seems to be to aid in preserving the well-known features of the American Sunday by making it illegal to sell or give away spirituous or malt liquors on that day," the statement says.

RUSSIAN PEOPLE WIN VICTORY IN FALL OF PREMIER

Stuermer, Reactionary Leader, Forced to Give Place to Trepoff, a Progressive.

TALK OF PEACE SILENCED

Rumor Made Retiring Minister Director of Negotiations with Germany.

DRAMATIC CRISIS IN DUMA

Public Opinion, for First Time in History, Compels Government to Do Its Bidding.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24.—Alexander Trepoff, Minister of Ways and Communications, has been appointed Premier to succeed M. Stürmer, who by an imperial ukase has been appointed Grand Chamberlain of the Imperial Court, retaining his functions as a member of the Council of the Empire.

The Council of the Empire has been adjourned by imperial ukase until Dec. 2.

The resignation of M. Stürmer as Premier and Foreign Minister had long been accepted as an inevitable outcome of the struggle between the present Cabinet and the Duma. It caused no more than mild surprise, and this was due less to the event itself than the rapidity with which the situation matured since the definite break between the Duma and the Government.

It is almost impossible to overestimate not only the political but the national significance of the Duma victory, since for the first time in history Russian public opinion is considered to have triumphed over influences which were regarded as antagonistic to good government.

M. Trepoff's appointment to the post of Prime Minister is greeted with satisfaction by the newspapers, which, however, express the opinion that this is only the first step taken toward carrying out the program which is dictated by present political necessities. According to the Retch, the resignation of M. Stürmer is the first occasion in the course of Russia's constitutional history which clearly establishes between the Government and the majority the voice of the Duma.

"The Duma," says the Retch, "has accomplished its first object, but it does not necessarily follow that the rest of the program will be executed. The changes in the cabinet desired by the majority in the Duma have not been fully carried out. Only the chief figure has been put aside. Further changes must follow, the most important of which is the dismissal of the Minister of the Interior, and the appointment of a proper person as Foreign Minister."

Other newspapers in expressing the same views, although in modified form, say that the conflict has not yet ended and that considerable difference still exists between what has been accomplished and what is desired.

The ukase suspending the Duma until Dec. 2 is considered to have been due to the necessity of the new Prime Minister forming a new program and to the advisability of giving opportunity for conferences between the Government and Duma leaders in order that a full understanding may be reached before the next meeting of the Duma.

M. Trepoff belongs to the Conservative group. He has held prominent court positions and assisted in conferences under imperial direction to consider changes in the Duma and the Imperial Council in 1915. In 1914 he was made a member of the Imperial Council. Since 1915 M. Trepoff has been Minister of Ways and Communications. Recently he was appointed Secretary of State to the Emperor.

The Dramatic Scene in the Duma.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 25.—The Daily Chronicle says Premier Stürmer's fall will be hailed as a great political event in Russia.

"There can be little doubt," the paper adds, "that in the general view he stood for the forces with which the Duma and, as a recent demonstration has shown, the fighting forces had been at loggerheads. This change of Premierships is the last of a series of dramatic events. When the Duma reassembled last week there was no Ministerial statement, although the enemy proclamation of a new kingdom of Poland would seem to have made the usual Ministerial declaration of policy more than usually desirable, quite apart from the necessity of contradicting the sinister and unfounded rumors then current of negotiations for a separate peace. Instead of that, the Ministers left the house immediately after prayers, but it was remarked that the Minister of War remained.

"The speeches in debate were all hostile to the Government, that of the Liberal leader was of such a character that it had to be severely censored in the report. Then followed the dramatic episode. The Ministers of War and Marine rose, one after the other, and declared that Russia would fight to the end; there would be no separate peace. Within the Duma and in the lobbies these announcements created an indescribable scene of enthusiasm. The fighting services—the army and navy—were shown to be at one with the Duma in its determination to fight to a victorious finish and its demand for a more efficient conduct of the war.

"After this demonstration Stürmer's tenure of office could hardly have been long. His removal from office is complete, and it is striking proof that the Czar, too, is with the Duma, the army, and the nation."

VICTORY FOR ALLIED CAUSE.

Trepoff, New Premier, Known as a Progressive and Reformer.

Sufficient information has come out of Russia in the last few months to show that the surrender of the Premiership and the portfolio of Foreign Affairs by M. Sturmer is a great victory for the Allies as well as for Russian Liberals. For Trepoff, the new Premier, although the son of the hated reactionary despot, General Trepoff, sometime Governor General of St. Petersburg, is a progressive and reformer,

Continued on Page 2.

SARRAIL MAY OUST GREEKS BY FORCE

Royalist Troops Reject Demand of Allies for Evacuation of Katerina.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Greek royalist troops have refused to evacuate Katerina, as demanded by the Entente authorities, and General Sarrail, in command of the Entente forces, has warned the Government at Athens that unless an order for immediate evacuation is given he will proceed to use force, says an Exchange Telegraph Company's dispatch from Athens today.

BERLIN, Nov. 24. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Commenting on the expulsion of the Ministers of the Central Powers from Greece, the Berliner Tageblatt is quoted by the Overseas News Agency as saying:

"Thus a situation is created which otherwise would be possible only in an enemy's land or in case of a rupture of diplomatic relations. The Entente cares not the least for the law of nations or the international customs of the civilized world or for the good-will of neutral States. The creation of guarantees against the brutalization of neutrals belongs to the league of nations, still sleeping in the lap of the future. Open violence, like a declaration of war, would have been a noble and courageous act in comparison to what happened in Greece; but such action would have necessitated sacrifices, and the Entente means to sacrifice Greece to its ambitions."

WOULD STOP MONEY AID TO TEUTONIC POWERS

Official British Statement Explains Wide Scope of Proclamation on Securities.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The royal proclamation of yesterday, making all financial instruments contraband, it is explained officially, is an amendment of the one issued in April.

In order to introduce absolute certainty into neutral financial operations, it is stated, the Entente Governments frankly intend to prevent, if possible, every transaction calculated to assist the Teutonic Allies to prosecute belligerent operations in any part of the world.

Hitherto, it is asserted, there have been attempts by the Central Powers to evade the terms of the previous proclamation. The new declaration defines the intentions of the Entente Governments more clearly and states frankly to the neutral world that they purpose to try every means to prevent any neutral from giving financial aid to the Entente's opponents. The official statement adds:

"Money in the long run wins wars, and no one who realizes the power of money can regard our action as either illegitimate or unnecessary. To give one indication of the vast importance of this question, it is calculated roughly that since the Allies began examining mails to neutrals contiguous to Germany they have stopped about £50,000,000, which were going to banks or persons in enemy countries, and included large numbers of subscriptions to enemy war loans.

"If instruments of any kind whatever, having the object of transferring such vast quantities of money to the enemy, are not to be regarded as contraband, it is impossible to concede what can properly be so regarded."

BELGIAN CONCESSIONS URGED ON CHANCELLOR

Secretary Grew and Spanish Ambassador Confer With Bethmann Hollweg.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (via London, Nov. 24.)—Secretary Joseph C. Grew of the United States Embassy had an hour's interview yesterday afternoon with Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg regarding the Belgian labor problem. He laid before the Chancellor, informally and unofficially, suggestions for a certain amelioration of the compulsory employment of Belgian workman as concessions to Belgian national feelings and neutral public opinion. Details of the conversation are regarded for the present as confidential.

The Spanish Ambassador, as the official representative of Belgian interests, also had a conference with the Chancellor on the same subject.

3,219,000 WOMEN AT WORK IN ENGLAND

Employed Outside Their Homes in Many Pursuits—766,000 Have Replaced Men.

LONDON, Nov. 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The saying that woman's place is in the home has little application in war time. There are now in the British Isles 3,219,000 women employed outside their own homes. During the first two years of war the increase of women workers exclusive of purely feminine occupations, was 953,000. Of these 766,000 directly replaced male labor. In other words, more than three-quarters of a million women left their homes to release that number of men for military service. In most instances the women went into the munition plants, where a considerable number of them have given up their lives in "doing their bit."

The number of women employed in railway work has increased more than 200 per cent. There are women ticket collectors, porters, engine cleaners, and workshop laborers. In Glasgow and some other cities women are being tried out as tram drivers or motorwomen.

The number of women recruited to industrial occupations between July, 1914, and July, 1916, was 382,000. Of this number 253,000 directly replaced men in commercial occupations the increase in women workers was 198,000. The increase of women workers in hotels and places of entertainment is only 19,000.

In agriculture 66,000 more women are working steadily today than in July 1914. In 1914 there were only 2,000 women employed in Government arsenals and dockyards. Now there are over 19,000. The English breweries formerly employed 8,000 women. Now they have 18,000.

PINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS
Now open. Inquire Seaboard Air Line, 1184 B'way.—Advt.

TEUTONS CAPTURE TURNU-SEVERIN AND ORSOVA

Also Move East and Reach the Alt River, in Western Wallachia.

TROOPS CROSS THE DANUBE

Berlin Reports Landing at Several Places of Detachments from Mackensen's Army.

FALL BACK IN DOBRUDJA

Rumanian-Russian Army There Sweeps Invaders Back in New Offensive and Takes Five Villages.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—(By Wireless to Sayville.)—General von Falkenhayn's troops are following in close touch the defeated Rumanians, who continue to fall back to positions along the Alt River. This stream constitutes a really formidable military obstacle. The swift mountain torrent in the upper reaches broadens out with many arms on the plain. The bridge at Slatina is over 400 yards long. The Rumanians in this region are concentrating for their new line of defense. They were hampered yesterday by airplane attacks along the railroad to Bucharest, the results of which could be clearly observed.

The Austro-Germans have captured Turnu-Severin, on the Danube, and with the elimination also of Rumanian Orsova the Rumanians as a fighting force appear to be cut off on all sides. This force now seemingly has no alternative except to retreat into the adjoining mountains.

Moreover, the War Office announced tonight that army groups of Field Marshal von Mackensen in Dobrudja have crossed the Danube in several places.

Following is the text of an official report issued earlier in the day:

Front of Archduke Joseph—On the Wallachian Plain the troops of General von Falkennayn are approaching the Alt, in the western corner of Rumania hostile resistance has been broken. Orsova and Turnu-Severin have been captured.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—On the right wing in Dobrudja Russian forces were thrown back, and advanced positions before our line by Bulgarian troops. At other points the opposing troops are in contact. Engagements occurred on the Danube.

Offensive Started in Moldavia.

While the advance of the German and Austro-Hungarian armies in Western Wallachia shows their pushing force is unbroken, says the Overseas News Agency, the Teutonic allies at the same time have started an offensive in the northern Carpathians of Moldavia. Combats over the last piece of Hungarian soil held by the Russians near Tulghes Pass developed into an extensive mountain battle. On this sector of the front the advance of the army of General von Arz, which had pushed the Rumanians back, had come to a standstill.

The point of approach was strongly fortified for defense and was attacked first by the Rumanians and then by the Russians, the latter of whom devoted especial attention to this sector. At a distance of only fifty kilometers Gyimes Pass, and further southward, Uza, Ocna and Oltez passes, gave open outlets to Moldavia. Consequently the Russians continued to concentrate their reserves and attacked at intervals becoming shorter and shorter. From Nov. 4 to 6 they could obtain only temporary and small advantages by disregarding the sacrifice of men.

On Nov. 10 the allied troops (Teutonic) attacked and in one day reconquered the whole terrain. Then the allies (Teutonic) continued their offensive. Mountains of considerable height made their advance difficult, but the Teutonic troops in twenty-four hours overcame all obstacles and reached the mountain village of Tulghes.

The Russian line, which until then ran from west to east, was forced into a northern-southern direction. This change, which tactically was most important, was the first success, and it was immediately extended. The greatest difficulty was yet to be overcome. Abrupt mountains, some rising to a height of 3,600 feet, must be taken and the attack carried far into the Putna Valley and beyond it.

On Nov. 12 the valley was crossed. This success in the centre was immediately felt on the wings. On the right wing, the Austro-Hungarian troops advanced against Bekas Pass, which made necessary a Russian retreat in the Zarsoulin-Saca Valley. Nearly simultaneously Hungarian troops cut the Russian communications by the conquest of Salamonpaka.

The Russians therefore could no longer move their troops between Bekas and Tulghes Passes. The allied troops were then standing near the Rugyes Plateau, 1,500 meters high, the possession of which, says the Overseas News Agency, will decide the fate of the last angle of Transylvania held by the Russians.

Orders have been issued to the Austro-German forces to hold to strict responsibility civilians engaging in francs-tireur warfare, and also the local authorities. It is declared officially that transport columns have been attacked from ambush repeatedly by civilians, and that the transport guards and teamsters have been compelled to fight off organized attacks. The Rumanian civilians are by nature peaceful, and the German view is that responsibility for irregular warfare must be sought among authorities who incite the people to resistance.

Mackensen Driven Back.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Russo-Rumanian forces in Dobrudja have assumed the offensive, and advancing along the entire front have captured five villages fifteen miles north of the Cernavoda-Constanza Railroad line and crossed the Kartal River, it is announ

which is on the railroad leading northward to the capital, was made by Mackensen's forces.

A Rome dispatch to the Wireless Press says all the bridges across the Danube have been destroyed and that an overflow of the Danube is threatened, and the population of Dobrudja is runing short of food.

According to a telegram from the Rumanian front to the Cologne Volkszeitung dated Wednesday, Nov. 22, and received via Amsterdam, the Rumanian battalions at Orsova, cut off from retreat to Craiova, constitute comparatively a small force.

Following is the official statement issued from Bucharest:

On the Moldavian front there was no change. In the region of Dragoslavele there was a listless artillery bombardment. In the Alt Valley also artillery fighting occurred on our right wing and centre. On the left the enemy made a violent attack.

In the Oltenie Valley our troops, under pressure of superior enemy forces, have withdrawn on the left bank of the Oltetz River.

Along the Danube infantry firing occurred, with active artillery operations. We captured an enemy airplane between Calafat and Tjiu. In the neighborhood of Zimnitza there was a violent artillery bombardment, the enemy attempting to disembark.

In Dobrudja we advanced on the whole front, especially in the centre and on the left wing, where we occupied Gelengio, Bazarlia, Ester, Palazulmie, and Tachaul.

The Petrograd official bulletin reads:

In Transylvania, in the region northeast of Turnu-Severin, small Rumanian detachments attacked the enemy forces and dispersed them, capturing three cannon.

In Dobrudja we made a further advance southward, reaching Lake Tashaul on our left flank. At places we have crossed the Kartal River.

Joseph Replaces Charles at Front.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, Nov. 24.)—Archduke Joseph, holding the rank of Colonel General in the Austrian Army, has assumed command of the section of the eastern battle front formerly commanded by the new Emperor Charles. Joseph is called the "Hungarian Archduke," having chosen Hungary as his residence. Heretofore he has commanded an army corps with success.

Archduke Joseph should not be confused with Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, who formerly commanded an army in Volhynia.

Archduke Joseph, the new commander of the southern section of the eastern front, was born at Alcsuth in 1872. In 1893 he married, at Munich, Princess Augustine of Bavaria. Until recently he was commander of the Austrian Seventh Army Corps.

FEAR FOR RUMANIA.

London Critics Think Alt Position May Be Turned by Crossing Danube

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 25.—The position of Rumania is far from accurately known here, but the Austro-German claims that they have occupied Orsova and Turnu-Severin and crossed the Danube at several points are featured in the morning newspapers as forming an unpleasant situation which at least one of them, The Daily Mail, regards as critical.

An invasion across the Danube, if not checked, would, it is contended, result in turning the line of the Alt River, where it was expected the Rumanians would make a determined stand. This line, being unusually strong, it was supposed the Rumanians could hold against prolonged attack. Whether they are actually standing there is unknown, but it is noteworthy that the Teutons claim to have reached the line.

There is still no news of what happened to the defenders of Orsova and Turnu-Severin, but it is assumed that the main body retired hastily, hoping to make secure its retreat between Craiova and the Danube.

Nothing has been learned concerning the measures of the Russians to help the Rumanians. The Times says the persistent Russian silence regarding their movements on the Rumanian front is more significant than the recent silence of Bucharest.

Opinions here differ as to the extent to which the Germans will benefit as regards grain supplies by overrunning Southwestern Rumania. On the one hand it is considered most important for the invaders, but on the other hand it is declared that it is a popular mistake to suppose that they will get vast stores of cereals, as the country, although rich agriculturally, is not a granary and most of the harvest was gathered and sent weeks ago to Galatz and Braila. The maize harvest, however, has not been finished, and part of this crop might fall into Austro-German hands.

SERBS WREST FROM FOE TWO MORE VILLAGES

Italians Continue Advance West of Monastir—Germano-Bulgar Army Losing Heavily.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Continuing their advance in the mountains to the northeast of Monastir, the Serbs have captured the village of Rapesh, which their advance guards occupied a few days ago but had been compelled to evacuate. They have also taken Budimirtse. To the west of Monastir the Italians have reached Nijipole. The British War Office reports that on the Struma front enemy patrols were driven back and that on the Doiran front British airplanes successfully bombed and damaged the enemy lines.

The text of the official statement today, as received here from Saloniki, reads:

Yesterday we continued our advance northward despite the violent resistance of the enemy. We captured the village of Rapesh, near the eastern Cerna, sixteen miles northeast of Monastir.)

North of Sahudel we have beaten the Germans and forced them to flee. A number of German and Bulgarian prisoners and important booty have fallen into our hands. In the retreat the enemy abandoned food depots, engineering implements, and other material.

Following is the statement issued by French Army Headquarters:

On the right bank of the River Cerna Serbian forces occupied the village of Budimirtse. Violent counterattacks directed against this position by the enemy resulted in complete failure.

To the north and to the east of Monastir the fighting is going on with ferocity. Troops of the Allies have made progress and have inflicted heavy losses upon the Germano-Bulgarian forces which endeavored energetically to oppose their advance.

To the west of Monastir Italian troops, continuing their forward march, have advanced as far as Nijipole and taken some prisoners.

BERLIN, Nov. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Local attacks have been made by Entente forces on the Germano-Bulgarian lines in the Monastir region on the Macedonian front, but without success, the War Office announced today. The statement is appended:

Macedonian Front.—Between Presba Lake and the Cerna there was renewed heavy artillery firing. Local advances by the enemy northwest of Monastir and near Makovo failed.

SOFIA, Nov. 23, (via London, Nov. 24.)—Heavy fighting in the Lake Presba region, on Lake Macedonian front west of the Monastir district, is reported in today's official statement by the War Office, which says:

Between Lakes Ochride and Presba, after a short engagement, the enemy retired southward. An enemy attack east of Lake Presba failed. Height of No. 1,050 east of Paralovo, was unsuccessfully attacked by the enemy, who met with heavy losses. In the vicinity of Budimirtse we occupied enemy trenches.

In the remainder of the front nothing of importance occurred.

ALLIED AIRMEN FIGHT SCORES OF BATTLES

French Aviators Deliver 40 Attacks in One Day and British Fliers Are Likewise Busy.

3 GERMAN MACHINES LOST

erlin, Puzzled by Slackening of Allied Operations, Thinks a New Stroke Is Preparing.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Aerial combats, equent and costly of life, have been e conspicuous features of the operaons on the western front in the last irty-six hours.

Forty attacks by French aviators are ronicled by the afternoon bulletin from aris, which also tells of a successful r battle waged by three British aeroanes in Lorraine. Six German maines were brought down in these enounters, it is said.

Disasters to two more German maines are described in the night Paris ulletin, one of them being felled by a rench long-range gun near Berry-au-ac.

Tonight's communication from the ritish headquarters in France adds an ccount of an air fight in which twelve ritish aeroplanes fought and dispersed German squadron of twenty machines, estroying one of them and damaging hers. Four other German aircraft ere brought down in other battles, hile three British machines are reportd missing.

Other operations on this front have een comparatively unimportant, judging from the official bulletins from the llied capitals. Artillery duels at a few oints and some night trench raids by he British comprised the only activity. The day bulletin of the French War ffice reads:

On the Somme front there has been a fairly spirited bombardment in the region of Sailly-Saillisel and at the sugar works of Ablaincourt.

In Alsace a surprise attack delivered by us upon a German trench at Hilsenfurst, to the southeast of Metzeral, resulted in our bringing back some prisoners. We sustained no losses.

The night passed quietly elsewhere along the front.

During the day of Nov. 23 in Lorraine three British airplanes engaged several German machines in combats. One enemy airplane was brought down in the forest of Gremecey. During the same day on the Somme front French aviators delivered no less than forty aerial attacks, in the course of which five enemy machines were brought to the ground. Sergeant Flachaire brought down his sixth enemy machine at a point near Manacourt and Lieutenant Doulin gained a victory over his tenth German airplane at a point to the south of Vaux Wood.

It has been confirmed that during the day of Nov. 22 Sub-Lieutenant George Guynemer brought down two enemy airplanes in the region of Falvy. This brings to twenty-three the number of machines brought to earth by this pilot.

Six of our airplanes have thrown down fifteen shells of 120 millimeters upon the town of Bruyères. Another unit of one of our squadrons has bombarded the aviation ground at Grivelles. Between 8:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. 171 shells of 120 millimeters were dropped at this point.

During the night of Nov. 23-24 four French aviators bombarded the blast furnaces and factories at Völklingen, on the River Sarre. During this expedition twelve shells of 120 millimeters and twelve of 155 millimeters were thrown down. They all apparently were well aimed. Our aviators returned without accident.

Tonight's Paris War Office communication says:

Quiet prevailed today on the whole front.

A long-range gun fired three heavy calibre shells in the direction of Nancy.

Aviation: Yesterday, in the afternoon, our anti-aircraft guns brought down a German airplane. The machine fell to the north of Berry-au-Bac. The same day Quartermaster Viallet brought down his sixth airplane, near Moislains, in the Somme region.

The British official communication, issued this evening, says:

During the day hostile artillery has been active against our front in the neighborhood of Les Boeufs and Beaucourt and on both sides of La Bassée Canal.

Enemy infantry south of Pulsieux was dispersed by our artillery fire.

Yesterday much successful work was accomplished by our aircraft. Twelve of our machines encountered an enemy formation of twenty airplanes. As a result of a fight, the hostile formation was dispersed. One of the enemy machines was destroyed and several others were driven down, damaged. All our machines returned safely.

In other fights in the air four of the enemy's airplanes were destroyed. Three of our machines are missing.

The official statement issued by the British War Office today says:

Last night we raided enemy trenches southeast of Grenay and in the Festubert and Bois Grenier sections.

Otherwise there were no events of importance.

The Belgian communication says:

In the forencon of the 24th a violent duel between field and trench artillery took place in the region of Dixmude. Our batteries gained the upper hand and the engagement terminated toward noon.

BERLIN, Nov. 24, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—Heavy firing began north of the Ancre yesterday afternoon, the War Office states today, and subsequently the British made several attacks, but were unable to reach the German positions. The bulletin reads:

Army of Field Marshal Duke Albrecht of Württemberg. In the Ypres and Wytschaete salients firing activity was temporarily revived.

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In the afternoon a strong fire was opened north of the Ancre, extending also to the southern bank. Several attacks were made by the British, but nowhere did they reach our position. The attacks for the most part broke down with heavy losses under our curtain of fire.

During the favorable weather prevailing the artillery duel was violent at St. Pierre Vaast Wood and to the south of the Somme and in the Chaulnes district.

The pause in heavy operations on the western front, reported in the last three days, is interpreted here as meaning that the Winter quiet has set in, or the Entente is waiting to gather breath for renewal of the offensive.

The Lokal-Anzeiger's correspondent, telegraphing from German Great Headquarters, says that the latter is probably the case, and that the Entente forces are apparently girding themselves for renewed exertions. The correspondent adds that they will find the Germans prepared "both on the Somme and elsewhere."

FREYBERG LED BLUEJACKETS.

He Was Four Times Wounded in the Attack on Beaucourt.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The commander of the British naval battalion which captured Beaucourt, north of the Ancre, in a daring dash on Nov. 13, as recently related in dispatches from the front, was Bernard Cecil Freyberg, Lieutenant Commander in the Royal Navy, according to The Evening Standard.

Freyberg, who is 27 years of age, served with distinction on the Gallipoli Peninsula, where he was wounded and won the Distinguished Service Order. He was four times wounded during the Beaucourt exploit.

LOST.
See advertisements on last page.—Advt.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The situation in Rumania has not, to judge from the scant official reports which have come in relative to the fighting in this region, changed very much since yesterday. The only advantages claimed by Germany as a result of the fighting, are the capture of Orsova and the town of Turnu-Severin on the opposite side of the Danube. This means little. When the Germans drove a wedge through the Rumanians and split their line in the Jiul Valley, gained Craiova and captured the railroad junction at that point, they severed the chain by which the Rumanian forces in the western part of Little Wallachia were linked to the forces to the east.

This force in the west is, as was pointed out yesterday, without supply lines, and without any means of communicating or again linking up with the forces in the east. They are therefore entirely at Germany's disposition. They may hold out for a little while, but their capitulation is merely a matter of a short time. In fact, the Germans do not need to go to the trouble of fighting. They must give in or starve. We may therefore regard the western toe of the Wallachian boot as a thing of the past as far as the Allies are concerned. Just what the Rumanian forces here consist of we do not know. The probabilities are, however, that they are relatively small, perhaps two divisions. It is not likely that the loss in men will be so severe as to be irremediable.

The main thing is, what is the situation east of the Jiul Valley? This we do not know and cannot know for a little while yet. It will be remembered that for a while, the main offensive of von Falkenhayn was directed against the passes south of Hermannstadt and Kronstadt. Here is the crux of the present situation. The hope of the Rumanians may be said to exist entirely on the strength of the defense at these two places. Von Falkenhayn was checked here at both places. He advanced, it is true, but his advance was so slow and so costly that it was entirely disproportionate. Consequently we saw him shift his attack to the west along the Jiul Valley, instead of continuing along the Alt. The Rumanians apparently were concentrated at these places in greater numbers than further west, so that when he shifted his drive he found the going easier.

Abandoning western Little Wallachia as of no further military interest, we may turn to the new Rumanian line and see what the general situation is. The Rumanian line, as nearly as it can be located at present, is in the Alt Valley, running north and south as far as the Transylvanian Mountains, or some little distance south of the crests of these mountains. Then it turns toward the east, follows generally the frontier line, turning north with it and running into Bukowina.

Until the Alt Valley is reached the advantages are all with the Germans in such a situation. They have a railroad running south from Vulcan Pass to Craiova entirely open and at their disposal, and as they advance eastward toward the Alt Valley it will be at their backs, an excellent lateral line and one capable of distributing supplies quickly to any part of the line where they are needed. The Rumanians, on the other hand, are some distance from their nearest line, which is the railroad running up the Alt Valley. As the Germans proceed this advantage will gradually shift until, as they approach the Alt, the situation will be completely reversed. It will be the Rumanians who will have the railroad at their backs and the Germans who will be some distance from their main line of supply. Therefore we may expect that the Germans will have little difficulty in driving the Rumanians eastward until the line of the Alt is reached. Here the Rumanians will make a decided stand, and here the great battle for the control of Rumania will be fought.

Little Wallachia must be sacrificed—has indeed been sacrificed. Whether Great Wallachia will suffer the same fate none can say. The Rumanian cause is, however, not completely lost yet. On the result of the battle of the Alt will depend the real fate of Rumania. Here the advantages will rest with the defenders. Before the Rumanians are driven across the Alt much delaying fighting will take place to give the Russians time to pour into Rumania along the Alt line all the troops and supplies that can be spared.

The Alt line is plentifully supplied with railroads, both running north and south, and coming in from the east. There is direct communication with Bucharest and the network of railroads leading out from the capital, and also with the road from Csernowitz south. These afford ready means of rushing reinforcements forward and may prove the turning point in Rumanian favor.

There are, however, unfortunately for the Allies, other considerations affecting the situation as it has been outlined. The principal of these is the possibility of outflanking the Alt line. The work of doing this has already been started, was, in fact, started when von Falkenhayn broke through the crests of the mountains at Red Tower Pass and at Torzburg Pass. This throws the Germans somewhat to the rear of the Alt, but not sufficiently far south to give them any great advantage. There is the danger, however, of a break in the line along the northern border, just as the line broke before and gave the Germans control of Wallachia.

Along the southern border there is still another danger. Mackensen is reported to have crossed the Danube at several places. It is not stated where these places are. Bucharest does not admit these crossings, but states that the attempt was made. This makes clear what the Germans are going to attempt. If Mackensen can cross the Danube east of the point where the Alt flows into the Danube, he is at once in rear of the Rumanians defending the Alt position and, therefore, a menace against their line of communications. If he can make this move in force, the Rumanian situation is acute and a retreat is almost a certainty.

Fortunately for the Rumanian defense there is one point of similarity between the country behind each eastern front—Galicia. There is a succession of rivers, all rising in the Transylvania mountains and flowing generally southward into the Danube. Each of these offers naturally a defensive line which, with such defense as Rumania has made in the eastern passes, will cost the Germans severe losses to take. In the meantime, while Rumania is being efficiently fleeced, Russia's opportunity is growing greater, and there is the possibility of the Saloniki operations enlarging.

Just why Sarrail persists in maintaining silence and inactivity on the Saloniki front when the entire allied cause has faced such a tremendous setback is not apparent. The only hope of Rumania lay in a sustained offense from Sarrail, and, except for the action about Monastir, which was brilliantly conceived and as brilliantly executed, nothing has been done. We do not know why, but it seems to us on this side of the ocean a tragic blunder—a blunder quite consistent with the policies of the Entente with respect to its smaller allies. Perhaps later we will know the reason.

RUSSIAN PEOPLE WIN IN FALL OF PREMIER

Continued from Page 1.

while Stürmer, the last of the Baltic Germanic Russians in high office, is a bureaucrat, anti-Semite, and suspected of being a pro-German.

What gave particular suspicion to Stürmer's administration, aside from the known formative influences of his family and career, was the fact that he succeeded two strong pro-Ally statesmen on the threshold of what would have been their greatest political victories. He succeeded M. Goremykin, last February, as Premier, just as the latter was to present an amendment to the Russian Fundamental State laws which would have abrogated the disability acts against the Jews. He took over the Foreign portfolio from M. Sazonoff last July, just as that statesman had formulated his project for the absolute independence of a reunited Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Poland, which was to be executed by an international agreement between the great powers, who were to pledge their protection to the resurrected State. And both Goremykin and Sazonoff had been pronounced in their zeal to have Russia fight the war until the Entente obtained a substantial victory.

In the Novoe Vremya of Feb. 2 were betrayed the first signs of disillusionment over the Premiership of Stürmer. It coldly remarked that the new Premier's active administrative career had been interrupted more than a decade ago, and properly belonged to "the anti-reform epoch." There was much more, however, beneath the surface which finally broke forth in the Duma on March 21, when M. Shidlovsky, Chafrman of the Army and Navy Commission, publicly denounced "traitors among the Russians." Only the name of Sukhominoff, the disgraced Minister of War, was mentioned, but there were insinuations.

The retirement of M. Sazonoff from the Foreign Office in July was received with keen regret by the allied press, which pointed to his long-standing friendship with England, France, and Italy, and to the "correct" manner in which he had conducted the negotiations with the German and Austrian Embassies at Petrograd just before the war.

References to M. Stürmer were doubtfully hopeful. The Journal des Débats said:

"M. Stürmer will find among the Allies feelings of deep and loyal friendship. The way in which the Russian affairs have progressed since he has been in power and the astonishingly brilliant conduct of military affairs over a vast front from Riga southward, how energetically and efficiently the new Minister of Foreign Affairs can serve the common cause of the Allies."

In August it became known in America, through the secret channels employed by the Baltic pro-German-Russians, that M. Stürmer was probably not adverse to a separate peace for Russia. This intelligence was at once circulated among the German propagandists here, but so openly that it caused a denial to be made by the Premier. On Aug. 11 he sent to a press bureau for publication abroad a statement in which he said:

"I have learned that my appointment is commented on in some circles as forecasting a separate peace. I desire to strengthen the public belief that the change in the post of Foreign Minister must not be considered in any sense an indication of the variation of Russia from the line of conduct of the last two years toward her allies."

Still the rumors of a separate peace persisted with positive assurances on the part of German propagandists here. Within the last month both Lazarevich Hrebellanovich and Professor Hugo Münsterberg have positively stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES that Russia was contemplating a separate peace.

The coming fall of M. Stürmer and all that he stood for was indicated to many when on Nov. 16 a second denial was issued by the Russian Foreign Office—this one known to have been personally inspired by the Czar Nicholas on threats of resignation made by the Ministers of War and Marine. This document, after firmly denying the reports of a "separate peace," said:

"The Imperial Government desires to declare in the most categorical manner that these absurd rumors can only find force in enemy countries. Russia will maintain intact the intimate union which binds her to her valiant allies, and, far from thinking of the conclusion of a separate peace, will fight by their side the common enemy without the slightest faltering until the hour of final victory. Nothing that our enemies can do will shake in any degree this irrevocable decision of Russia."

Matters came to a head in the sessions of the Duma of the week of Nov. 18. A censored dispatch describing them, sent out on Nov. 20 by The Associated Press, confirmed emphatically the note of Nov. 16, and said that the Duma had imposed its views on the reactionary members of the Cabinet. But the most significant thing was the statement made "on the best authority that an agreement has been reached which has entirely satisfied the representatives of the people."

The cordial greeting between the Minister of War and Marine and Professor Paul Milukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, was also noted. It was Professor Milukoff who had made the principal attack upon the Stürmer administration.

M. Trepoff, who succeeds Stürmer as Premier, is 54 years of age. Aside from his career of nine years in the army he has been attached to the Russian civil service under the most broad-minded and progressive heads. As an Under Secretary of the Chancellery in 1895 he conducted an inquiry into the relations between landowners and tenants which caused his chief to put through several remedies. Ten years later Count Witte, in office, projected several reforms inspired by the new Constitution which the Czar had just granted. In 1914 he was appointed to the Imperial Council, having spent some time in the Ministry of Public Works and Railways presided over by Prince Khilkoff, who had received his technical education at the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

M. Trepoff has a sister, Marie, who, in August, 1910, eloped to this country with Baron Kruedenes of the Russian Imperial Guard.

RUSSIA IN WAR TO FINISH.

Sturmer's Fall Shows Abandonment of Separate Peace, Says Bernstein.

The appointment of Alexander Trepoff to be Russian Premier and the retirement of Premier Sturmer means nothing else than an emphasis of the fact that Russia has abandoned all idea of making a separate peace with Germany, according to Herman Bernstein, editor of The American Hebrew.

"Premier Sturmer is an extreme reactionary," said Mr. Bernstein, "and has been very unpopular. He is of German extraction, as can be seen by his name. His name made him such an object for dislike among the people that a short while ago he pleaded with the Czar to let him change it to one sounding more Russian. At that time Nicholas was intent on making a separate peace with Germany and he told Sturmer that there was no need.

"Now, things have come to the knowledge of the Duma of efforts on the part of the Government to make a separate peace with Germany, and it has been the strenuous objections on the part of this body of men that have caused the Czar to retire Sturmer.

"Both Liberals and Radicals have been united in the cause of Russia throughout the course of this war, and they, as pro-Russians, demand that no peace be made with the enemy that is not agreed upon by all the Allies. Secret negotiations have been discovered, and now a change in the Ministry is forced."

Asked what he thought of the change as related to the internal affairs of the Russian nation, Mr. Bernstein said that it was only a victory for the radicals in that they scored a triumph in their demands for a pro-Russian foreign policy.

"Nothing whatever is known as to Trepoff's views on the internal political situation of Russia," said Mr. Bernstein. "All that we know of the man is what his father and brother were, and that is by no means favorable to liberalism in Russia. Trepoff's father was one of the most hated of the reactionary bureaucrats in the nation. He was assassinated some time ago by a woman, a revolutionist named Vera Zasulitch.

"The brother of the new Premier, as a reactionary was, if possible, more violent in his views and more hated than the father. He was connected with the Court Party and during the revolution of 1905 was put in charge of Petrograd.

"Trepoff's appointment as Minister of Railways came as a surprise, for it was not known then just what he thought. His ability is not of the highest order, in proof of which, the trouble Russia had with her transportation at the beginning of the war may be shown. Then, when there were not enough cars for wounded, and for sending supplies to the front, wealthy merchants obtained what cars they needed by bribing officials."

Defeats Three Russian Airplanes.

VIENNA, Nov. 24, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today by the War Office: "Our airman, Lieutenant Popelak, on a reconnoitring flight to the north of Brody (Galicia), was attacked by three Russian battle airmen and forced them to flee. They crashed down behind their own line."

URGES SOCIALISTS TO DEFEND BELGIANS

Vandervelde Asks International Association to Protest to Berlin on Deportations.

200,000 ALREADY EVICTED

People Being Treated "as Conquered Were Treated in the Age of Assyria."

HAVRE, Nov. 24.—Emile Vandervelde, Minister of Munitions in the Belgian Cabinet and President of the Executive Committee of the International Association of Socialists, has written to the members of the committee concerning the deportation of Belgian workingmen to Germany as follows:

"We might have believed that after submitting to invasion, with its violences and occupation, with its miseries, our people had suffered all that a people could suffer, but worse was still to come. Despairing of being able to keep that which it had taken in disregard of its faith and its word, the German Government appears determined to treat the Belgians as the conquered were treated in the age of Assyria and Babylon.

"We receive every day at Havre messages which make our hearts bleed. The deportations in Flanders, at Charleroi, at Mons, and in the largest part of the country are more numerous and agonizing. The men are of every age and condition, but particularly youths and workingmen.

"They are gathered up, herded and numbered like cattle, and taken as captives into other provinces, into Northern France and into Germany without their kindred knowing where they are being taken. They are forced to make fortifications, to construct strategic railways, to make cement and other materials used in building trenches or to replace in other work laborers who are being sent to the front or into munition works."

Minister Vandervelde said that the Belgian Minister at The Hague telegraphed on Nov. 17 that more than 200,000 Belgians had already been deported, and that the German authorities had posted orders in Brussels announcing that the deportation of men from the capital would commence on Nov. 18. In his letter the Belgian Socialist leader cites an article of The Hague Convention of 1907 prohibiting belligerents from forcing enemy nationals to participate in operations of war against their country.

"Baron von Hühne, the Military Governor of Antwerp," the letter continues, "authorized the Cardinal of Malines, in October, 1914, to say to the populations who fear to re-enter Belgium: 'Youths need not fear that they will be sent into Germany, nor enrolled in the army nor employed in forced labor.' Field Marshal von der Goltz and after him Governor General von Bissing made additional agreements. Nevertheless today, regardless of indignant protests, the German military authority recognized a civil conscription of Belgians against their country and for the benefit of the enemy.

"Before this crime not one neutral power has thought it advisable to keep silent. The Pope has protested. Holland, Spain, and the United States have protested. If the Internationale does not protest in its turn, our enemies will have reason to believe it is dead."

Vandervelde goes on to say that only a part of those deported are without work. "On the other hand, 600,000 persons in Belgium are now without work," the letter concludes. "If half the population must resort to the assistance of the others, it is because the Germans, after having invaded our country, have ravaged, devastated, oppressed, and heaped up requisitions, confiscations, and fines, because they have taken and are taking into Germany machinery and materials and because they forbid municipalities to employ their inhabitants in public works. It is because an immense majority of the workers, to their eternal honor, prefer to endure all—death, privation, prison—rather than to leave the soil of their country."

OFFICIALS IN ANTWERP PROTEST ON EVICTIONS

Cite Specific Pledges Made by Germans to Allow Freedom to Belgians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 25.—From an authoritative Belgian source THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed that the German authorities in Belgium are actually deporting a large number of small agricultural landowners in the Province of Hainault and agricultural workmen not at all unemployed, and many of them at the head of large families. About 200 women workers belonging to the textile industry have been deported from Ghent.

The municipal authorities of different towns have been fierce in their resistance to the deportations. This is explained by the past history of Belgium, where town democracies played an unparalleled rôle in resisting Spanish rule in the sixteenth century and Austrian rule in the eighteenth, and where the spirit of the mediaeval communes survives even now in the modern municipalities. The Municipal Council of Tournai on Oct. 20 announced to the Etappenkommandant, Hopfer, that it was prepared to "submit to all exigencies authorized by the laws and customs of war, but refused to furnish weapons against their own children, fully conscious that natural law and international law forbids them to do so."

The Municipal Council of Antwerp sent a protest against the deportations on Nov. 7. The last protest was addressed to Gov. Gen. von Bissing. The municipality complains of the fact that "free citizens have been deported against their will to enemy territory, there to submit to a treatment very hard for free men—forced labor."

"By what right," it is asked, "is this forced labor with deportation introduced into our unhappy country? In vain we seek a reply to this question."

The municipality reminds General von Bissing of the pledges formerly given by the Germans.

1. On Oct. 9, 1914, General von Beseler, General in command besieging, gave a declaration during the negotiations for the capitulation of the city, saying that the disarmed garde civique would not be considered as prisoners of war.

2. On the same day Lieut. Gen. von Schutz, commander of the city, promised in a proclamation that none of the inhabitants returning to their homes would be molested and the members of the garde civique could return in all security.

3. Baron General von Huene said that the young people should not be sent to Germany either to be enrolled in the army or to be employed on forced labor. Cardinal Mercier communicated this pledge to the people on Oct. 16, 1914.

4. Shortly afterward Cardinal Mercier obtained from Governor General von der Goltz extensions of the pledge given for Antwerp to the whole country without a time limit.

5. Oct. 18, 1914: The military authorities of Antwerp remitted a declaration, duly signed, to General von Terviagn, the General commanding the Dutch army in the field, confirming that refugees could return to Belgium without anxiety, and declaring devoid of foundation "the rumor that these young men will be sent to Germany."

On the strength of these pledges the municipality asks that the measure for deportation be recalled. It meets the excuses given by the German authorities for the action taken, and points to the fact that the removal of considerable stocks of provisions and raw materials, machines, tools, &c., is responsible for the unemployment. The accusations of laziness are answered. The assertion that the public peace has not been disturbed is made and the patriotism of the workmen is vindicated. The municipality adds:

"In the history of the war one can seek in vain for the last two centuries for a precedent for this move," and ends by asking General von Bissing to return to their homes "those deported to Germany."

The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent says Cardinal Mercier in a further letter to Governor von Bissing refutes the suggestion that the undertaking that no Belgians should be deported was conditional, quoting von der Goltz, the former Governor's promise that "No man need fear being carried away to Germany, being incorporated in the army, or having to do forced labor." The Cardinal adds:

"This engagement is being broken every day and thousands of times every day. In order to justify yourself you appeal to the line of conduct of England and France, who, according to your saying, took from neutral ships all Germans of 17 to 50 years of age to intern them in concentration camps. If England and France have done wrong you must revenge yourself upon the English and French, not upon the harmless and defenseless Belgians. We are badly informed as to what happens outside the walls of our prison, but I am strongly inclined to believe that the arrested and interned Germans belong to the reserves of the imperial army.

"Thus, therefore, they were military men who could rightly be sent by England and France to concentration camps. Belgium, on the contrary, only introduced general military service in 1914 and Belgians of 17 to 50 years of age, who live within occupied Belgium, are civilians and non-combatants. It is a play upon words to apply to them the description of men who are liable to military service in order to place them in line with German reservists."

In the course of this letter Cardinal Mercier gives a piercing thrust to Bissing by writing:

"With grief in my heart I remind myself of the words of your excellency on your arrival in Brussels, when, laying emphasis upon every syllable, you said to me: 'I hope our relations will be honest. I have received for my task the healing of the wounds of Belgium.'"

BRITAIN'S AID TO BELGIUM.

Will Make Every Effort to Bring War to Speedy End, Says Grey.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Viscount Grey, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, today sent the following note to M. Hymans, the Belgian Minister in London:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of Nov. 16, in which you were good enough to communicate the solemn protest of the Belgian Government against the measures of forced labor and deportation imposed by the German authorities on the Belgian population.

"Your Government will not expect from their allies any elaborate expression of horror and indignation, which they, in common with the whole world, feel in the presence of these practices hitherto resorted to only in connection with the slave trade. It will be enough if I assure you that his Majesty's Government are ready to support the Belgian Government in every step they desire to take for securing the cessation of these atrocities and the punishment of the perpetrators.

"His Majesty's Government, however, has one assurance to give the Belgian Government at this moment, namely, that they will use their utmost power to bring the war to a speedy and successful conclusion and thus liberate Belgium, once for all, from the dangers which continually menace her as long as the enemy remains in occupation of her territory. The national armies of all the Allies, and the people of the British Empire have already been inspired by this latest proof of German brutality to renewed determination to make every sacrifice for the attainment of that end."

FINED FOR REFUSING WORK.

Text of Military Order Issued to Belgians Living Near Ledeberg.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The Belgian Government, through its Ministry of War, has given me exclusively for America a facsimile of a German military poster addressed to the population of Ledeberg, near Ghent, of which the following is a translation:

Ghent, 16th, December, 1915.

To the Mayor of Ledeberg:

The following in Paragraph 4 of the regulations dated 12th October, 1915:

It is forbidden for the inhabitants of Ledeberg Parish to use the public streets between 7 P. M. and 6 A. M. from 17th December till 24th December, 1915, inclusive. You are directed to inform the public immediately of the present regulation.

Furthermore, you are informed herewith that police measures and fines will follow in case the workmen requisitioned for the railway workshops at Ledeberg persist in their refusal to work on account of the German military administration.

(Signed) Commandant d'Etape, VON WICK.

LANSING RECEIVES PROTEST.

Will Probably Send Belgian Document to Berlin Without Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—M. Havenith, Belgian Minister to the United States, handed to the State Department today a new protest against the action of the German Government in deporting Belgians for forced labor.

The text of the protest shows it to be identical to that sent out from Havre yesterday, addressed to the Belgian Ministers at Rome, Madrid, and Washington. Contrary to the statement as cabled from Havre that "the Germans boast of having already deported 550,000 men," the text as received at the State Department shows that the Belgian Government said: "The Germans announce that they will deport 350,000 Belgians."

Secretary Lansing will probably forward the protest to the German Government without comment.

SAY TURKS FELL BACK.

Russians Report the Evacuation of Sharafkhan, in Armenia.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24.—The Turks have evacuated Sharafkhan, in Turkish Armenia, west of Mush, it is announced officially. The statement reads:

In the region of Kighi, attempts by Turkish scouting parties to reach our positions were repulsed by our fire. In the Ognott region the Turks evacuated Sharafkhan.

It has again been observed that the Turks are using explosive bullets.

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RUSSIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

German Detachments on Stokhod Saved by Darkness.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24. — Attacks launched by the Germans along the Kovel-Marovitch railway, in Volhynia, and at a point northeast of Krovo yesterday were repulsed by the Russians, according to an official statement issued today by the Russian War Department. The text reads:

Western (Russian) Front.—In the region of Zanapotch, southwest of Lake Naroch, our scouts attacked a German post and captured one machine gun.

Northeast of Krovo, after a bombardment of our trenches by gunfire and mine throwers, the enemy attempted an attack on a small section of the front. He was beaten back by our fire. Our artillery caused an explosion on the enemy's flank.

On the Stohod River, in the region of the Kovel-Marovitch Railway, small enemy forces which attacked were met by our fire. The enemy who hid in the bushes was held there under our fire until dusk. Toward night he retired to his trenches.

In the region of the little hamlet of Verd, north of Romonte, an Austrian airplane was compelled to descend. The airman was made prisoner.

On the River Bystritza our airmen successfully threw new bombs on the enemy artillery depot in the village of Pavoltcho, on the railway northwest of Stanislau.

Our scouts made a series of successful reconnoissances in the region of Kosmatch and Porege, northwest of Zolotvin.

BERLIN, Nov. 24, (By Wireless to Sayville.) — Comparative quiet has prevailed on the Russian front, says today's War Office announcement on operations in this war area, which reads:

Eastern Front. — Front of Prince Leopold—There have been no important engagements.

FOR EQUAL RIGHTS FOR JEWS

Russian Minister of Interior Also Wants Commercial Treaty with Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Dr. Joseph Kruk, writing in The Jewish Chronicle, says:

"When M. Protopopoff, the new Russian Minister of the Interior, on whom depends the course of the policy toward the Jews, visited London as official leader of the Russian Parliamentary delegation to the allied countries, I had twice the opportunity of conversing with him at length on various Russian political matters. Much of our conversation dealt with the Jewish question. This was the first time M. Protopopoff spoke so fully on the Jewish question.

"The first question we touched upon was Russian and American relations. A new commercial treaty between Russia and America was not concluded, it is well known, because Russia did not accept the American condition that American Jewish citizens should have the same rights in Russia as American Christians. Protopopoff is Chairman of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce, which is urging that Russia should conclude a new commercial treaty with America. He agreed that Russia was not so greatly developed as America, and said that Americans had now the chance of coming to Russia and helping in its development.

"'Without a commercial treaty,' he added, 'great difficulties will arise, and therefore I am working strenuously in high Government spheres that the treaty should be concluded, for, according to my convictions, this is not only a political and economical question but also a moral one. We have no right to deprive any group of human beings of its rights.'

"I then asked:

"'Do you believe the Jews will get equal rights in Russia?'

"'Yes, certainly,' was the reply. 'I believe in equal rights for Jews. The war has already taught many lessons. Russia is in great need of developing her industry, introducing re

SCENES AT THE BIER OF FRANCIS JOSEPH

Nuns Pray as Dignitaries of State Make Last Reverence to Dead Monarch.

VIENNA DRAPED IN BLACK

Bells Toll Solemn Knell and Crowds Are Sad—Procession of Mourners to Schoenbrunn.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Nov. 24. — Vienna has forgotten the world war. The death of the universally beloved venerable monarch has accomplished what all the horrors and varying fortunes of the war failed to do—it has wrapped the hearts of Austrians in earnest, thoughtful, sincere grief and has sombred the gay Austrian capital amid scenes reminiscent of Old World cuts of America in mourning for Lincoln.

Outward and visible signs of the nation-wide sorrow began at the German border. Every wayside station and village was hung with crêpe and flagged with black. Mourning robes are being put on by the capital itself. Not only are the public buildings draped, but there is hardly a business block or private house without streaming black banners and crêpe festoons.

As I arrived aboard the Berlin express early this morning all the Vienna church bells were tolling a solemn, slow, unison tribute to the monarch sleeping in Schoenbrunn. This was part of the elaborate and complex ceremonial and ritual incident to the burying of an Austrian Emperor according to the old orthodox Hapsburg formula, details of which are absorbing the Viennese to the exclusion of almost all else and keeping court officials delving into archives and ransacking ancient records to ascertain all the finer points of the traditional mourning and burial ceremonial, some feudal and mediæval features of which date back to the fifteenth century. This is providing perplexing problems for struggling court functionaries to solve in view of the fact that no Austrian Emperor has been buried as such since 1835.

The body will be brought in a torchlight procession from Schoenbrunn to the Hofburg Chapel on Monday night and the burial will take place at the Church of the Capuchin Monks on Thursday. The details of the program are still unsettled.

While Vienna's bells were still tolling dolefully I motored out to Shoenbrunn Palace in a long procession of court carriages, manned by flunkeys wearing incongruous buff and gold braided cocked hats and freighted with members of the Imperial Court, with the highest officials of state and other dignitaries, with members of high social circles, and a sudden influx of visiting mourners, members of royal houses, princes, diplomats, and other personages, all bound for the Maria Theresa wing of the magnificent yellow Shoenbrunn Palace, with its vivid green shutters all closed tight today, in a wing of which, in his death chamber overlooking the gray Danube —a peaceful oasis in a world of war—lies the Hapsburg monarch.

Hooded nuns, silent, symbolic figures of grief, just their lips moving, kneel about the Imperial bier and pray for the dead Kaiser's soul day and night in relays, and as the callers arrive in the incessant stream, members of the court and other privileged personages, they, too, sink to their knees and, praying, make their last reverence to his sleeping Apostolic Majesty, a polgnant religious note consonant with this most Catholic of courts dominating the severely simple death-bed scene, which has been preserved for posterity by a famous artist, who sketched it on the spot yesterday afternoon.

Outside the palace a few score natives hover respectfully, silently, about a cordon of quaintly helmeted Viennese police on the watch, or saunter slowly about the magnificent Schoenbrunn Park grounds, which the dead Emperor loved to overlook from his now shuttered workroom window. Drab lowering skies have kept a curious crowd away, and no economic political demonstration, no disturbances, mar the peace that broods about the palace.

Early this morning the first rehearsal of the funeral procession took place, the empty imperial catafalque, of monumental proportions and drawn by eight pairs of black crepe-robed horses, going over the route which the grand funeral cortège will take on Thursday.

According to the present plans the first funeral procession will leave Schönbrunn Palace at 10 o'clock Monday night, escorting the body with elaborate prescribed ceremonial and by torchlight only to the Royal Chapel in the Hofburg, where the dead Emperor will be placed on a bier and exposed to public view until Thursday noon.

The last rites and burial will take place in the afternoon, the funeral cortège first stopping at St. Stephen's Dome, where Cardinal Archbishop Diffl will perform the last solemn consecration, assisted by a large assemblage of Princes of the Church, and other high Catholic clergy, then moving on to the main portal of the Capuchin Chapel, where the body will be deposited in the Kaiser crypt.

Vienna today learned Ambassador Penfield would represent President Wilson at the funeral ceremonies, and there is an unconfirmed report that the King of Spain also will participate. Meanwhile royalties, Princes, and other prominent personages are pouring into the town on practically every train, including, at the time of cabling, Prince Leopold of Bavaria and his wife, Princess Gisela, and numerous Austrian Archdukes.

Vienna, once the gayest war metropolis of Europe, shows all the earmarks of a sudden new sense of responsibility. Though the passing of the venerable monarch is an event of deeply potential historic importance, particularly at this crisis of the still undecided world struggle, among all classes I found today a sturdy confidence in the future, and implicit belief that the change of rulers while crossing the war stream would not loosen the bonds that hold together the polyglot integral parts of the Dual Monarchy, and that things would go on much as in the past. As an Austrian statesman with whom I had a long conference at Baliplatz this noon put it: "Perhaps the greatest service the dead monarch ever did his country was in the striking proof offered by his death that Austria-Hungary was not held together merely by the venerable ruler."

All the theatres are closed, and the Opera is shut up. Moving picture shows have followed suit, concerts are off, and even the gypsy orchestras in the hotels and restaurants have ceased playing. All public and private amusements and entertainments are canceled until after the Emperor's burial. One would hardly know Vienna again, such is the sudden change. Most of the shops, too, are closed, and serious-minded holidaying Vienna mostly turned out today to witness the changing of the silent guard and the administration of the oath of allegiance of the military to Emperor Charles I., the oath being taken by the Vienna garrison amid impressive church ceremonies and simultaneously by other garrisons of troops throughout the Dual Monarchy, while special services were also held for wounded and convalescent fighters.

The City Hall today was the scene of a solemn memorial service. Chief Burgomaster de Weiskirchner reminded the Vienna burghers of the Emperor's words that he and the Viennese were one large family, and concluding:

"At the bier of the great peacemaker let us further do our duty in this colossal struggle with courage and confidence and the same devotion to duty that animated him until we secure a victorious peace to the empire such as the dead Emperor yearned for."

The change from the old Emperor to the new has taken place with no jarring or friction to the machinery of the Government. The ceremonial signature of the traditional State document in which the new monarch declares his will to mount the vacant throne took place yesterday and is already incorporated in the Government archives, while all the Ministers are continued in office by imperial edict.

The new Emperor's working day is taken up with innumerable conferences, including many with Count Tisza and other Hungarian statesmen who have hurried to Vienna.

GERMAN VIEW OF CHARLES.

Hopeful Omens Drawn from His Manifesto to His People.

From a Staff Correspondent.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 24, (via Sayville.)—Commenting on the new Austrian Emperor's message to his people the Vossische Zeitung says: "The natural freshness and strength of the document are bound to have a good effect. It abounds with youth and proved modesty."

The paper points out that twice Emperor Charles speaks of regaining peace, never of conquests, merely of preserving the empire, and says it looks like an indirect invitation to the enemy to name his peace conditions. The Vossische sees proud modesty in the fact that the Emperor refrains from mentioning in this document addressed to the civil population his actual participation in front warfare.

References to interior conditions will, it thinks, be warmly greeted by the Austrian people, especially that part dealing with the rejuvenation of the nations composing the empire. Students of history will be reminded of a similar document addressed many years ago by the 18-year-old Emperor Francis Joseph from Olmuetz to his people, in which much was said of the liberty and equality of all citizens which should form the base for a rejuvenated Fatherland. Emperor Charles's patriotic pledges, the paper says, will find much better prepared soil to mature in, and that it must be owned that his is a modern and bona fide democratic program and pledge to social reform.

That part of the document in which the new Emperor promises that to all industrial membership societies the fruits of their honest labor shall be secured reminds the Vossische of the manifesto on the first day of his reign with which William II. surprised Germany. But besides the youthful pledge to hold out, which is addressed to the world at large, and his promise to reign on modern lines, meant for the peoples of his empire, the Vossische also reads from his manifesto a determination to preserve the traditions which he inherits today, this becoming specially evident in closing the sentence where he refers to his immediate predecessor.

Nuncio Talks of Old and New Rulers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 24.—Mgr. Scapinelli, the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, who made his first appearance at the Vatican today, was the object of great interest, many inquiries being addressed to him from all sides concerning the late Emperor, his successor, and the feeling in Vienna concerning the present situation.

Mgr. Scapinelli said that when he last saw Francis Joseph the aged Emperor appeared to be perfectly acquainted with all the details of the situation both in Austria and abroad. Speaking in perfect Italian, he added explanations to the message the Nuncio was to deliver to the Pope, showing himself especially concerned over the bombardment of open towns, to which the Pontiff had directed his attention. The Emperor confirmed what the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had told the Nuncio, that these bombardments were cruel necessities of war rendered indispensable by circumstances which he explained.

Concerning the new Emperor, Mgr. Scapinelli said that Charles I. was not very well known, but enjoyed the reputation of being just, solicitous for the prosperity of his subjects, and anxious to insure for them an early advantageous peace. The Nuncio was very reserved in expressing his opinion of conditions in Austria, but gave the impression that the Dual Monarchy was greatly concerned at seeing its power of resistance decreasing daily.

CHARLES I. AND CHARLES IV.

Titles of New Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The new monarch will be the first Austrian Emperor to rule under the title of Charles. The House of Hapsburg has provided only two previous rulers of that name in Austria. The first of these was Charles I., who, while an Austrian Archduke under that title, became at the same time German Emperor in 1519 under the title of Charles V.

The Hapsburg rulers of Austria had the rank of Duke until 1453. Frederick V. of Austria, having been elected German Emperor, (known as Emperor Frederick III. of Germany,) elevated Austria to the rank of an Archduchy. His son, Meximilian I., who succeeded him as ruler of Austria in 1493, obtained the Netherlands by marrying Mary, the heiress of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, and Tyrol by inheritance; and by marrying his son, Philip, to the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, he brought the Hapsburg family upon the throne of Spain.

Philip's son, Charles I. of Spain, became, under the name of Charles V., German Emperor in 1519, and the same year became Austrian ruler, reigning as the Archduke Charles I. In 1520 and 1521 he ceded the Austrian possessions to his brother, Ferdinand I., who subsequently also succeeded him in the German Empire.

The only other Austrian reigning Charles came on the stage of Europe about 200 years later, and was known as Charles II. of Austria, Charles VI. as German Emperor, and Charles III. as King of Hungary. He became monarch of Austria in 1711, at a time when the then allies, fearing the preponderance of Austria if the crowns of Spain, Naples, and Germany should be united again, desisted from their efforts against France. By the peace concluded at Utrecht, in 1713, the Spanish Netherlands, Milan, Naples, and Sardinia fell to Austria, while Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., was acknowledged as King of Spain.

This Charles soon embarked on a war against France and Spain, by which he lost Naples, Sicily, and part of Milan. These sacrifices he assented to principally from his desire to obtain the general recognition of the so-called "pragmatic sanction" by which his daughter, Maria Theresa, was declared the heiress of the Austrian monarchy.

The new Emperor, while known as Charles I. of Austria, will probably be designated as King Karl IV. of Hungary. There have been three earlier Kings of Hungary of that name, the last, Charles III., having reigned from 1711 to 1740.

Funeral Mass in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Austro-Hungarian Embassy is arranging for a solemn high requiem mass to be held in Washington for Emperor Francis Joseph. Cardinal Gibbons will be present and President Wilson will be invited to attend. The date for the mass has not been definitely fixed, but it will probably be on Friday or Saturday, Dec. 1 or 2, either at St. Patrick's or St. Matthew's Church.

BRITON PRAISES WILSON.

Manchester Guardian Writer Hopes U. S. Will Be Exemplar of Justice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Manchester Guardian, in concluding an editorial on Mr. Hughes's concession of President Wilson's re-election and an examination of the various aspects of the contest, says:

"But it is not for this or that feature that the election is memorable. When men speak of a new political spirit in America they give recognition that the age of rampant individualism is gone and that the United States must be to the world not only an exemplar of energy but an exemplar of justice—social justice within and international justice in its relations with its neighbors. These things Mr. Wilson has seen more clearly than any other. His place in American history is determined, but the future of the Democratic Party depends upon its capacity to see them as he sees them and to steer its course by that knowledge."

TO CROWN CHARLES IN HUNGARY SOON

Ceremony Expected to Take Place Directly After Funeral of Francis Joseph.

LATE EMPEROR'S FAREWELL

Thanks His People and Forces for Loyalty and Commends His Successor to Them.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The coronation of the new Austrian Emperor as King of Hungary under the name of Charles IV., says the Budapest paper, Villag, according to a dispatch from Vienna, will take place directly after the funeral of Emperor Francis Joseph. The Hungarian parliament will fix the date and hour for the coronation.

On Coronation Day the royal couple, in accordance with custom, proceeds to the Church of St. Matthews in procession headed by the Hungarian Premier. It is a part of the ceremony that the new King, on reaching a hill, must point with his sword to the cardinal points of the compass, thus signifying his intention to defend the territory against all enemies. It is expected that this interesting symbolical act will take place on a mound, made of earth brought for the purpose from each of the Hungarian provinces and built in front of the Parliament Hall.

After the ceremony the King will ride to the castle, while the Hungarian Minister of Finance, also on horseback, distributes gold and silver coins to the populace.

It is expected that the coronation present to be made by the royal couple, which at the last coronation consisted of 100,000 crowns, will go to the war invalids, as at the last coronation the present went to the invalids of the war of 1848.

Rescript to the Premier.

Emperor Charles has addressed the following imperial rescript to Premier Koerber, according to a Vienna dispatch to Reuter's by way of Amsterdam, quoting the Weiner Zeitung:

"Dear Dr. von Koerber: Bearing in mind my constitutional duty to take the oath and exercise the executive powers of government, according to Artice VIII. of the Constitution of Sept. 20, 1867, I await from your proposals tending to the fulfillment of this stipulation. CHARLES.

"Dated Vienna, Nov. 23, 1916."

A special edition of the Weiner Zeitung published the following farewell words of Emperor Francis Joseph to his people, army, and navy, according to a Vienna dispatch to Reuter's by way of Amsterdam:

"To my beloved peoples I express my heartiest thanks for their loyalty toward me and my house in happy days as well as in times of distress. The consciousness of this attachment has done me good and strengthened me in fulfilling my Imperial duties. May they continue to observe the same patriotic feelings toward my successor.

"My army and navy I remember with feelings of deepest thanks for their bravery, loyalty, and devotion. Their victories gave me joyful pride and their unmerited mishaps painful sorrow. The excellent spirit which at all times has animated my army and fleet and both my landwehrs gives me confidence that my successor can also count on them not less than I did."

The Emperor has sent an autograph letter to Premier Tisza of Hungary confirming him and the Hungarian Ministers in their posts.

The Last Resting Place.

The work of preparing Francis Joseph's sepulchre was begun on Wednesday in what is known popularly as the Capuzinergruft—the imperial mausoleum attached to the Capuchin monastery. The body will repose in the new section which was constructed some time ago, and in which later all the bodies of the immediate royal family will be placed. Emperor Francis Joseph several times viewed the place where his own body would rest.

The new addition to the mausoleum is composed of two fairly large halls, the floors and walls of which are of marble. The halls are white throughout, except for three feet of marble wainscoting. The ceilings are of stucco. In one hall in the centre of the ceiling is a head of Christ in relief, while in the second hall is a similar head of Mary. In the first hall there is an altar with a white marble top and black sides. The front of the altar shows a white marble cross on a black background.

Behind the altar in white marble is Christ crucified, while on each side of it are three bronze candelabra and one large broken vase. In front of the altar is a prayer stool. The walls in the altar hall have niches in which are allegorical reliefs.

Niches and allegories form the only ornaments in the second hall, which is slightly smaller than that in which the altar is situated. Light is admitted into the mausoleum through blue stained glass windows. The Emperor's body will lie in the smaller hall.

Though the mausoleum adjoins a busy portion of Vienna, little noise penetrates it.

In the older part of the mausoleum lie most of Austria's rulers, who have slept for centuries almost in the centre of the city which had been their residence.

Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador, has received a notification from Washington that he is to act as special envoy of the United States at the funeral.

PALMER LECTURES ON WAR.

Tells of Somme and Verdun Scenes He Witnessed as a Correspondent.

Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, who recently returned to this country, gave an illustrated lecture last night in Carnegie Hall on the Battles of the Somme and Verdun. He was an observer of the Somme fighting, with the British Army, from July 1, the day the battle began until he left France, about Nov. 1.

Mr. Palmer spoke for three-quarters of an hour on phases of the two battles, and showed motion pictures, with a running comment on the scenes.

The "sacred road" to Verdun, with its endless line of motor trucks, the citadel, and fortifications and the barracks, were shown. Mr. Palmer called attention to the untouched condition of the barracks, and said they were spared because the Germans had hoped to occupy the buildings themselves.

Generals Joffre, Petain, and Haig were shown on the screen. The picture of Joffre always brought forth applause, and Mr. Palmer told a story how, when Hindenburg was going to Warsaw in the Fall of 1914 and the General Staff asked him what General he would like to have go with him, he replied, "Joffre."

Mr. Palmer described the events of the last few hours before the British and French soldiers climbed out of the Somme trenches on a front of twenty-five miles on July 1, and he told of watching the returns come in at staff headquarters after the first rush. He saw a British attack on a sector of the front in company with some officers. The placing of the curtain of fire on the first-line trenches at "zero," the rush of attackers, the lifting of the curtain to the second line, the leap into the German trenches with bayonets and bombs ready, the return of the prisoners, were described with accompanying sidelights. "And in the British communiqué next day," concluded the speaker, "this action received two lines."

Mr. Palmer said the question was often asked why the British did not shift the attack up the line as far as Ypres. The answer was, he said, that the weight of modern guns and transport made this impracticable, and besides, by confining activities to one district there were no longer any front-line trenches to be destroyed. He said the allied officers held that it did not matter whether they progressed ten miles or fifty into hostile territory, so long as the initiative was held and the Germans were gradually ground down until eventually the line was broken.

RAPPAHANNOCK'S CREW GIVEN UP AS LOST

No Tidings from Men of British Steamship that Germans Report Having Sunk.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The British steamship Rappahannock, long overdue from Halifax, has been given up for lost. The following official statement was issued here today:

"The Furness-Withy liner Rappahannock left Halifax for England on Oct. 17. Nothing has been heard of her since. A Berlin official announcement of Nov. 8 stated that the ship had been sunk. Unless any of the officers and crew, who numbered thirty-seven, were taken on board a submarine or transferred to another vessel—neither of which courses was followed, as far as known—there is no longer any hope for their safety. If the crew were forced to take to the boats it is clear that it must have occurred so far from land or in such weather conditions that there is no probability of their having reached shore.

"The German pledge not to sink vessels without saving human lives has thus once more been disregarded, and another of their submarines has been guilty of constructive murder on the high seas."

FATE OF JEWS AFTER WAR.

Dr. Harris Skeptical as to Promise Made on Poland's Future.

Speaking on "The Fate of the Jew After the War" at the Temple Israel last night the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris said the question had acquired new magnitude.

"We face several series of alternatives," he continued. "The Allies may win. The Central Powers may win. It may end in a draw. Or, again, some unexpected outcome may arise that will spell neither victory nor defeat. History is full of surprises.

"The fate of Poland looms large at the present moment. Our question is naturally, What is to be the fate of the 1,500,000 Jews within Russian territory? Both parties to this terrific contest have made promises. In the first year of the war Russia offered autonomy. A few days ago Germany promised to establish Poland as a separate kingdom. We cannot put too much reliance in promises made while the conflict is still in progress. We may compare these assurances to the promises of the candidates before election.

"Therefore, when each of these countries speaks of Poland, they do not mean quite the same thing. The recent German pronouncement, for example, refers to Russian Poland, but is silent about German Poland; nay, they recently declared it not to be included in the proposed kingdom.

"In Russian Poland the fate of Israel has been particularly bitter, during the last half dozen years. This has not been due to a persecution by the Russians, but to a persecution from the Poles themselves. They have been ruthlessly carrying out a boycott against the Jews and by a relentless hatred making life, hard at best, well-nigh impossible. The Jews might well tremble as to their future should this country be placed entirely in the hands of the Poles.

"If the powers that be would finally decide to give to the Jews in Canaan and the adjacent Mesopotamia a local self-government, long cherished dreams would become realities. Hebrew would again be the language of Palestine, the plain of Jezreel and the mountain of the Lord's house would be established above the hills."

"And in the meantime hapless brethren, fighting for causes that are hardly theirs, are facing death on all fronts. Many are meeting their end on the River Somme; others on the heights of Volhynia. But the lot of the aged, the women, and the children, who are not actually fighting, is harder still. They are dying in greater numbers, and they are dying ingloriously, reaching their end through the less merciful process of exposure and starvation. We are contributing to make their lot somewhat more supportable. Indeed, whatever be the outcome of the future, that is the work of the present, that is the immediate and unquestionable duty of the hour."

FRANCE WILLING TO FAST.

Promise of One Meatless Day Has No Terrors for the Population.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The question of the new food controller, whom some are pleased to call a dictator, is a leading topic of the day, coupled with stringent economic measures now under consideration, such as meatless days, the suppression of fancy pastry, increased inland postal rates, and the income tax.

The question of meatless days is readily accepted as a rule, for, as one writer says, France for centuries fasted one day a week and was none the worse for it.

The general note sounded by editorial writers is that the country is prepared for all and any sacrifices which are shown to be necessary as measures of foresight and not hindsight.

THINKS HUGHES WAS RIGHT.

Paris Matin Believes We Enjoy Only a Wave of "Temporary Prosperity."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 24. — The Matin, in a leading article, quotes from the declarations of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Nov. 5, on the unprecedented wave of prosperity in America. To this the paper opposes the counterdeclaration made by Mr. Hughes warning his countrymen against the turn of the tide and impending danger, which counsels the Matin writer describes as "downright common sense."

Emphasizing the Hughes warning, although refraining from direct comment, the Matin article terminates by saying the future will show who is right and who is wrong.

GERMANY'S TACTICS PUZZLE OFFICIALS

Washington Professes No Alarm Over Submarines, but Is Mystified by Their Acts.

ANNOYED BY BERLIN HINT

Lansing Indicates That Alarmist Rumors Are Being Created In This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Everything said today in official quarters about the German submarine situation showed that the Government was extremely anxious to have it appear that there was no authoritative sanction for newspaper statements that the situation was disquieting.

Listening to officials comment in this connection the impression was likely to be gathered that the activities of U-boats in the last three weeks had not tended to disturb the official equilibrium, and that there had been no real cause for concern during that period. However, it is known that officials were considerably worried yesterday, and presumably their uneasiness did not disappear over night.

There is no reason to doubt the statements of officials that they have no inside information as to whether the German Government has changed its submarine policy to a reversion to the radical methods that prevailed up to the time the Channel steamer Sussex was sunk. Everything that has been said by responsible officers of the Government recently, privately as well as publicly, carried conviction that they were as much in the dark as the people of the United States generally as to what Germany's renewed submarine activity meant. The American Embassy in Berlin has been unable to fathom the situation, or, to put it in another way, nothing has come to the knowledge of the Embassy to justify a belief that Germany had determined to break loose from her pledges and sink merchant vessels without regard to the consequences. But in spite of the expressions heard in official quarters today officials have been concerned over several sinkings of merchantmen lately.

Affidavits from officers and passengers of some of these vessels have indicated that the vessels were torpedoed and there was no warning given. In the two most conspicuous cases, those of the Marina and the Arabia, nothing has been produced to show that anybody on either vessel saw a submarine. In these cases the State Department has suspended judgment, and is following the usual course of making inquiries of the German Government with a view to obtaining the German version of the incidents.

Annoyed by Berlin's Hint.

What was said today, however, did not change the fact that officials were impressed with the significance of a press dispatch sent from Berlin by wireless yesterday to newspapers in this country, which began with the statement that "a period of complications may again be impending in German-American relations." That this dispatch was permitted to pass the strict censorship in Germany gave it additional importance in the eyes of those most concerned. Taken in connection with other knowledge of an unofficial character, it suggested that there may have been good ground for the suspicion that Germany was inclined to assume a more radical attitude in carrying out her U-boat warfare.

James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, is to be in Washington on Monday to confer with the State Department, but nothing is known to give to the Ambassador's visit the appearance of being due to concern on the part of the Administration. Mr. Gerard will have luncheon with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, while he is here. Generally considered, the Government is mystified as to the status of the submarine situation, and in that state of uncertainty finds cause for worry.

A remark made by Secretary Lansing today when he was asked about the reports that the submarine situation was producing apprehension, has been interpreted in various ways. "I don't know the origin of these reports," said the Secretary of State, "but I have an impression that they are being created in this country."

Remark Variously Interpreted.

The remark applied to statements published this morning that the State Department has been impressed by the significance of the press dispatch from Berlin. It was not explained whether Mr. Lansing meant that the Berlin dispatch had been sent from Germany as a result of advices from the United States. Any such interpretation would suggest that the German Government had inspired the dispatch for its own purposes, perhaps to warn this Government that it was provoked over the activity of Washington in calling for reports from Germany as to circumstances of ten recent sinkings of merchant vessels. Another interpretation of Mr. Lansing's remark was that the press was being used to create an impression that would have an effect upon stock speculation. Certain hints among some of the well-informed point to this interpretation. But no explanation came from Mr. Lansing.

The activity of German U-boats was sharply illustrated today in a dispatch received at the State Department from the Consul General in London. This dispatch gave a list of five sinkings. One of the vessels that went down was German, but no explanation was given as to the cause of the disaster. The sinkings reported in the dispatch were as follows:

Lloyds reports British steamer Brierton sunk, Norwegian steamer City of Mexico sunk, British steamer Clan Leslie sunk 4th, several lives lost; German steamer Fritz Hugo St. Innes, 5th, sunk, en route Sweden to Hamburg, six lost; British bark Greneda sunk, crew landed in own boats at Beachy Head.

FOUR MORE SHIPS SUNK.

Swedish, Dutch, and Two British Vessels Destroyed by U-Boats.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A Reuter dispatch from Gottenborg, Sweden, reports the arrival there of the trawler Delphen with the crew of the Swedish steamer Arthur, which was sunk by a German submarine. The Arthur was a steamer of 1,350 tons net, and was built in 1908.

Twelve members of the crew of the 3,000-ton British steamship Ernaston were landed today. They reported their steamship had been sunk. The Captain and the remainder of the crew landed in another boat later in the day.

Lloyds announces that the steamer Helene, bound from Amsterdam for New York, has been lost, but that the crew has landed.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The British steamer Brierton has been sunk. The crew of thirty-one men was landed.

A dispatch from London Nov. 23 said that Lloyds announced that the Brierton was reported to have been sunk. The Brierton was a vessel of 3,253 gross tons, and was owned in West Hartlepool.

The steamer Helen mentioned is supposed to be the Dutch vessel of that name. She registered 1,798 tons. Her home port was Perneuzen. This steamer, commanded by Captain Visser, sailed from New York Oct. 10 for Rotterdam, where she arrived Nov. 2.

BRITISH CAPTURE U-BOAT.

Crew Landed at an Italian Port by a Mine Sweeper.

MILAN, Nov. 24.—British naval forces recently captured a large German submarine, according to the Corriere della Sera. The newspaper says that a British mine sweeper landed thirteen sailors and two officers of the crew of the submarine at an Italian port.

Formal Sanction for Word Aviator.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—In a formal statement tonight announcing the results of deliberations yesterday the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics asserts that any person, man or woman, who operates an aircraft should be called an aviator. In response to an inquiry, the committee states that such names as birdman, birdwoman, and aviatrix "appear undesirable and unnecessary."

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O. K. Tool Holder Co., Shelton, Conn.

"Turner for Concrete"

This company started building with their own force and Turner started the Blumenthal factory across the street.

They saw the difference.

Turner finished the factory and built their garage while completing the Blumenthal work.

TURNER Construction Co

CHAMPIONS THE LEWIS GUN.

Counsel for Inventor Appears Before Board in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—By invitation R. M. Calfee of Cleveland, counsel for Colonel Isaac N. Lewis, inventor of the Lewis machine gun, appeared today before the Machine-gun Board, which was reconvened by Secretary Baker after it had recommended the purchase of a large number of Vickers machine guns and had adjourned to meet next May for tests of other types. Mr. Calfee expressed the opinion that no part of the appropriation should be expended until a gun of the type proposed to be procured had been put through exhaustive tests.

Mr. Calfee has been connected with the development of machine guns in this country for more than ten years. He asserted that the fact an English-made gun passed satisfactory tests in 1913 was insufficient to demonstrate that the same type of gun made in this country from American steel would stand up equally well, as the question of heat treatment of steels, even when of the same chemical composition, is of vital importance in a weapon that must be able to fire as much as 600 shots a minute. He cited the case of the French Benet gun which passed such creditable tests in 1908, but which never duplicated its performance when made in the United States.

According to a report today, Secretary Baker doubts the wisdom of spending the whole appropriation for the heavy Vickers gun when the lighter, portable Lewis has been used in advance and in first line trenches in Europe.

The board adjourned this afternoon to enable the members to attend the Army and Navy football game in New York tomorrow, but will meet again on Monday to hear other experts.

MOTHER GETS LESTER CHILD

Former Wife of Fleischmann Official Wins Appeal.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn decided yesterday that Josephine Lester, the 9-year-old daughter of George B. Lester, Vice President of the Fleischmann Yeast Company, should be put in the custody of her mother, now Mrs. Paul R. Clark, pending the disposition of the mother's appeal from the decision of Justice Tompkins awarding the custody of the child to the father.

Mrs. Josephine Knapp Lester Clark, the mother, divorced Mr. Lester, and the child was given to her with her decree. Later Mr. Lester obtained from Justice Tompkins an order for the custody of the child on the ground that he was better able to provide for her education. Mrs. Clark appealed and asked for the custody of the child pending the appeal. Under the decision filed yesterday, the father will have possession of his daughter until Dec. 15.

BROOKLYN GREETS THE 14TH

Regiment, Home Two Months, Gets Praise from Gov. Whitman.

The homecoming in September of the Fourteenth Regiment was celebrated with a review by Governor Whitman in the regimental armory, Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, last night. The celebration was arranged by the Soldiers' Welcome Home Committee. Each of the 1,098 members of the Fourteenth received a bronze medal. On its face the medal bore the inscription, "Mexican Border Service, 1916," and on the reverse side, "Presented by the Citizens of Brooklyn."

In his speech to the regiment Governor Whitman said that the fact that the men had not been called upon to face the terrors of the battlefield detracted in no way from their readiness to render service to the country.

"I believe in universal military training," said he, "and I believe that the defense of his country is the first duty of every citizen."

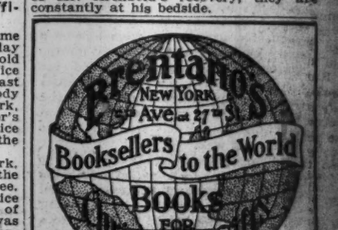
J. D. ARCHBOLD UNDER KNIFE

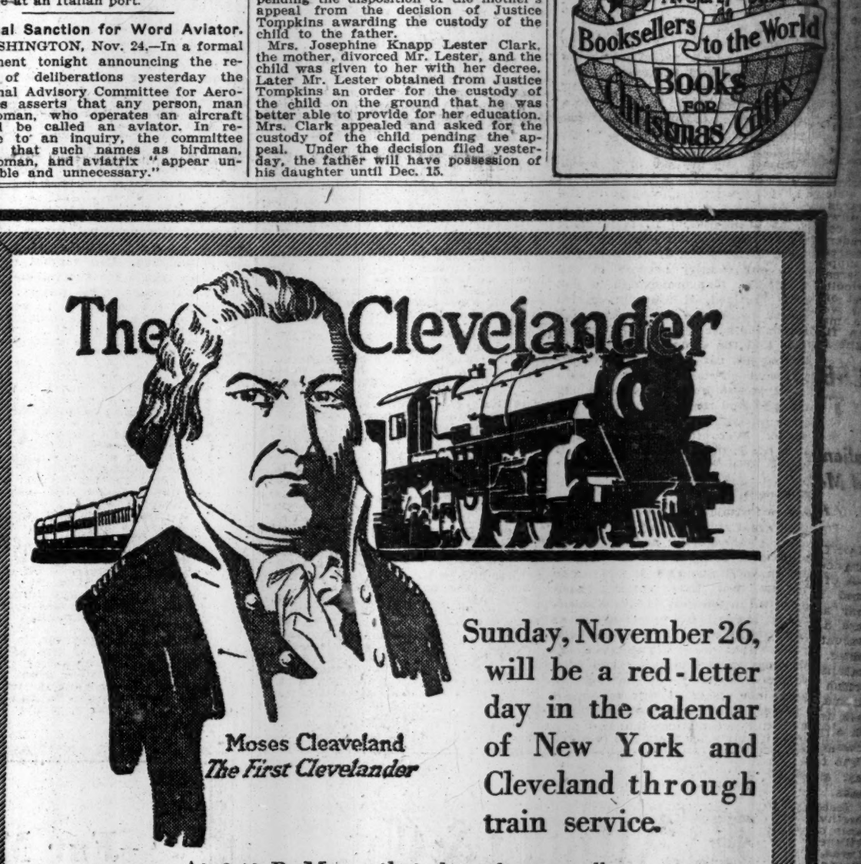
His Condition Satisfactory After Operation for Appendicitis.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The condition of John D. Archbold, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, who was operated upon last night for appendicitis at his home in South Broadway, was said tonight to be as good as could be expected. Mrs. Archbold is the only member of the family with him.

Mr. Archbold was stricken on Tuesday, and as his condition grew worse, an operation was decided upon. This was performed by George E. Brewer of New York. While the physicians are hopeful of Mr. Archbold's recovery, they are constantly at his bedside.





Moses Cleaveland
The First Clevelander

Sunday, November 26, will be a red-letter day in the calendar of New York and Cleveland through train service.

At 6.40 P. M. on that date the new all-steel, over-night, through Pullman train

—The Clevelander—

will leave Pennsylvania Station, New York, on its initial trip to the "Sixth City."

This new train will run over the shortest line between New York and Cleveland, promoting safety and comfort, and will afford passengers the advantages of Euclid Avenue Station, the most convenient station in Cleveland.

Parlor Smoking, Compartment, Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars. Restaurant Car Service.

Lv. New York - 6.40 P. M. Lv. Cleveland - 5.15 P. M.
Ar. Cleveland - 7.30 A. M. Ar. New York - 8.15 A. M.
Via Altoona

Akron and Youngstown through sleeping cars will be attached to this train.

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Odd-size figures fitted as easily and perfectly as regular sizes.

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$1.50 to $12 For Beautiful Mufflers

SMARTEST over-seas novelties and the "Motor" of Swiss Brushed Silk in Black or White and 30 colors at $5.

Just the thing for to-day's big game at the Polo Grounds and New Haven.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

JACOB SCHIFF PLEADS FOR A PEACE MOVE

Continued from Page 1.

be possible to realize the principles of justice and free development on land and of the freedom of the seas. The first condition for evolution of international relations by way of arbitration and peaceful compromise of conflicting interests should be that no more aggressive coalitions are formed in future. Germany will at all times be ready to enter a league for the purpose of restraining the disturbers of peace."

The above official declaration of the German Government is so explicit that I would only spoil its effect by adding anything to it on my own part, with the exception of the wish that the hopes of the Imperial Chancellor may soon be realized.

I remain very sincerely yours,
J. BERNSTORFF.

The following was sent by Viscount Bryce:

LONDON.

Ex-President Taft, New Haven, Conn.:

Those working here on your lines send heartiest sympathy with and best wishes for your league's efforts. BRYCE.

Prime Minister Briand's Message.

Ambassador Jusserand sent this message:

Ambassade
De La Republique Francaise,
Aux Etats-Unis.
Washington, Le November 21, 1916.

At the same time as your letter I received this morning one from our Prime Minister, M. Briand, destined for you, and which I inclose herewith. You will be able, if you think fit, to avail yourself of its contents at the forthcoming banquet of the League to Enforce Peace.

Believe me, with best regards,
Sincerely yours,
JUSSERAND.

Prime Minister Briand's letter read:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
French Republic,
Paris, Oct. 25, 1916.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, the contents of which I have noted with lively interest. In basing your effort on the fundamental principle of respect for the rights and wishes of the various peoples of the world, you are certain of being on common ground with the countries who, in the present conflict, are giving their blood and their resources, without counting the cost, to save the independence of the nations.

Please receive, Mr. Chairman, the assurance of my high consideration.

A. BRIAND.

Schiff at Issue with Beck.

Mr. Schiff, who read his prepared speech from manuscript, spoke as follows:

All eyes are turned to America in the hope that our country may take the initiative in calling into being a world-wide movement destined to give assurance that, after the terrible conflict now raging across the Atlantic shall have ended—and all mankind desires to see it ended before very long—the world shall not again become subjected to the terrors and to the brutalities which, in our own time, have unchained passions as never since the dark ages, and in defiance of all civilization has set nation against nation in fierce and mortal combat. Even now, when nearly two years and a half have passed since these combatants have sprung upon one another, this titanic struggle is not only still raging, but is constantly growing in fury.

No doubt, because of this terrible experience mankind is now passing through, the movement which has been recently initiated in this country for the formation of a League to Enforce Peace has evoked immediate interest, not alone in America, but almost everywhere—and perhaps nowhere to a greater extent than within the nations engaged in this furious world war.

The lines upon which the League to Enforce Peace is to be called into being are, as I understand it, most simple. The proposition is to form a union of nations, large and small, to enter into a firm and lasting pact for the settlement of differences, of whatever nature, which may arise between either of them hereafter, through the medium of a World Court, backed by an adequate force to compel, if necessary, obedience to the court's mandates.

This, as I understand it, is in short to be the program of the projected League to Enforce Peace, which men of vision in our country propose to call into existence The proposition is well timed, is destined, if properly carried into effect, to become far-reaching and well worth the best effort of the highest intellects and the strongest energies in our nation; nor can it be doubted that, after present passions shall have subsided and passed away, this movement is certain to find ready support and co-operation among the leading nations of the world. Were this expectation not justified, life in this world of ours would in coming ages become almost intolerable.

Statesmen Favor the Movement.

We have fortunately already heard the voices of great statesmen of leading belligerents in indorsement and support of the steps now being taken in our own country to organize this league. The expressions that have recently been made abroad in this respect are most encouraging, but is it not proper to ask at this juncture whether it can be imagined that what we contemplate to do can become successful if—as has been heretofore repeatedly emphasized—the carrying into effect of this movement is to proceed altogether independently of the unfortunate conditions that now prevail, and if only after peace has followed the present conflict, the League to Enforce Peace start upon its career? It is really, may I ask, the intention to sit still and await the moment when, of the powers now facing each other, one side or the other shall have become completely exhausted and vanquished, brought to its knees and compelled into the acceptance of whatever terms the victors may deem well to grant, before the proposed League to Enforce Peace shall, through America's initiative, be brought into existence?

Can it for a moment be imagined that a peace, entered into as just outlined, can have real permanency, and that a League to Enforce Peace, however powerful, could, in the long run, be able to maintain a peace thus concluded?

So you see, however we may desire, in our endeavor to establish this League of Nations, to hold aloof from the existing unfortunate situation in Europe, we shall meet with conditions which, at the very outset, will most likely jeopardize the future utility of our movement. Because of this, we shall either have to postpone the carrying out of our present plans until peace in Europe shall have become re-established—until its terms be known and understood—enabling us, under the actualities to know exactly what we may have to deal with; or proceed rather in the dark with our present movement, in the hope and expectation that before long effective measures shall be taken to bring together the warring nations, which, for the time being, are so very far apart and have so utterly lost every point of contact for an agreement on terms which both sides shall consider as reasonable.

The Trustee of Humanity.

It has recently been said by a leading London daily that "America has become the trustee of the interests of humanity." This is a truism in which we ourselves thoroughly believe, and if this be so, is it not high time that, as a good trustee, America take courage and initiate steps which shall, indeed, result in the protection of the interests of humanity, which Providence has for the time being placed into our guardianship? This conflict, as the situation has shaped itself, is not likely to end very soon and will continue until some powerful factors — notwithstanding the discouragement this may at first receive—step between these impassionate belligerents and persist, until both sides name terms upon which peace may be discussed so that gradually a basis for negotiations may thus become evolved.

Perhaps it is better that I develop this no further. My object is solely to point out where our country's duty appears to lie and in which manner we can hope that this movement for the establishment of a League of Nations to assure the maintenance of peace, after peace has been re-established, may be made effectual and successful.

If experience can teach anything, the situation which antedated the present great conflict and the conditions which brought it about have shown conclusively that, however great the desire may be to maintain peace, this cannot but prove an abortive endeavor if thorough justice between nations does not prevail—if lust and desire for aggression be ever prevalent; if economic barriers are sought to be erected by one nation against the other, so as to gain trade and at the same time limit its expansion on the part of others, and if scheming for the acquisition of new territories and for new spheres of influence be the constant endeavor of powerful and intriguing governments.

A League of Nations to Enforce Peace? What other purpose had the so-called Triple Entente" but to maintain peace and to protect the nations composing it against other nations who might question the former's right to the new territories they had already taken or wished to gain possession of? in this way a most powerful league to maintain and enforce peace was already in existence before Europe was hurled into the present conflict. It proved without force and value, because the purpose for which it has been formed and the situation it sought to perpetuate were selfish and not based upon equity and justice to all. Perhaps I am going somewhat too far, but whereof the heart is full it flows over, and my desire is to point out the way in which alone, as I see it, the movement in which we are engaged can be made successful and of durable value.

A Just Peace the Aim.

If in this great and influential nation we feel impelled—as we should be—to accomplish something that shall lastingly accrue to the benefit of humanity, that shall permanently and effectually end in times to come all war, we need begin by making certain that the peace which is to follow the present war shall be possible of enforcement, that its durability be assured, because it be based on equity, righteousness, and justice to all.

The league of nations we strive to organize can become of value only if it be brought into the world as a twin to a peace at once just and satisfactory to all of the present belligerents. Thus alone, we believe, as we fervently hope, the present deplorable and unfortunate conflict, when ended, can be followed by lasting and, if necessary, enforceable peace.

I find myself entirely out of touch with the eminent speaker who, two days ago, in a public address painted in such dark colors the future of the world—who gave it as his judgment that the present terrible and destructive war is only the beginning of a series of titanic conflicts; that our country—should it now take advantage of its great position and influence to help the warring nations to come together again—will at the end of the war be hated by the Allies with a hatred no less than that now felt for us by the Central Powers. To me, I might add, it is news that the Central Powers—while for the present they may misunderstand us—hate us.

These, in my opinion, most unwise public utterances, are representative only of an element among our fellow-citizens which would have us play a similar rôle in Mexico as was played by some of the nations now at war, in South Africa, Alsace-Lorraine, China, Morocco, Tripoli, in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, in Persia, and in other countries; the element which, as the speaker I refer to has expressed it, would be willing to have our country enter this war, to aid in forcing a peace, as I have endeavored to show and as he correctly expressed it, which would only be the beginning of a long series of further titanic conflicts.

The verdict the American people rendered on the 7th of November would, as I believe, be thoroughly misunderstood, if such be the peace they wish their Government to favor and to aid in bringing about, but I do understand—and I believe the majority of the American people understands—what is meant by the public expression of the views we have recently heard from some of our fellow-citizens, who cannot forgive the President for having thus far succeeded in keeping us out of war.

I, too, believe, after peace has once been re-established, this country will, as is evident, no longer be able to stand aside, nor should it do so, but should assume a leading part among the nations for the vouchsafing of the maintenance of peace, and not in order to become drawn into a series of titanic conflicts.

We read in the Bible, after almost all life on earth had been extinguished by the Deluge, God planted the rainbow into the skies to serve as a sign that never again similar calamity shall befall the world.

May thus with the restoration of peace the Stars and Stripes become the sign unto the peoples of the earth that if America can prevent it, never again shall cruel warfare devastate the habitations of man. America, trustee of the interests of humanity—America, helper of the now warring nations to find themselves and one another again; and after this be accomplished—America, in unison with other nations, guardian of the peace of the world.

Taft Speaks for the League.

Mr. Taft in his opening speech explained at length the purposes which the founders of the League to Enforce Peace had in mind when they organized it in Philadelphia last year.

"The League to Enforce Peace," he said, "is not an association or an organization the purpose of which is to end the present war in Europe. To-night we meet to give a further 'push,' so to speak, to the league. From abroad we have the cordial sympathy and emphatic approval of Lord Bryce and of Viscount Grey of Great Britain, the attentive sympathy of Premier Briand of France, and of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg of the German Empire.

"The statements of these eminent men are not binding of course. They only tend to show that what we are proposing is not a dream, that it is not chimerical, but in its general lines commends itself to practical statesmen looking forward to the condition that will confront the belligerent powers and the other countries of the world when this war has ended and peace comes.

"The league contemplates a permanent court to decide issues arising between its members if they can be settled on principles of law and equity, a permanent commission of conciliation to hear facts and arguments and recommend a compromise in respect to any differences arising between members of the league which cannot be settled by a court as a matter of law, and a union of all the economic means of repressions and all the military forces of the members of the league to resist hostilities begun by any member of the league against another before the questions in issue have been heard and decided by the court and a compromise recommended by the commission."

Our Peace with England.

Mr. Taft cited, as he has often before, the fact that a century had passed in which no question has developed between the United States and Great Britain and Canada which had not been settled without arms.

"As time has gone on and as each issue has resolved itself into a peaceful solution," he continued, "we have grown stronger and stronger in the faith that justiciable questions, no issue that cannot be settled without an appeal to arms. There is no reason, therefore, why other nations may not acquire the same habit. Our own experience shows that the acquiring of such a habit is practical."

Mr. Taft called attention to the fact that treaty obligations were responsible for Great Britain, France, and Germany being parties to the present war. The very fact that England lived up to her treaty with Belgium, France to her's with Russia, and Germany to her's with Austria-Hungary he pointed to as a refutation of the statement often made that treaty obligations between nations could not be relied upon.

"It is said," he added, "that we would need a great army and a great navy constantly ready to do our share in the league. We would need no greater army or navy than it is now the declared policy of this Government to maintain for its reasonable defense. I do not think that it is too much to say that when the war has ended, when the awful consequences more and more impress themselves upon the suffering belligerents, Europe will be ripe for the acceptance of a plan like ours for its consideration, discussion, amendment, and adoption."

People Must Be Educated.

One of the principal duties of the league, Mr. Taft said, was to gain, by its propaganda, the support of the American people for the principles the league advocates. The people of this country, if the country is to become a member of such an international compact, must know, he said, what the obligations are that the country would assume when it joined.

"We have no right," Mr. Taft added, "to enjoy the power and the wealth that we have unless we use that power and wealth to help the world, and unless we are willing to make sacrifices in the cause we espouse. Are we not trustees in the use of all this good fortune? Are we sensible of our fraternal world duty if we are not willing to assume some burden and risk to help the world to avoid another disaster to civilization like the one that now overwhelms Europe?

"But a duty of this kind cannot be brought home to any people, however intelligent, without iteration and reiteration. It will rouse opposition from those who do not understand it and those who do. Discussion without end is needed to answer objections and to clarify the issues. In any audience an appeal for peace can arouse applause—in any audience condemnation of war can evoke approval.

"What we need, however, is such a desire on the part of our people to avoid a world war that they shall be willing to join the other great powers in agreeing to suppress the beginnings of such a war by force—that in order to obtain and maintain world peace they shall be willing to fight for it.

"When our people feel this way the President can lead the nations of the world into the League to Enforce Peace. The primary and indispensable work of our association is to arouse the people to a sense of their world duty."

One of the big objections which would have to be overcome in America to this country joining such a league as is proposed, Mr. Taft said, was Washington's warning against "entangling alliances."

"If Washington were living today," Mr. Taft said, "I am confident that taking into account the vast changes that have taken place since his time he would look at the matter in a different light."

Senator Stone followed Mr. Taft.

"This organization," he said, "which honors itself by having you, Mr. Taft, as its President stands pronouncedly for world peace. As a passing preliminary observation may I be permitted to express the hope that this potential body also stands with equal fervor for peace at home. Great men seem to differ about great questions—even questions that might involve war. May I refer to a striking case only to illustrate—the case of the Lusitania.

"One of the most celebrated and dominant men of our country has publicly declared that if he had been President when the Lusitania was sunk, he would have put American marines aboard every German merchant ship interned in our ports and held them as hostages. That would have been an act of war, since those ships are here under our protection as a neutral, and such an act had been duly disclaimed, it would have led to war. The President held to a different view. He sought to settle our controversy with the German Government growing out of that tragedy by diplomacy rather than by force. But we saw the spectacle of two of our great men urging diametrically opposing views with respect to our national public policy concerning a question of vital interest, not only to the American people, but to the peace of the world.

"I will not in this presence discuss this difference of opinion, further than to say that, while we cannot tell what the future may bring forth, up to this date the eventualities have demonstrated that 'The pen is mightier than the sword.' Moreover, it has been demonstrated that, so far as we have gone, our national well-being has been best conserved by holding steadfastly to our declared policy of neutrality.

Peace Abroad and at Home.

"I repeat that I indulge the hope that this far-famed and influential body, organized to promote an international propaganda, not only to advance but to enforce world peace, also stands with even greater ardor for the honorable maintenance of peace at home. And this I say in view of the environment and circumstances of the present time, notwithstanding my consciousness of the fact that the ideal you strive for and the effort you are making to foster world peace will at the same time tend to secure peace at home.

"This movement of yours is a movement well worth while to be pressed. And I say this, knowing as you do even better than I, the difficulties in the way. To effectuate this really stupendous scheme—the like of which hitherto is unknown of men—will require treaties and grave agreements. Questions of national honor, of vital interest, and so forth will come up, and they will not be, and cannot be, ignored. It would be easy to point out such questions as they affect our own national policy and our own national life. There are questions known to all of us—questions I need not pause now to discuss—which our people do not regard as justiciable questions, and which I do not believe they would be willing to arbitrate. What is true of our nation is true of other nations. The league, of course, recognizes this condition. Therefore, it proposes that the nations agree to submit all justiciable questions to the judgment of an international tribunal. So far, good.

Would Submit All Questions.

"But there are non-justiciable questions. How is the line to be drawn? I confess myself somewhat confused. However, as to such questions, the league proposes, as I understand, to submit all such questions to "a council of conciliation for hearing, consideration, and recommendation." That is the language of your proposal. How far and to what extent nations might agree to release control over non-justiciable questions by submitting them even to a "council of conciliation" is, I take it, as yet wholly conjectural. But after all, why not so submit them? And yet while so questioning, I apprehend that serious difficulty will be encountered in getting past this point when negotiations are opened up.

"It would seem, however, as if some basis of agreement could be arrived at, with proper safeguards against the abuse of what I may call an amiable authority, to make the scheme a workable one; still, although tentatively favoring the proposal, my vision is not clear with respect to it. I want peace; but, also, even more than peace, I want national honor and security. Still, no doubt it is wise to say—at all events I take the chance of saying—you should go forward with your great program, crossing bridges as you reach them.

"Mr. President, about all I can add to what I have said is this: That with the great, fundamental purpose of this league—noble and beautiful as it is—to humanize and mold the world into a more intimate brotherhood, I deeply sympathize."

Among those present were Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff, George Gordon Battle, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gildersleeve, Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, Mrs. Emil L. Boas, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Butterworth, William C. Church, Mrs. A. O. Choate, R. Bayard Cutting, R. Fulton Cutting, Dr. John H. Finley, President S. E. Mezes of the City College and Mrs. Mezes, Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, John Hays Hammond, Theodore Marburg, William H. Short, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hackett, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Eugene Delano, Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Mrs. Talcott Williams, James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Houston, Anson Mills, C. A. Hayland, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. McClure, Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, Adolph Lewisohn, Judge and Mrs. W. H. Wadhams, Morgan J. O'Brien, Walter Laidlaw, J. G. P. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Henry James, Jr., Emerson McMillin, Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, Rush Taggart, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Stern, Seymour Van Santvoord, and Dr. Louis L. Seaman.

HAASE FOR "UNDERSTANDING."

Socialist Tells the Reichstag All Countries Want Peace.

Asserting in the Reichstag on Oct. 11 that attempts of the German Government to split the Entente and make a separate peace with Russia were futile, Hugo Haase, leader of the nineteen Socialist Deputies who bolted from the regular Socialist section last Spring and voted against granting further war credits, attacked the Chancellor for not having taken definite steps toward opening peace negotiations and thus hastened the end of a struggle which, according to Haase, was bound to result in a draw. Herr Haase's speech is printed in full in Swiss newspapers, copies of which have just reached New York.

One point emphasized by the speaker was the Chancellor's failure to declare himself against any kind of annexation. Since then, in his speech believed in the Reichstag on Nov. 9, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg said that he had never designated the annexation of Belgium as our intention when I spoke about the aims of the war."

In his speech Haase said in part:

"Millions of men and women are watching our deliberations to see if there is a sign of the approaching peace. The woes of this horrible war have become limitless, but at present there is not a glimmer of hope anywhere. At the same time, the longing for peace is increasing in all countries, and is steadily tending toward violent outbreaks. The enthusiasm for war has disappeared everywhere.

"No longer can the braggarts abroad, nor our 'mouth-fighters' at home, deceive the masses of the people as to the real situation. No group of the powers has been defeated, nor, in all probability, will any group be defeated.

"When I said last Spring that this war could not be decided by force of arms, there was a storm of indignation; today many of those who were indignant at that time will defend my standpoint.

"There is only one way in which to end the affair—an understanding. Certain politicians don't want to have an understanding between coalition and coalition, but hope to be able to detach a member of one. But that is all foolishness. It would indeed be a bloody irony of history if the cry of 'Against Czarism!' which was used to inspire the soldiers at the beginning of the war, should die away in the cry of, 'Long live the Czar!'

"England is again being represented as the principal enemy, but England can no more be destroyed than we can. Those who are guiding the drive against England and who would like to be allied with Russia show that they hope to realize imperialistic plans during this war. But these plans for world domination have not ripened during this war and they will not ripen. The whole system that rests upon the bayonet's point is, in truth, already broken down. Its place must come the system of peaceful discussion among the nations."

After asserting that Belgium and Serbia must be restored, Haase stated that, of course, "we also demand the maintenance of the independence and integrity of our own country." He went on:

"What has the imperial Chancellor done here toward arriving at an understanding? He has promised a 'neuorientierung,' (readjustment of political principles,) a mystic word that everybody can interpret to suit himself. If the Government really had wanted to accord some rights and liberties to the masses of the people, it should not have put the execution of its plans off until after the war, but have seized the war as the proper time when the people were in the humor and when the Chancellor could have put through his plans even against the opposition of the Conservatives.

"The patience of the masses of the people is not inexhaustible, neither in Germany, nor in the other countries. The sentiment for peace is growing everywhere. Now the thing to do is to strengthen it. The masses of the people must make it plain to the statesmen that it is high time finally to put an end to the butchery.

"An undersanding is possible. Opportunities to make peace have been let slip by and the task of concluding peace has become harder. But let the statesmen show once that they can master the problem. If they fail to do this, they need not be surprised if conditions ensue that none of them desires. Capitalism is war. We are striving for Socialism, which is peace, a lasting peace."

CLEARS BIDE-A-WEE HOME.

Jury Says Not Guilty to Charges, Which Counsel Calls Persecution.

Isaac B. Parker, caretaker of the Bide-a-Wee Summer home for animals at Wantagh, L. I., was acquitted by a jury late on Thursday night in the prosecution brought by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals against him, as representing the New York women who maintain the home. The caretaker had been on trial in Hempstead, before Justice Walter H. Jones, for two days. The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, through its General Manager, W. K. Horton, and its Superintendent, Thomas Freel, charged that the dogs in the home were improperly fed, improperly classified according to the society's standards and insufficiently protected against disease.

Testimony for the defense showed that the animals were fed largely from stale rolls and meat scraps, supplied by such hotels as the Waldorf-Astoria and the Vanderbilt, that they were cleanly lodged, and there was no contagious disease among them. Isidor Kresel of Jerome, Rand & Kresel, in summing up the Bide-a-Wee's side of the case, said it was infamous persecution of a small organization, which was doing a noble work for animals, by a wealthy and powerful organization which wanted to have a monopoly of that field.

Mrs. Harry Ulysses Kibbe, President of the Bide-a-Wee Association, hugged Mrs. William Hofstra, Vice President, when she heard the verdict. Later came emissaries from the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, suggesting future "co-operation" between the two organizations. An informal conference of the women directing the Bide-a-Wee took the suggestion under consideration with a view to framing a proposal that the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals pay all the costs of the fruitless prosecution, in order that co-operation might begin on even terms.

HIGHER REDISCOUNT RATES?

Expected After Reserve Board's Caution on Belligerents' Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—As a result of the meeting here this week of the Federal Advisory Council to the Federal Reserve Board, rediscount rates are likely to be increased before the beginning of 1917.

The Advisory Council gave consideration from every point of view to the condition of banking interests of the country under the play of financial forces connected with the credit strategy of belligerent powers who have been enormous customers of this country. It is now understood that in the statement given out by the Advisory Council at the close of its two days' session the paragraph referring to the need of caution in the use of credits liable to long renewal periods which might affect the liquid character of the transactions, the purpose was to let out quietly a word of warning against filling American banks too full of the notes of belligerent nations.

The paragraph in question follows:

"The council announced itself as in entire accord with the views already expressed by the Reserve Board suggesting caution and moderation in the use of those credits which being on for a long period of renewals, lose their character as essentially self-liquidating transactions of short maturity."

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MEXICANS YIELD TO OUR DEMANDS

Continued from Page 1.

tion is common. These questions, as well as many others, have already been considered by the commission informally, and are to be given formal consideration when the commission reassembles, which it will as soon as the agreement as to withdrawal and border control, which was officially made of preferential concern, has been approved by both Governments.

"The present agreement may, therefore, be regarded as the first step only in the work of the commission. If this, however, is not found to be agreeable to the two Governments the commission will, by force of the understanding had between the two State Departments, come to an end."

Secretary Lane, before leaving for Washington, said:

"The full policy of the United States with reference to Mexico is not to be stated in a phrase or in any protocol or series of protocols. We are to come out of Mexico just as soon as we can 'decently and in order,' and because we have other use for our troops who are there. But this is only a beginning to a policy which will make a Mexico that we can live with.

"The border troubles are only symptoms. Mexico needs system treatment—not symptom treatment. She can give it to herself and we hope she will. We shall reserve to ourselves to treat her invading bandits as they should be treated, chasing them to a finish, if necessary, unless Mexico gets into shape to do this herself. This will serve Mexico's interest as well as ours and it will be the strongest possible deterrent to raids.

"World Wants a New Mexico."

"We will help her to get into good shape if she can understand that we mean to be her friend. She cannot be sick and strong at the same time. The world wants a new Mexico, where the poor and ignorant will have a better chance. To this extent the world is with the revolution. The world has no sympathy with exploiters, either, but it has great respect for rights that are vested. And we shall go along with the world in protecting such rights. But revolution must not mean anarchy.

"Carranza is a strong man, I believe. His career shows that, and his followers admire him to the point of reverence. He is the man to be given a full chance, and we shall uphold him if he is sensible of the duties of his nation to the other nations. Mexico will either do right without our help, or with it. This is her choice.

"The purpose for which this commission was formed was to exert one last effort toward making Mexico a possible neighbor under the Constitutionalist Government. We do not wish to be forced into intervention or any other course until this opportunity has been exhausted. To this end we must pass from the border matters of irritation, and immediate concern, to the conditions of Mexico which affect the lives and property of our nationals and all other nationals. These must be made secure, as secure as is possible in a country where among the masses of the people there is a deep distrust of us. Then we ask that, with our help or without it, Mexico feed herself and drive out disease. There will be little banditry if Mexico gets to work.

"The miseries of Mexico must be assuaged. Her poor, naked, starving, dying peons call out for help. They do not wish constant war, and only 1 per cent. of her people are actually in the war, but all are suffering. We cannot maintain our self-respect or be true to the highest dictates of humanity and see these people suffer as they do because of the chaos that has come from civil war.

"This country is pacific, but is not pacifist. It will fight willingly when it can fight for something worth while, and must fight. It is our business to make the occasion impossible, to make the duty unnecessary if this may be. And so through many weeks we have striven to get upon a basis that will prepare the way for a new Mexico—one in which Mexicans and Americans and others can live with some assurance of safety. But this is a long way off yet. We have only jumped two or three of the hurdles. We can see the way out, but it is not always possible to persuade others that our way is the right way, though the proposed reduction of the new export taxes on ores and bullion and the postponement of the decree as to forfeiture of mineral lands, as well as the agreement reached with reference to withdrawal of troops and border control, are all indications of the growing desire of the Constitutionalist Government to meet those standards which the United States and the countries of Europe have a right to expect."

Border Problem Unsolved.

The question of the protection of the border is the one point in the agreement which is not entirely satisfactory to the American Commissioners. They were unable, however, to find a solution of the problem which would meet with the approval of the Mexican Commissioners and still be feasible. The proposal of a neutral zone extending for some miles on each side of the frontier came from the Mexicans early in the meetings of the commission. It was opposed by the American Commissioners as impracticable because of the difficulties which might be expected to arise from the presence of Mexican troops on American soil.

It was the question of command which finally resulted in the plan being discarded. A joint command composed of two or more American and Mexican Generals was not considered from the start as likely to lead to anything but trouble, and both Americans and Mexicans refused to leave the command to an American or a Mexican General who should have such powers as would enable him to exact explicit obedience from his officers and men, whether Mexican or American. This would have involved the right to try them by court-martial.

A score of other plans were suggested and discarded as soon as they were suggested, and it finally was decided to leave matters as they stood and to place the question of co-operation in the hands of the military and diplomatic branches of the Governments. The right of the United States to exercise the privileges, which have come to be known as the right of "hot trail," was the only concession made to the United States. An effort was made by the Mexicans to procure a reciprocal privilege, but this would not be granted by the American commissioners, who would not be convinced that there had been any raids made into Mexico from the United States, followed by a retreat for safety back into this country.

This is the only clause of the agreement which is not almost certain to meet with the approval of General Carranza. During the early stages of the negotiations between the two countries, he made a stand against the present demand, and the United States was reported as willing to concede the point at that time. The fact that it is embodied in the present agreement makes it necessary for him to accept it with the rest or to reject the whole and bring the negotiations of the commission to an end.

Paul Chosen to See Carranza.

Mr. Pani is the only Mexican member of the Mexican commission who is to go to Queretaro. It was considered significant tonight that he should have been chosen, for he has been admittedly the representative of General Alvaro Obregon on the commission, and has been regarded as the most tractable of the Mexxican members. Mr. Cabrera's opposition to him has been marked at times, and has given rise occasionally to reports that a split between General Carranza and General Obregon was impending. Mr. Pani is expected to confer with General Obregon before seeing General Carranza, and it is expected that the Mexican Minister of War will be able to influence the First Chief to ratify the agreement.

The question of the advisability of lifting the embargo on arms and ammunition in order that General Carranza may import to Mexico a large quantity of war materials which are now at border points awaiting an opportunity to get them across, has been taken up, but has been left in the hands of the War Department. It is not believed that it will come before the commission at any time while American forces remain on Mexican soil.

The family of Mr. Pani will remain in Atlantic City pending further developments. Several other persons attached to the commission will remain here or at other places in the United States until the commission reconvenes, which it will do on Dec. 8 should General Carranza ratify the protocol. Whether the commission will meet here or in Washington has been left to Secretary of State Lansing and Ambassador-designate Arredondo. The American Commissioners are said to favor Washington as a meeting place, while the Mexican Commissioners wish to be nearer New York.

Mr. Cabrera will devote the recess to efforts to straighten out the decrees on taxation and other matters which have come up before the commission, and which the American delegates would like to have disposed of before another meeting. It is not considered probable that he will make any efforts to obtain a loan before General Carranza has ratified the protocol, as rejection of the protocol would result in drastic action by the United States in an effort to put an end to the Mexican tangle. What this action will be has not been made public. Probably it has not been agreed on definitely.

It is known that the Mexican Commissioners have been told that unless an agreement can be reached peaceably the United States may see fit to withdraw its recognition of General Carranza as the de facto ruler of Mexico, or even resort to force of arms to restore order there and make conditions such that foreigners can live and carry on their business in reasonable safety.

The American Commissioners left tonight for their respective homes. Mr. Pani left for New York, where his special car is waiting to take him to Queretaro. He is not expected to leave before Monday morning, reaching Queretaro, by way of St. Louis and Laredo, on Saturday of next week. Mr. Cabrera left tonight for Philadelphia, and later will go to New York, where he probably will remain during the recess, except for occasional trips to Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington.

CARRANZA CONSENT EXPECTED

First Chief Confers Over Atlantic City Proceedings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 24.—Officials here are hopeful that an agreement for restoration of amicable relations between Mexico and the United States soon will be reached. Queretaro reports state that immediately on arriving there this morning General Carranza held a long conference with Foreign Minister Aguilar, discussing proceedings and prospects of the Atlantic City conferences.

It is understood Carranza probably will approve the plan suggested by the American Commissioners for protection of the border and settlement of existing difficulties. In view of the willingness of the de facto Government to agree to some of the suggestions of the American Commissioners it is believed here that the United States will not refuse to withdraw American troops from Mexico as demanded by Carranza.

If the troops retire, officials contend, the de facto Government will demonstrate its ability to restore order and to re-establish constitutional government shortly.

Minister of War Obregon said tonight that Villa and his followers had been severely defeated last night in an attempt to capture Chihuahua City. Reports received at the War Office are that Villa, leading about 2,000 men, appeared in the vicinity of Chihuahua before daybreak yesterday, attacking the Constitutionalist advance posts.

General Trevino, the military commander, immediately prepared to defend the town, sending strong reinforcements to places the Villistas were attempting to capture. After several hours of fierce fighting the Villistas were badly defeated and forced to seek refuge and mounts northwest of the city. Official reports said the Villistas' losses were very heavy.

General Obregon added that General Francisco Murguia, commanding a powerful column, after retaking Jiminez and Parral, was moving northward to join Trevino's command and push the campaign against the Villistas.

ALIENS MUST WAIVE CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS

Mexico to Prevent Foreign Firms from Claiming Damages Except as Its Own Natives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AHORCADO, Mexico, Nov. 23.—Under a decree which will be made into law by the Constitutional Congress after the opening at Queretaro on Dec. 1, foreigners engaging in business in Mexico as stock companies or corporations will be obliged to renounce their citizenship.

General Carranza explained this decree to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES during a horseback ride of forty-five miles on the fourth day of his trip to the provisional capital at Queretaro. The renunciation of citizenship applies only to avoiding claims for damages suffered or to be suffered during revolutions or other difficulties. It does not mean that the foreigner must renounce direct citizenship.

General Carranza, in explaining this, stated that most invasions or causes of friction in large countries against smaller ones were due to the fact that foreigners in small countries enjoy all the rights of natives but demand the protection of their own countries whenever they suffer damages or losses, while the natives, not enjoying more rights than foreigners, must suffer losses in silence. By this law all are equal, as the foreigners lose the right of appeal to the mother countries. Carranza added that this would eliminate many causes of unjust wars.

It is believed to be practically certain that all Latin American countries which have suffered aggressions by stronger powers will adopt the same measure, and it is expected that this law will not be accepted by the larger powers without a strong protest. Carranza explained that civilization had advanced greatly, yet international law regarding the treatment of smaller powers remained backward. Under the new act all foreigners enjoy the same rights and the same liabilities as natives.

Another decree to be enacted into law deals with taxation. Owing to the large number of concessions to mercantile, industrial, and mining firms which have years to run without the payment of taxes, in violation of the Mexican Constitution, the new law will declare that no industries shall be allowed to evade taxes. All new industries must pay taxes from the start. In the future all business, whether operating under concessions or not, must pay taxes. To promote new industries, the Government reserves the right to loan them sums of money at a determined rate of interest, or the Government will start the industry and after developing it will sell to the highest bidder. Several American and a large number of other foreign corporations will be affected by the new law.

The new Government, after the elections and the inauguration of the President, will continue its program to enact laws for the benefit of the working classes, to promote new trade relations, and to build up native industries, utilizing all native products which abound. Mexico, according to figures of the Department of Mines and Labor, produces all classes of raw material produced in the world, lacking only factories, education, and skilled laborers to make the republic self-supporting and independent.

No opposition to the election of Carranza will develop, as he is regarded as the only man capable of welding all parties into a harmonious government.

During the ride from Mexico City the Carranza party passed through the heart of the agricultural country where there are thousands of acres of corn. The natives say the crops are the best in years, and that there is no danger of a shortage of corn or wheat. Owing to the large crops prices of foodstuffs are dropping. Currency reforms have dealt a heavy blow to speculators and prices are rapidly receding to normal rates. Through heavily watered districts many thousands of head of cattle in good condition were seen. The railway service is rapidly improving, many freight cars formerly used for soldiers having been turned back to the roads. All freight rates and first-class passenger rates have been placed on a silver basis at the same figures as in 1912.

The small army accompanying Carranza established a record for Mexico, the soldiers buying provisions en route and paying in silver. Hundreds of pesos left in small towns will give an impetus to business. Paper currency will be withdrawn from circulation and all taxes and rents will be made payable in silver. Merchants have fixed prices in silver and will not accept paper. That action already is establishing business on a silver basis and it has caused no trouble. Bills had depreciated until they were almost valueless.

BANDITS DRIVEN OFF IN ANOTHER ATTACK

Continues Assault on Chihuahua City After Repeated Repulses—Heavy Losses.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Nov. 24.—Francisco Villa has failed in his repeated efforts to capture Chihuahua City from the de facto forces, high Carranza officials here, who were in constant touch with developments in the State capital, declared emphatically tonight. After two days of almost continuous fighting, Villa has been driven off.

Villa and his troops encamped tonight outside of Chihuahua City, after returning in the afternoon to renew an attack which lasted until 9 o'clock at night. This announcement was made tonight by Carranza officials here.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, (via El Paso Junction,) Nov. 24.—Another attack on this city from the east was begun by the Villa bandits at 6 o'clock this morning and was repulsed, as were the previous attacks by the bandits, with heavy losses to the attacking forces.

The machine guns again did deadly execution in the ranks of the bandits, who crept up from the east under cover of a deep arroyo, or dry gully. The rapid-firers cut down the advancing thin lines of bandits like a mower in a field of standing grain. The dead and wounded were left on the battlefield, as in the previous assaults. When the enemy broke and ran in disorder, the heavy artillery took up the brunt of the fighting, as the machine guns were outranged.

General Ozuna, commander of General Trevino's cavalry, pursued the bandits and completed their rout. The Villa forces fled toward the northwest, and now are believed to be out of touch with the remaining Villa commands.

General Acosta was killed by Colonel Cadera of the Carranza cavalry column in the cavalry engagement yesterday. General Trevino, though wounded yesterday, was again in personal command today and made an inspection of the fortifications with his staff.

Villa left his troop trains at Horcasitas Station, south of here, and General Apolonio Trevino has been ordered by General Jacinto Trevino to proceed in that direction with his cavalry and cut the bandits off from the trains on which they came from Santa Rosalia.

THREE WOMEN PUT TO DEATH.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, Mexico, Nov. 23, (via Radio to Columbus, N. M., Nov. 24.)—That Margarita Acosta, one of the three women executed Wednesday morning at El Valle for alleged plotting against the life of Colonel Gonzales Diaz, was at one time in the employ of Villa, was asserted here today. Letters and papers found on her, it is said, indicated this. She also is said, by the Carranza officers, to have carried papers signed by General Trevino.

Suspicions were aroused, it was said, by the woman's actions, and an officer was detailed to make an investigation. She is said to have revealed a plot which Carranza officers alleged listed Colonel Diaz and others for assassination. The El Valle garrison, it was said, was to be turned over to Villa.

The woman was called before Colonel Diaz Tuesday. She was followed by her sister, Maria Castilla, and servant, Maria Reis. She denied the charges. A dirk and a pistol were taken from her, according to the officers. Early next morning the women were shot, dying bravely, the officers declared.

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FEDERAL INQUIRY ON AT POST OFFICE

Burleson Sends Agents Here with Ostensible Purpose of Suggesting Improvements.

MORGAN'S HEAD MAY FALL

Rumor at Washington That Ground Is Being Sought for Appointing New Postmaster.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A committee of Post Office Inspectors, headed by George Sutton, Chief Inspector at Kansas City, is making an investigation of the New York Post Office with a view, according to what was said here today, of making improvements. While Post Office Department officials insisted there was no politics in the move and that it was merely a regular annual inspection, enough is known of the matter to indicate that a feeling of hostility exists toward Postmaster Edward M. Morgan and that certain officials are anxious to have the office declared vacant so that the way will be cleared for the appointment of a new Postmaster.

In announcing today that the investigation was in progress, Postmaster General Burleson said the question of selecting a successor to Mr. Morgan would not be taken up until the investigation had been completed. Mr. Burleson said that the committee had been appointed a few days before the election of Nov. 7 and that the committee was now at work in New York. Mr. Sutton formerly was Chief Post Office Inspector in New York.

The impression was gained from the Postmaster General that the committee would go into the business and efficiency methods of the New York office very thoroughly with a view to making improvements. In another quarter it was hinted that financial methods would be inquired into to ascertain if the office had been conducted in an economical manner.

J. C. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster General, said the investigation was nothing more than a regular annual inspection which was made of all first, second, and third class Post Offices. "The committee will go into the service very thoroughly to see if improvements can be made," said Mr. Koons. "The same thing is being done all over the country. There are no charges of any kind against the conduct of the New York office."

Morgan Appointed by Roosevelt.

Mr. Morgan, who is a Republican, was appointed by President Roosevelt. He succeeded William R. Willcox, whose assistant he was. The promotion of Mr. Morgan was regarded as a reward for efficiency, and it is only recently, and then not publicly, that any question has been raised as to his ability to handle the vast business of which he is in charge. Unofficial statements have indicated that some effort might be made to reflect upon the efficiency of the administration of the New York Post Office.

Postmasters are commissioned for four years, and the term which Mr. Morgan was serving expired soon after the incoming of the Wilson Administration. After a long delay it became known that Joseph Johnson, ex-Fire Commissioner of New York City, had been decided upon as Mr. Morgan's successor. Criticism of the prospective appointment developed immediately in the press and among a good many Democrats, and the nomination of Mr. Johnson, which was favored by Postmaster General Burleson and Senator O'Gorman, was not sent to the Senate.

Later the Postmastership was offered informally to State Senator Robert F. Wagner. He declined, but subsequently President Wilson sent Mr. Wagner's name to the Senate coincident with a telegram to him, earnestly requesting him to accept. Mr. Wagner was obdurate, however. His reason for declining was that he wanted to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. The nomination was never withdrawn and is now before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

One of the objections made in New York newspapers to displacing Mr. Morgan was that he had given a supremely efficient administration. This opinion was voiced irrespective of the political leanings of the newspapers.

Postmaster Morgan, when told last night at his home, 613 West 146th Street, of the foregoing dispatch and its contents, said:

"I do not care to say anything. I have known, of course, that investigators were at the Post Office. They have been there a week. As far as I know they are making one of the regular investigations, but beyond that I do not care to say anything."

APPROVE NEW DORMITORIES.

Board Hears Mayor Condemn Randall's Island Buildings.

The Board of Estimate yesterday approved the contract, at an aggregate expenditure of $430,049, for the erection of five new buildings on Randall's Island under the jurisdiction of the Department of Charities, but not until the Mayor and President Mathewson of the Bronx had a discussion as to whether the Charities Department had submitted their plans to members of the Estimate Board. Some months ago the board appropriated $600,000 for the improvements, and it was estimated at the meeting yesterday that before the work is completed $1,000,000 will be spent. Yesterday's authorization is a part of the $600,000 appropriation.

The plans call for an infirmary, two cottage dormitories, a staff house, and a female dormitory. Mr. Mathewson objected to the cost of the staff house, which was given by Deputy Commissioner Wright at $50,000, saying he would rather use that amount for a children's dormitory. He also said he thought every member of the board should know the general plan of the improvements before voting on the $600,000, and the expectation of having to vote a million dollars more.

"No one dreams that the $600,000 is going to cover the reconstruction of Randall's Island," said the Mayor. "I think another million dollars will have to be spent on the Island within the next five years. The buildings there have not been in a condition for years to reflect credit upon any civilized community. The conditions are a reproach to the City of New York, and the sooner they are remedied the better it will be for the inmates."

The board passed the appropriation, the Bronx President voting for all the buildings except the staff house.

GRAVES CASE TO KAISER.

Imperial Permission Necessary for Embassy Attache to Testify.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Formal request that Prince Hatzfeldt, Counselor of the German Embassy, appear as a witness against Karl Armgaard Graves, self-styled international spy, has been made by the State Department in a note to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. Graves was arrested here recently on a charge of attempting to extort $3,000 from Countess von Bernstorff. He is now out on bail awaiting a preliminary hearing on Dec. 6.

The request has been forwarded to the German Foreign Office in Berlin. Ultimately it will come before Emperor William, who must give his personal approval before the Prince can appear.

Acknowledgments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following contributions: For the Belgian Tobacco Fund, from Mary Dunham, $6; for the Thanksgiving Fund, from "G. G.," $25.

MAYOR FOR SUNDAY MOVIES.

Expects Their Legality to be Sustained if Albany Case Is Appealed.

Mayor Mitchel held out hope yesterday for the movie devotees who were disturbed over the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court that it was unlawful to exhibit moving pictures in New York State on Sunday. If the case is carried to the Court of Appeals, the Mayor is convinced, the decision will be upset.

The Mayor said yesterday he did not think it any more illegal for regular moving pictures to be shown on Sunday than it was to show pictures dealing with educational subjects or for lectures to be given. He said he believed the late Mayor Gaynor was correct in his ruling, while a Justice sitting in the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, that the Penal law did not prohibit movies on Sunday. If the Court of Appeals should decide against the movies the Mayor believes the matter should be taken up by the Legislature, and he promised to give any appropriate legislation his approval.

"I have read, as reported in the press," said the Mayor yesterday, "the decision of the Appellate Division of the Third Department, holding that under Section 2,145 of the Penal law the exhibition of moving pictures on Sunday in this State is illegal. I have read, also, that it is the intention of the moving picture exhibitors in this city to take the case to the Court of Appeals. I believe they should."

CLAIM 70 HILLQUIT BALLOTS.

Justice Shearn to Pass on Validity of Socialists' Contention.

The canvass of the void and protested ballots cast in the Twentieth Congress District, which are being examined in the proceedings brought by Morris Hillquit, Socialist, with the hope that the court will order enough of the rejected ballots counted to overcome the 400 plurality for Isaac Siegel, Republican, elected on the face of the returns, resulted in the discovery yesterday of seventy ballots which the Socialist canvassers contend should have been counted for Hillquit. The Democratic canvassers were inclined to concede that forty of the ballots belonged to the Socialist. Justice Shearn will be asked to pass on the validity of these ballots.

It developed in the course of the canvass yesterday that Jacob A. Cantor, the Democratic candidate who was defeated two years ago by Mr. Siegel, and who started a recount proceeding that is still pending, has not yet conceded that he was defeated, because his appeal has not been decided. It was stated that wagers made on Cantor have not been paid because of the hope that the present Congress may still declare that Cantor was legally elected.

JUDGE IN TOUR OF SWAMPS.

Morschauser Personally Inspects Land Involved in Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Nov. 24.—Justice Joseph Morschauser of the Supreme Court, in order to determine whether the waters of Hutchinson Creek, on the outskirts of Mount Vernon, overflowed on the lands of Thomas and Alice Beattie, today tramped through swamps, climbed over garbage dumps, and inspected the course of the stream and the bridges over it. The action of the Judge followed suits brought by Mr. and Mrs. Beattie against the Suburban Land Company for damages and an injunction.

The defendants are accused of causing the course of the stream to be changed, its bed to be narrowed, and two bridges and culverts to be constructed, causing the creek to overflow and damage the Beattie property. Justice Morschauser decided that the ends of justice would be best served by a personal inspection o fthe property, so he adjourned court.

After the Justice had made suggestions about remedying the trouble, one of the suits was settled by the company paying $400, while another action was ended by the Judge granting an injunction against the land company.

FIND HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

$40,000 Given for Maintenance of Bureau Supervised by City.

Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury announced yesterday that he had been successful in organizing a Children's Home Bureau for the purpose of putting dependent children in private homes instead of committing them to institutions. Already 103 dependents have been placed in such homes. The bureau is a private organization, maintained by private contributions, but directly under the supervision of the Charities Commissioner. A staff of trained workers has already been organized under the direction of John Daniels, a social worker.

The bureau has been endowed for three years by private individuals, with a working capital of $40,000 a year. The aim, it was explained, is to place out 1,000 children for three successive years in order to demonstrate the practicability of the placing-out system. At the end of three years Commissioner Kingsbury believes that the practicability of the plan will be fully demonstrated and that the bureau can then be taken over by the city.

$3,404,084 AWARDS ON ROAD.

Condemnation Commissioners Report on Queens Boulevard Damages.

Total awards for damages amounting to $3,404,084.12, divided among 1,000 parcels, are shown in the preliminary report of the Commissioners in Condemnation to acquire land for the widening of Queens Boulevard to 200 feet, from Long Island City to Jamaica, a distance of seven miles. This is the largest condemnation proceeding ever undertaken in Queens. Of the total award for damages of $2,955,781.82, $412,302.50 is for improvements, while a special contract of $85,000 was made for moving the big brown stone Presbyterian Church, at Elmhurst back sixty feet, and $1,100 was awarded for change of grade.

In paying for this improvement, 20 per cent. of the total cost, or $854,478.55 is assessed upon the local area of 200 feet on either side of the boulevard; 30 per cent., or $1,281,717.82, is assessed upon the Borough of Queens, and the remaining 50 per cent. is assessed upon the city at large. This boulevard leads from the Queensboro Bridge and connects with the main highways on Long Island. It is one of the most patronized automobile highways in this city and thousands of cars drive over it daily.

$2,000 for Packages for Soldiers.

Le Paquet du Soldat, a society which is raising funds to send Christmas packages to French soldiers in the trenches, gave a concert and dance last night in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria which netted about $2,000 for the fund. Among the artists who appeared were Miss Loraine Wyman, Miss Henrietta Wakefield, Simone de Mauge, Robert Lortet, Andre Tourret, and Carlos Halsedo. Miss Gwendolyn Brown was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the dance, and Mme. Eugene Mauloubier of Brooklyn is the President of Le Paquet du Soldat. Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, and Mrs. Thomas Jex Preston were among the patronesses.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Don't judge a leader by his followers!

Club Cocktails

have many imitations which are easily and pleasurably avoided.

HIGHBALLS IN PASTOR'S SUIT

Rev. Mr. Triplett's Wife Accuses Husband's Witness of Frame-Up.

The New York witnesses in the suit for divorce brought by the Rev. J. Edwin Triplett, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Woodbury, N. J., and in the countersuit brought by Mrs. Dorothy A. Triplett, now of the Bronx, were examined yesterday before C. V. D. Joline, acting as Advisory Master in Chancery. The episode on which Mr. Triplett based his suit for divorce occurred at a hotel in New Haven May 15 last.

Mrs. Triplett said that Jack Wilson Shaw, who posed as a real estate dealer at 501 Fifth Avenue, and who negotiated with Mrs. Triplett's mother, Mrs. Doris M. Nelson of this city, for the sale of some Thousand Islands property she owned, induced her to go to the hotel with him. He took her there, she said, to have a lease signed.

Joseph H. Buckley of 141 West 145th Street, who was room clerk at the New Haven hotel, told of the arrival of Mrs. Triplett and a man. He said he saw them in the dining room and there were two highball glasses on the table. Twenty minutes later, he said, the woman left the hotel.

The principal witness of the day was Jack Wilson Shaw, a process server, of 1,376 Inwood Avenue, the Bronx. He admitted that he was the man with Mrs. Triplett who signed the hotel register "J. L. Curtis of Boston." When Shaw was asked whether he had accompanied Mrs. Triplett to New Haven, he refused to answer on the ground that it might tend to incriminate him. Under cross-examination he admitted that he had told Mrs. Triplett that his name was Jack Wilson.

Pressed for a reason for giving Wilson as his name, Shaw took refuge in the fact that the answer might incriminate him, as he was under a criminal charge in Connecticut.

Mary Triplett, the twenty-year-old sister of the pastor, testified her sister-in-law was both cruel and unkind. She said she had heard Mrs. Triplett call her brother a liar and a coward.

1,036 WOMEN GIVE $190,000.

They Are Also Working Hard for $2,000,000 Jewish Charity.

Women are running the men a close second in the campaign of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies to raise $2,000,000 with which to effect a central bureau for the receipt and distribution of funds.

In only two trades have committees of men exceeded the amount raised by women workers. A compilation of the standing of the women's committees yesterday shows that to date 1,036 women have contributed approximately $190,000.

Many prominent women are doing "field work," and in addition several have opened their homes for meetings, at which the purposes of the federation are described and volunteers enlisted to supplement the efforts of the regular committees.

Among these women are Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. Israel Unterberg, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Mrs. Leon Kamaicky, Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, Mrs. Leopold S. Bache, Mrs. Henry Ittleson, Mrs. Max L. S. Rosebach, Mrs. A. N. Bijur, Mrs. Harmen August, Mrs. Emil Baerwald, Mrs. Henry Bodenheimer, Mrs. Lazarus Kohns, Mrs. B. Leerburger, Mrs. Max Levenson, Mrs. Mortimer M. Menken, Mrs. G. M. Minzesheimer, Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Mrs. Leopold Plaut, Mrs. Henry Kraft, Mrs. Joseph H. Silverman, and Miss Carrie Wise.

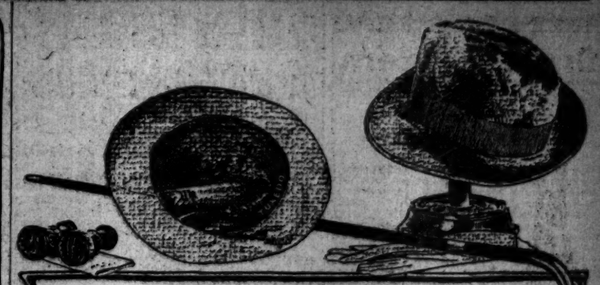
Mrs. Israel Unterberg has given her home, 11 West Eighty-sixth Street, for a meeting Tuesday afternoon, at which Mrs. Bernard Pollock will speak.

Men friends of the movement to unite the Jewish charities are furnishing billboard, street car, and newspaper space free for advertisements of appeals for gifts.

To date $1,500,000 has been pledged, and the remainder of the $2,000,000 must be subscribed by Dec. 10.

There's something about them you'll like

The Nobel Prize
For Literature
Has Been Awarded to
Romain Rolland
Famous French author and socialist. His book
Above the Battle
is an eloquent appeal for international peace and brotherhood.
THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO
Price, $1.00, at All Bookstores



Young's Smart Velours

YOUNG'S Velours conform to the most rigid ideas of "good form"—yet they possess a style alertness that bespeaks originality. They typify knowledge and progress in men's hats.

"Young's Hats are as good as they look."

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE
Stores "All Over Town"

KEEN KUTTER

Boys! Here's the Gift You Want

Now is the time that father and mother are open for gift suggestions. Tell them you want a

KEEN KUTTER Tool Set

Book No. 597 of Tool Cabinets gladly mailed to any boy on request

A Keen Kutter Tool Set! A regular treasure box of fun! Think of the things you could make with the saws, chisels, planes, brace and bits—all the other tools you see in the picture, and think how proud you'd be to tell the other boys about your genuine Keen Kutter Tool Set.

There's a bully Keen Kutter Tool Set at $10.00. Others at $17.50, $25 and up to $135—all made to please the most exacting mechanic.

All Keen Kutter Tools are perfect in quality, temper, adjustment and balance—every tool bears the mark of the master maker.

Every set and every tool guaranteed to satisfy or money refunded. Yet they cost little more than tools of ordinary quality.

Drop in, look over Keen Kutter Sets at your nearest Keen Kutter dealer's, and you will surely want one.

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(Trade-Mark Registered)

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St. Louis New York Philadelphia
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Tool Cabinet No. K-5—consisting of 23 tools, $35

E. C. SIMMONS KEEN KUTTER CUTLERY

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CUTLERY AND TOOLS

CAMMEYER
STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT
6TH AVE. AT 20TH ST.

For To-Day (Saturday) Only

A Sale of Men's Fine Shoes at $3.95

Mahogany Russia Calf and Gun Metal Calf Lace Shoes, built on an English Last with blind eyelets. Also a Broad Toe Blucher Model in Gun Metal Calf.

¶ A most unusual one-day sale, affording men an opportunity to buy shoes at much less than their present market worth.

¶ Please note this sale is for to-day only.

All styles carried at our 6th Av. at 20th St. Store; also sold at our Newark Branch, 645-649 Broad Street

JOHN FORSYTHE

REMOVAL SALE

At their Downtown Store,
201 Broadway, near Fulton Street.

Termination of lease necessitates disposal of

Highest Grade Men's Furnishings

At Very Unusual Reductions

Pure Silk Shirts.....*Reduced to* **2.65**

The silks are heavy satin striped tub silks of a fine quality, and in exclusive patterns.

Crepe de Chine Shirts
Reduced to **4.95**
Heavy crepe de chine with satin stripes; splendid quality, with exquisite color effects.

Impt'd Woven Madras Shirts
Reduced to **1.65**
Exclusive designs; the materials are the same as those used in our made to order department.

Neckwear *Reduced to*
65c 85c 1.35 *and upward*

Tan Cape Gloves *Odd Sizes*
Reduced to **85c**

Entire stock, including accessories for Evening Dress wear, at corresponding reductions. Would advise an early selection while assortments are complete.

Oakland Service for Oakland Owners *Everywhere*

BACK of the power, beauty and riding comfort of Oakland Sensible Six automobiles is Oakland Service.

No matter where you are, you are near an Oakland Service Station.

You can rely upon quick adjustments. You can get required parts with accuracy and speed. Oakland Service Stations are at your command in every way.

Sidney B. Bowman Automobile Company
1672 Broadway at 52d Street.
New York City Service Station, 225-231 West 49th Street.

List of Oakland Dealers
Where Service Stations Are Maintained.

Baldwin Garage, Inc., Jersey City, N. J.
Birch & Bassett, Dover, N. J.
Blum's Garage, Stapleton, S. I.
The C. F. Briggs Co., Newark, N. J.
Centre Garage Co., Paterson, N. J.
Central Garage, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Chas. M. Clay & Son, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Decker & Keynton, West Hoboken, N. J.
E. W. Frahn & Son, Park Ridge, N. J.
Haight & Strang, Peekskill, N. Y.
Harken Bros., Plainfield, N. J.
Hewlett & Remsen, Roslyn, L. I.
Hoagland's Garage, Somerville, N. J.
Jackson's Garage, Farmingdale, L. I.
Clark Jones, Blairstown, N. J.
A. B. Koyt, Newton, N. J.
I. L. Labar, Tranquility, N. J.
Marshall & Jansen, Ellenville, N. Y.
John C. Mattice, Bridgeport, Conn.
Monticello Auto Supply Co., Monticello, N. Y.
G. H. Patterson, Redbank, N. J.
Port Jervis Garage, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Russell H. Rawlings Motor Co., Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
Roseberry Bros., Belvidere, N. J.
Richard V. Ryerson, Middletown, N. Y.
William Shrive, Yonkers, N. Y.
Leonard T. Simonson, Glen Cove, N. Y.
Geo. V. Sloat, Inc., Freeport, L. I.
Stenger & Rohm, Sayville, L. I.
Geo. H. Stevens, Fishkill, N. Y.
Stidworthy Bros., Netcong, N. J.
Stryker & Youmans, Kingston, N. Y.
Vail & Campbell, Riverhead, L. I.
Van Dusen's Garage, Hackensack, N. J.
White Plains Garage Co., White Plains, N. Y.
Woods Garage & Sales Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Strongheart Garage, Sag Harbor, L. I.
A. S. Terhune Co., Bloomfield, N. J.
Thomas Lloyd, Kearney, N. J.
Geo. M. Hoyt & Son, North Salem, N. Y.
Sloan & Clapper, Newburgh, N. Y.

DUTTON'S
ALL THE BEST
CHILDREN'S BOOKS
681 FIFTH AVENUE

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle taking from six to seven years of time

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

FARMERS EXPLAIN HIGH FOOD PRICES

Continued from Page 1.

tables this year does not mean that the same price will prevail next year. By taking a ten-year average the producer is not getting a living price, and under present conditions we are getting only a fair price. At present prices some articles, such as milk, taking into account their food value, are still cheap.

"Other causes might be enumerated thus:

"The alarming increase of insect and fungus pests.

"Gambling in food products, which should be prohibited.

"There should be more storage houses in the country, and under the control of the farmers themselves.

"The duplication in delivery service in the village, town, and city, also the lack of marketing facilities in some towns and cities.

"The American farmer is farming as well as he can afford. He will increase the yields as he gets pay for increased production. Increased production means increased cost, and unless prices warrant this increase the farmer cannot go ahead. With the high prices now prevailing, many farmers are getting no returns for their labor. With the increased development of scientific knowledge turned over to the farmer through agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and particularly the work done by the national Department of Agriculture, with other agencies, we can assure the American consumer that the farmer of America, if given a fair chance and a square deal, will not only continue to feed America, but will have some to spare."

DIET SQUAD BREAKS RULES.

Gulp Their Food to be in Time for Ball—Three Lose Weight.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Chicago's municipal experiment in household economics to demonstrate that 40 cents a day is ample to feed the average person continued successfully today. The "diet squad" again registered an aggregate gain in weight. A slight reversal of form, however, may become apparent tomorrow because of the violation of one of the training rules at dinner tonight.

"You must Fletcherize," the squad was admonished by Dr. Robertson last Monday. "Chew every mouthful at least twenty times, and don't hurry."

Tonight the annual ball of the Health Department took place at the Hotel Sherman, and for the first time the diners almost gulped their food in order to get home early and dress for the event. They then hurried back downtown and danced until well after midnight, which probably will result in a loss of weight instead of a gain, in the opinion of Dr. A. J. Stokes.

Following is the table of weights registered today:

Name.	First Weight.	Today.	Gain
Miss Gertrude Nelligan..	112	115	3
Miss Sophia Miller.....	120¼	121½	1¼
Miss Lessie Petit.....	161	163½	2½
Mrs. Cecelia Wilcox.....	126½	128½	2
Miss B. Halvorsen.....	148½	150½	2
Dr. Eva G. Hansen.....	110½	112½	2
Reuben Beckman.....	181½	181	*½
H. L. Porsche.....	108½	107	*½
Henry Gehring, Jr.....	161½	164½	3
Irwin A. Kowohl.....	165	165	..
Dr. A. J. Stokes.....	223¾	223	*¾
William C. Merker.....	148½	147¼	*1

*Loss.

Select Furs

The popular foxes; seal skin; beaver; ermine; genuine blue or silver pointed fox; moleskin—

An assemblage comprehensive in price and range.

Proud in richness and elegance, resembling sable, is a Fisher set at **$165.**

Each pelt carefully chosen for excellence of quality.

Buy now and insure a full season's wear.

Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

The Lord & Taylor Book Shop

Lectures by Mr. J. B. Kerfoot, Chickering Hall, Tuesdays, at 3 P. M. The lecture on November 28 deals with the following books:—

Samuel Merwin: "The Trufflers."

Ethel Sidgwick: "Hatchways."

Selma Lagerlof: "The Emperor of Portugallia."

George Moore: "The Brook Kerith."

Please note that as there will be NO LECTURES DURING DECEMBER, Mr. Kerfoot's next lecture after November 28 will be on Tuesday, January 2.

Conducted by
Doubleday Page & Company

CALLS ON THE STATE TO END FOOD HOARDS

Hartigan Asks Attorney General and Secretary of Agriculture to Start Inquiries.

BLAMES THE SPECULATORS

They Are Keeping Back Needed Supplies, Commissioner of Weights and Measures Says.

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, sent letters yesterday to Attorney General E. E. Woodbury and State Commissioner of Agriculture Charles S. Wilson, asking them to investigate the storage plants in this city to learn whether food was being held illegally for speculative purposes.

Three subjects for inquiry suggested by Commissioner Hartigan were whether perishable food was not being held beyond the legal limit; whether packages in cold storage did not lack the stamp required by law indicating the date when they were put in cold storage, and whether food was not being hoarded to force up prices. Commissioner Hartigan's letter to Attorney General Woodbury, which is the same, in substance, as that sent to Commissioner Wilson, is as follows:

New York, Nov. 24, 1916.

Hon. Egbert E. Woodbury, Attorney General, Attorney General's Office, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir: The price conditions respecting foodstuffs in the City of New York is of such moment as to justify or allay public suspicion that perishable food products are being unnecessarily withheld from public sale in the so-called "cold storage" premises in the City of New York.

In this connection I believe it would be in the public interest if an inquiry was conducted under appropriate legal procedure as to what is the situation respecting these private enterprises which receive perishable products for storage, based upon the following suggestions:

1. That perishable food products may not be kept in such places beyond the time limit set by State law.

2. Whether packages, &c., of perishable food product in said refrigerating plants are not properly stamped as to date according to State law.

3. Whether there is any connection between the unnecessary withholding of perishable food products from the market in connection with the speculative feature on exchanges which trade in butter, cheese, eggs, and other such commodities.

I have directed an inquiry to the Commissioner of the State Department of Agriculture requesting in the public interest an investigation to be made in so far as his authority goes to examine into some of the elements commented on above. Should your inquiry be a broad one, some facts may be revealed through the books, records, and accounts of the said refrigerating plants which will throw considerable light upon the foodstuff situation so far as it concerns perishable food products.

Such a judicial inquiry will be helpful to the present situation which, as you may have observed, is growing more tense in view of the current reports of abnormal exportation of food products, alleged reports of subnormal production, reports of car shortage, shortage of labor on farms, reported high prices of farm supplies, reported conditions of bad weather, reported abnormal conditions affecting the making of butter, the making of cheese, the production of eggs.

I respectfully submit the request for this inquiry to you for your consideration.

JOSEPH HARTIGAN,
Commissioner.

Commissioner Hartigan asserted that, notwithstanding the denials of proprietors of cold storage houses, there was more food in cold storage in this city now than ever before. He said that, aside from the investigation by agents of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, the stories brought to him by dealers in butter, eggs, and meats of the cold storage conditions convinced him that the law was being violated by speculators.

MARKS TIME ON COAL PLAN.

City May Start Selling Wednesday if Prices Stay High.

New York City officials took further steps yesterday toward perfecting the plan under which the city is to sell coal, when reports of Inspectors of the Bureau of Weights and Measures showed that the announcement of the project had not forced down the price which small dealers were asking on the east side. Commissioner of Accounts Waltstein, who conceived the plan, said yesterday that the city was now in a position to begin the delivery of 10,000 tons of coal as soon as Mayor Mitchel gave the word.

Inspectors will price coal today and on Monday in cellars on the east side, which are said to be under the control of speculators. It was predicted that the city would, unless prices fell in the meantime, begin business by next Wednesday by hauling coal in street cleaning carts from barges moored along the East River.

District Attorney Swann continued yesterday his investigation of the cause of the high price of coal. Michael F. Burns, President of the Burns Brothers Coal Company, produced his accounts for October and November to show how, when he was forced to purchase from independents or "scalpers," prices went up from $6.25 a ton to $11.60 within a few days. The bills produced by Burns indicated that the big jump in coal prices began in the latter part of October and the first of November, when wholesalers who found the mines unable to supply them began to make frantic purchases from speculators.

C. Stewart Hoffman, a sales agent, and Joseph Gordon, a dealer at Thirty-eighth Street and East River, told District Attorney Swann that the trouble lay with the Clayton anti-trust law, which had forced the Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, Reading, and other railroads to divorce themselves from their coal holdings and run the railroads and mines as separate enterprises.

"Before the Clayton act went into effect," said Mr. Gordon, "the coal business was within the hands of a very few men, was thoroughly systematized and entirely freed from speculators. The reorganization under the Clayton act broke up the old way of doing business and let in a horde of speculators who bought coal not to supply a regular trade, but to make a profit from the regular dealers. Whereas a man in the coal business formerly could buy all the coal he wanted from the railroads, now he has to go to the mines and bid against other coal dealers and speculators. Two other causes of the increased prices are the shortage of labor and the great consumption of coal by munitions plants."

An ordinance indorsed by Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan will be submitted to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday to prevent frauds in the retail trade in coal, by providing that coal must be sold in sacks and that the weight of coal contained in each must be marked on the outside of the sack.

More than a dozen coal dealers in Queens were witnesses before the Grand Jury of that county yesterday, where District Attorney Denis O'Leary began an investigation into the high price of coal. Mr. O'Leary said that he found all the dealers were charging $9 a ton. The dealers had made their usual contracts for their Winter supply with the coal companies, he said, but they failed to receive it and were obliged to go to the independents, who charged them exorbitant rates.

SUGGESTS CHEAP FOODS.

Health Department Tells How to Dodge High Cost of Living.

The Department of Health suggests in its bulletin this week a number of changes in diet by which money can be saved without sacrificing nutriment.

"Cereals, such as cornmeal, hominy, and especially oatmeal," the bulletin says, "are rich in nourishment, and are much cheaper than patented cereals.

"American cheese, dried beans, and peas are comparatively cheap, and contain a great deal of protein, which is the most important food element found in meat.

"Oleomargerine is a very satisfactory and economical substitute for butter. Unfortunately, its use in public institutions is prohibited by law.

"Rice is a very cheap food and can be served in many different styles. It should be used more frequently than it is in the dietary of those of moderate means. It contains a very high percentage of carbohydrates, one of the very necessary forms of nourishment. Every one knows how extensively it is used among the peoples of Asia, where it has served as the chief article of diet from time immemorial.

"It should not be necessary to state that bread, preferably of whole wheat, a form which is rich in very important food elements called 'vitamins,' also sugar and potatoes, should occupy prominent places in the dietary of the working man and woman.

"There are many other cheap foodstuffs, a notable one being macaroni and cheese. When these are used judiciously, they serve to lessen the cost of the dietary without in any way impairing its food value."

GASTRONOMY CHAIR WANTED IN COLLEGES

Hotel Men Propose Special University Courses Covering Their Industry.

WEIGHTY PAPERS UNREAD

New York's Hospitality So Extensive Managers Did Not Have Time for Educational Discussions.

The demand for more extended vocational training at American universities has now been taken up by the hotel men. The National Congress of American Hotel Associations, which began its sessions yesterday at the Grand Central Palace, following the New York State Hotel Association, heard a suggestion from Henry L. Bohn of Chicago that a national vocational hotel institute should be established by the industry; but more favor was gained by the proposal of John McF. Howie of Buffalo that a Chair of Gastronomy should be established in the State universities.

The delegates didn't give extended consideration to either suggestion, for most of them had dined at the Waldorf with the New York State Association the night before and had been entertained by John McE. Bowman at the Biltmore on Wednesday; they decided that most of the papers slated for yesterday's program should be read by title only and produced in extenso at some time when everybody felt more like listening to them. But the argument on vocational training brought out evidence of a general feeling that when universities are teaching engineering, accounting, dentistry, veterinary surgery, and the writing of movie scenarios it was certainly time to give a little instruction in hotel management.

Another topic brought up at yesterday's meeting was the question of a uniform law to prevent hotel frauds. James F. Drought of Wisconsin and William W. Davis of Cambridge, Mass., said that the present loss to hotel men from bad checks and similar frauds averaged about $3,000 a day. James Woods of San Francisco presented the idea of a traveling man's identification card which should get the best possible attention immediately for its holder from every house where he stays and remove the awkwardness of asking a newcomer for his references and connections when his bill begins to pile up, while at the same time protecting the hotel men from imposture. The discussion was put over until a meeting to be held soon in Chicago.

Officers of the association were sorry that they didn't have time to make the present series of meetings as educational as they had intended, and expressed regret that a dozen or so topics slated for discussion had never been reached, but they confessed that the hospitality of New York City had been so continuous and intensive that it was next to impossible to find any time for meetings or to get anybody to come to meetings when anything else was going on.

The National Hotel Men's Exposition, which has been going on this week at the Grand Central Palace in conjunction with the conventions and which closes tonight, has been a big success, and it was decided yesterday to hold another at the same place from Nov. 12 to 17 next year.

FOOD EXPORTS FALL OFF.

$78,000,000 Decrease in Wheat Shipments During the Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Breadstuffs shipments to Europe continue to decline, a Department of Commerce statement today discloses, although meat and dairy products are leaving the United States in increasingly large quantities. Sales of American live stock abroad have grown negligible during the last year.

Corn experts in the year ended Nov. 1 were valued at $38,000,000, an increase of $5,000,000 over the previous year, but wheat sales decreased from $250,000,000 to $172,000,000.

Although sales of fresh meats declined during the year, shipments of bacon and other cured meats more than made up for the loss.

EXONERATES HEALTH BOARD

Wicks Committee Praises Its Enforcement of Milk Law.

Senator Charles W. Wicks of Oneida, Chairman of the Wicks Legislative Committee, which is investigating the distribution of farm products, said last night at the end of the first week of the inquiry in New York that he was convinced that the charges of some up-State farmers that there was collusion between the New York City Health Department and the big milk distributers were without foundation.

"After hearing the testimony of officials of the Health Department since last Tuesday and checking it up with the facts we found up-State," Mr. Wicks said, "I am satisfied that the New York City Health Department is not only not guilty of any collusion, but is most active and conscientious in its work, insisting upon compliance with its regulations without regard to whose business is affected thereby.

"The committee is also satisfied that there is no merit in the contention that pasteurization of milk is not necessary to the health of the city. Everything considered, I am of the firm belief that the pasteurization system is the best method for the handling of New York City's milk supply."

The committee yesterday heard testimony affecting the use of eggs that were not fresh. Hugh W. Taylor, a food Inspector of the Health Department, said that "weak" eggs, or those in which the yolk was watery, were broken and thrown into cans, which were put into cold storage. He said that it was often nine months or a year before these eggs were used, but he was of the opinion that this did not damage the food value of the eggs.

Mr. Taylor was asked by counsel for the committee what he thought of the State's taking over the egg industry. He said he thought it would be a good thing. Commissioner of Foods and Markets J. J. Dillon had suggested that with a $400,000 appropriation the State could start to handle eggs. Mr. Taylor was asked if he thought $400,000 would be enough. He said it would not, because the egg business in New York amounted to $50,000,000 a year.

The committee yesterday obtained possession of the cash book of the Sanitary Milk Dealers' Association, which Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis had tried to get and failed. It was turned over to former Judge Ward, counsel to the committee, by John F. MacCaulay, Treasurer of the association, who said he would be glad to explain any item in it.

The hearings before the Wicks Committee will be resumed at 10 o'clock Monday morning in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building.

$100 Tip at Settlement Bazaar.

Barnard and Elmira College women will be in charge today of the College Settlement Bazaar at 35 West Thirty-seventh Street, and the up-State college will make a specialty of flowers. This being the last day of the bazaar every effort is being put forward to make it the banner day for receipts. Wells and Radcliffe had control yesterday, and Miss Mabel Hammond, President of the Radcliffe Club of New York, and Miss May Eustis, President of the Wells Alumnae Association, were present. The incident that has caused the greatest excitement of the week was the presentation of a check for $100 as a tip to a waitress by a Mount Holyoke graduate on Mount Holyoke day.

HUGHES CAMPAIGN COST $2,441,568

Republican National Committee Statement Shows a Deficit of Only $21,143.

WILL BE FILED ON MONDAY

Financiers' Contributions from New York and Philadelphia Appear in Bliss's Report.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, will file a financial statement with the Secretary of State in Albany and the Clerk of the House of Representatives in Washington on Monday, showing that the committee spent $2,441,568 in its unsuccessful attempt to elect Charles E. Hughes President. The receipts of the committee aggregated $2,420,421, leaving a deficit of $21,143.

The statement will show that there were 34,205 individual contributors, and that the contributions varied from a dime to the $30,000 given by Henry Payne Whitney, as announced in an earlier statement. The financial report of campaign receipts and disbursements, as compiled by accountants under the direction of Mr. Bliss, covers 600 typewritten pages.

Among large contributions received by the Republican National Committee in the closing days of the campaign, and not shown in any of the earlier statements filed, Mr. Bliss announced the following last night:

Daniel G. Reid	$25,000
E. T. Stotesbury	20,000
Joseph E. Widener	15,000
Benjamin Duke	5,000
F. M. Babcock	5,000
Arthur C. James	2,500
Robert Goelet	2,500
Stuart Prosser	2,500

Mr. Bliss declined to make any detailed statement regarding contributions made by the National Committee to Republican organizations in various States. He said all that would appear in the report when this had been filed with the proper authorities.

The statement does not show the receipts and disbursements of the auxiliary organizations in the Hughes campaign, such as the National Republican Publicity Committee, which is said to have spent some $400,000 for advertising; the Hughes Alliance, the National Business Men's Hughes Federation, the League of Republican Clubs, and the Senate and Congressional Committees. These organizations have filed or will file individual statements.

Luther B. Little, Treasurer of the Republican Club, has filed a report with the Secretary of State in Albany showing receipts of $8,385 and disbursements of $7,668, in connection with the campaign conducted by the club for the State and national ticket.

Those who gave $100 or more were:

$500—William B. Thompson.

$250—Simon Guggenheim, Clarence H. Mackay, William A. Nash, James B. Ford, Mortimer L. Schiff.

$200—E. E. Smathers, William Williams.

$150—William Ziegler, Jr.

$100—M. J. E. Hoban, Edward S. Harkness, Charles L. Bernheimer, Louis Haupt, Paul J. Bonwit, F. S. Bangs, Isaac N. Seligman, James Talcott, E. W. Emery, Henry Wollman, Marcus M. Marks, W. H. Perkins, Arthur L. Merriman, Frederick A. Snow, Herbert L. Satterlee, Otto T. Bannard.

The largest single expenditure was $1,200, for a meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and $1,375 for the maintenance of "Camp Hughes," in Manhattan, where daily rallies were held.

J. P. MORGAN'S WIDOW ILL.

She Has a Slight Cold, and Her Family Is Not Alarmed.

It was reported yesterday that the elder Mrs. J. P. Morgan was seriously ill at her home at Highland Falls, near Newburg, N. Y. It was said that members of her family and physicians from New York had hurried to her bedside.

H. L. Satterlee, son-in-law of Mrs. Morgan, issued this statement last night:

"Mrs. Morgan is not seriously ill. She has been confined indoors for a few days with a slight cold. Neither Mrs. Satterlee nor any of the family has been called to Newburg, but Mrs. Satterlee has been there a few days on a visit."

10c, 15c and 35c

Where Cooks and Scientists Agree

Phosphate is as necessary in your food as salt. It rebuilds body tissue—you cannot do without it.

RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder, is made with pure, crystallized monosodium phosphate, a new and better phosphate.

And all good cooks who have tried **RYZON** agree that it is "The Perfect Baking Powder."

The baking knowledge of 10,000 women and many famous cooking experts made the new *RYZON Baking Book*. Edited by Marion Harris Neil, illustrated in colors, the *RYZON Baking Book* is the first complete manual of baking powder baking. Although priced at $1.00, *you* can get a *RYZON Baking Book* by using RYZON. Ask your grocer.

CAT'S BITE CAUSES DEATH.

Brooklyn Pier Watchman Is Stricken with Hydrophobia.

Hans Jurgensen, 50 years old, of 18 Fourth Place, Brooklyn, a watchman on Pier 38, Atlantic Docks, died yesterday in the Long Island College Hospital of hydrophobia caused by the bite of his pet cat seven weeks ago.

Jurgensen's hand, which was bitten, gave him a little trouble during the first six weeks following the bite, but it was only a few days ago that the hand and arm began to swell. Dr. William M. Ennis of 31 First Place, Brooklyn, who was called in on Thursday night, diagnosed it as hydrophobia and caused Jurgensen's removal to the Long Island College Hospital, where the diagnosis was verified by physicians from the Department of Health before his death yesterday.

MOLINEAUX LEFT $446,584.

An appraisal of the property of General Edward L. Molineaux, who died June 10, 1915, filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn, shows a net estate of $446,584.24. It consists almost entirely of personal property, of which the largest holdings are 700 shares of F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds & Co. of New York, valued at $120,228, and 9,000 shares of Devoe & Raynolds Company of Chicago, appraised at $222,255.

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A Notable Importation
MEN'S UNDERWEAR
Of Winter Weight
From Morley's of London

The splendid quality of the Underwear made by I. & R. Morley of London is known throughout the world. The disturbed conditions abroad have made this merchandise difficult to obtain. We count ourselves most fortunate in being able to offer to our patrons an importation just received. Men who like the best will lay in a supply of these superior garments while the assortment and sizes are complete.

Shirts and Drawers
$3.50
a garment
All wool, silver gray; medium weight.

$5.00
a garment
All wool, gray; heavy weight.

Shirts and Drawers
$4.25
a garment
All wool, gray; medium weight.

$3.25
a garment
All wool; light weight.

Morley's Half Hose

60c and $1.00
Black wool, medium weight.

$1.25
White wool, light weight, tennis style.

$1.00 to $2.50
Wool in colors, light weight.

$1.50
White wool, light weight, colored clocks.

Ground Floor.

Must John Barleycorn Get Off the Map?

With Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana, added to the ranks of the "dry" States by Constitutional amendment, Prohibition Governors elected in Florida and Utah, and a popular vote for the abolition of the liquor traffic in the Territory of Alaska, things look dubious for John Barleycorn in the immediate years to come. Nor does this astonishing increase of "dry" territory tell the whole story. In Arkansas, Washington, Colorado, and Oregon, already under statewide prohibition, propositions were submitted to the voters for various modifications of the law in favor of the liquor interests, and on all questions these amendments were defeated.

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for November 25th, there is a very complete analysis of the Prohibition outlook, for and against, as revealed by the votes not only in the election just passed, but in previous years. The article is accompanied by a map which visualizes the present geographical condition of the Prohibition cause.

Among other articles of pressing interest in this number are:

Progressive Vote—Labor Vote—German-American Vote
How They Were Divided Between the Democratic and Republican Parties

Germany Deporting Laborers From Belgium
A Review of Investments and Finance
Germany's Restive Socialists
Siberia: The Pleasant Land of Promise
Making Paper Clothes for Soldiers
People Who Have Extra Ribs
Art Which "Makes for Emotion"
The Harried Idealists of Europe
The Christmas Ship for 1916
Catholic Fears of "Mitteleuropa"
The I. W. W. Trouble at Everett, Wash.
Opening a Way to Peace
Why Germany Hates
The Difference Between Shells and Shrapnel
What Is a Loganberry
Yvette Lashes Our Theatres
How to Preach by Moving Pictures
How to Properly Advertise the Church
Current Poetry

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Travel Round the World Without Leaving Home

Every week the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST plan a tour for you, by which you can sit back comfortably in your armchair at home while speeding around the globe in fancy. It is a wonderfully invigorating trip. At a safe distance you can view the opposing armies in Europe, glimpse the political activities of Japan or China, watch the changing fortunes of the Latin-American republics, keep in touch with our soldier boys on the border, roam the far-off Philippines, or make a tour of our own wonderful country, with its teeming life and multifarious interests. A couple of hours reading of THE LITERARY DIGEST once a week will give you this delightful experience.

November 25th Number on Sale To-Day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

WANT YOUTH OF LAND PREPARED FOR WAR

Training Camp Association Urges Law to Require Universal Army Drill.

ASKS AID OF THE MILITIA

Guardsmen's Work on Border Commended in Resolution Offered by Mayor Mitchel.

A convention of the National Committee of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States, the organization of 20,000 men who have attended training camps at Plattsburg and elsewhere was held in the University Club yesterday, and adopted a resolution offered by Mayor Mitchel favoring a law requiring universal military training.

Every part of the United States was represented by delegates in the convention. Dr. Henry Sturgis Drinker, President of Lehigh University, presided. The report of the Executive Committee indicated a nation-wide interest in military training and showed that successful training camps under the command of regular army officers were held in six widely separated sections of the country last Summer, the total attendance at the 1916 camps being 16,131 men.

The resolution offered by Mayor Mitchel in addition to advocating obligatory military training also commended the National Guard for its loyal border service and asked for the co-operation of that arm of the service in the association's work for universal training.

The resolutions read:

Resolved, That the Governing Committee of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States expresses its deep appreciation of the loyal, patriotic, self-sacrificing and capable service at the Mexican border performed by the officers and men of the National Guard, including many members of this association; and

Whereas, We feel confident that a great majority of the members of the National Guard agree with us that the volunteer system has demonstrated its gross inequality and injustice, as well as its ineffectiveness, and that the only sound military policy for our democracy must rest on an equality of obligation and involve universal training under Federal control, be it

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of the National Guard in securing legislation for the universal obligatory training of the youth of the country under exclusive Federal control, and the repeal of all present legislation inconsistant therewith.

Comprehensive plans for a nation-wide recruiting campaign for next Summer's camps were discussed and adopted. Now that Congress has appropriated funds for the expenses of the men attending, it is expected that tens of thousands of citizens will avail themselves next Summer of the opportunity to attend the camps.

Plans were also formulated for the publication of a magazine of national scope under the title National Service, to be devoted to the cause of universal military training for the youth of America. It was emphasized that this journal would be published in the interest not alone of the members of the association, but of all those who care for the United States a military system based upon universality of training and equality of service.

Last night a dinner was held at the Harvard Club. General Wood was the guest of honor. Among those who attended the dinner were Mayor Mitchel, General Wood, General Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A., commanding the Central Department; ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Colonel William C. Church, editor of the Army and Navy Journal; Major Halsteaed Dorey; U. S. A.; Major Charles E. Kilbourne, U. S. A.; Lloyd Derby, and Greenville Clark.

MAKE THANKSGIVING APPEAL

Ministers and Laymen Join in Asking Help for War Sufferers.

Contributions on Thanksgiving Day in many of the Protestant churches will be devoted to relieving suffering in Europe. Bishop David H. Greer of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, in a letter to the newspapers yesterday, asked that offerings in the Episcopal churches be devoted to this cause. These offerings, he says, may be sent to R. M. Pott, Treasurer, 214 East Twenty-third Street, and, unless otherwise designated, will be turned over to the Red Cross.

The following general appeal for the same purpose, addressed to churches of every denomination, was made yesterday by a committee in which the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn is an active member:

Nov. 24, 1916.

To the Clergy of the Various Churches Throughout the United States:

In harmony with the Thanksgiving proclamation of the President of the United States, the undersigned venture to suggest that at all Thanksgiving services in all places of worship an offering be taken for the relief of the sufferers from the war in Europe and forwarded to any of the accredited centres of help and distribution or to the Red Cross Society.

Such general and practical response to the President's suggestion would be twice blessed and would make the approaching Thanksgiving Day the most memorable since the civil war.

WILLIAM T. MANNING.
JOHN HENRY JOWETT.
S. PARKES CADMAN.
H. G. MENDENHALL.
MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD.
JOSEPH H. CHOATE.
E. H. OUTERBRIDGE.
J. HORACE HARDING.

Of the signers, the first five are ministers and the others are laymen.

FREES ACCUSED OPERATOR.

Postal Man Who "Listened In" on Associated Press Was Acquitted.

Henry L. Linder, a Postal Telegraph operator assigned to The Globe, who was indicted in 1914 on a charge of revealing the contents of an Associated Press bulletin, was acquitted by a jury on Thursday at the direction of Judge Wadhams in General Sessions. It was alleged that Linder "listened in" on The Associated Press wire and informed the New York News Bureau of what he had heard.

In explaining to the jury the reasons why the Court had directed an acquittal Judge Wadhams said that Linder had not violated the statute under which he was indicted, as it was shown that he was not employed by The Globe nor The Associated Press, and was in the confidence of neither.

ASCHE ANSWERS CHARGES.

Denies All Assertions of Wife in Her Suit for Separation.

Herman T. Asche, wealthy food importer, who is defending a suit for separation brought by his young wife, Mrs. Asta Asche, took the stand before Supreme Court Justice Cohalan in his own defense yesterday and denied all his wife's allegations of cruelty. He testified that during the six weeks he and his bride lived together in their apartment at 490 Riverside Drive he never spoke a cross word to her, and on the day she left him he gave her a farewell kiss, as usual, on leaving her in the morning. When he got home that night the apartment was empty.

Asche testified that his wife told him she couldn't get along with her mother, Mrs. Helga O'Connor, and that she would never again live with her. After they became engaged he gave her money to pay pressing debts, and she told him she intended to tell her mother the money was sent by her father, Andrew O'Connor, a sculptor. He then induced her to promise never to tell a lie again. She forgot the promise soon, he said.

Mr. Asche's attorney told Justice Cohalan that he was ready to offer testimony by an alienist who examined Mrs. Asche that she is suffering from a form of insanity that makes her a "pathological liar." The court promised to pass on the testimony when it was offered.

One of the exhibits offered yesterday was a copy of the record of conviction of Mrs. Asche's grandfather, Ernst Frohlich, in the City Court of Christiania, Norway, on alleged false testimony given by his daughter, Mrs. O'Connor, mother of the plaintiff. The exhibit was offered to attack the credibility of the testimony given by Mrs. O'Connor against Asche.

The case was adjourned to Tuesday.

ELEVEN ARE INJURED IN ELEVATED CRASH

Rear Car of 3d Av. Train Leaves Rails and Collides with Pillar at 129th Street.

POLICE RESCUE PASSENGERS

Roof Collapses After Woman Is Taken to Safety—Inquiry Fails to Fix Blame.

Eleven persons were injured yesterday morning by the derailment of the rear car of a southbound Third Avenue elevated train at 129th Street. After the car had left the rails it was dragged about tweny feet, when the coupling broke and it stopped. The car, as it bumped over two tracks, demolished a shanty used by workmen on the structure, and finally crashed into one of the steel pillars supporting the overhead express tracks. The car was wrecked, the roof, the side nearest the pillar, and parts of the floor collapsing.

Those seriously injured were:

MOORE, HIRAM, a blacksmith, 2,015 Monterey Avenue, Bronx; in the Harlem Hospital with a fractured leg and a possible fracture of the skull.

PELEK, LOUISE, 611 Meade Avenue, Bronx; in Harlem Hospital with a possible fracture of the skull.

RENCHILER, JOSEPH, 490 East 143d Street; in Harlem Hospital with a possible fracture of the skull.

The less seriously injured, all of whom suffered from contusions or shock, were Margaret Sullivan, 461 Brooke Avenue, Bronx; Tessie Savuni, 289 East 151st Street; Anna Harris, 516 East 149th Street; Eugene Jenkerman, 411 East 146th Street; Morris Fitzer, 921 Tiffany Street, Bronx; Kate Bergen, 321 East 150th Street, and two women who refused to give their names.

The accident occurred during the rush hour, at about 8 A. M. The train was crowded, the first warning to those on the street below that an accident had occurred being the noise of the car as it crashed along the wooden ties and the flash of electric sparks from the third rails. Then followed the crash into the pillar and the panic in the damaged car.

Three ambulances from the Harlem Hospital were summoned, and the five physicians who came with the ambulances were among the first to reach the injured people. They were led by Policeman James Smith of the East 126th Street Station, who turned in the alarm for police reserves and medical help.

The car exits were obstructed by debris, and the passengers found it almost impossible to get out. They made frantic efforts to get out, and it was not until the police convinced them that the car was in no danger that a semblance of order was restored.

A passenger found Anna Harris unconscious in a corner of the car and dragged her to safety only a moment or so before the roof of that part of the car collapsed. The worst injured were found in various parts of the car, and as fast as rescued were hurried to the hospital. Versions as to how the accident happened varied, one of the theories being that it was due to a defective switch. Another was that the switch was reset for another track before the last car had passed. Timothy Ryan, the switchman, when questioned said he did not reset the switch until the electric indicator in the tower showed that the train had passed. The cause of the accident is still a matter of investigation by the Public Service Commission and the railroad company.

Traffic south on Third Avenue was suspended for about forty-five minutes, all southbound trains being switched to the Second Avenue tracks.

See last page for Lost and Found announcements.—Advt.

A List for Christmas Buyers

THE BLUE CHINA BOOK, By Ada Walker Camehl net, $5.00
Makes a specialty of the Pottery which was decorated with pictures of American historical events, landscapes, views of towns, etc., in the early days of our Country's history. There is an account of all the important Blue China Series, a supplementary chapter describing the celebrated Collection of Presidential China in the White House, as well as a complete checking list, included by the courtesy of Dr. Edwin Atlee Barber. The book is splendidly illustrated with over two hundred fine half-tone engravings, many of them in color.

THE MOOSE BOOK, By Samuel Merrill net, $3.50
Mr. Merrill's book treats of every possible aspect of the Moose; his history, his habitat, his traits and habits, methods of hunting (ancient and modern), arms, how to preserve the heads and horns, with a list of the most famous ones known. Then the natural history claims attention, as well as the position that this noble animal plays in tribal myths. Mr. Merrill also discusses the Moose's connection with the European Elk. This book is excellently illustrated with over sixty pictures, some of which are from the paintings of the well-known Artist, Mr. Carl Rungius.

MEMORIES, By Lord Redesdale, 2 vols. net, $10.00
The New York *Sun* says: "A feast of anecdotes, character sketches, diplomatic embroglio, political, literary, and artistic reminiscences, of as delightful an autobiography as has appeared in many a long year."
The *Public Ledger* says: "There have been published few books of personal reminiscence as delightfully entertaining as well as informing as *Lord Redesdale's Memories.*"

THE CHEVALIER DE BOUFFLERS, By Nesta H. Webster net, $4
The Boston *Transcript* says: "No romance of fiction ever written is so picturesque and dramatic as these of sober history." In this case an added interest is given by the study it presents of two more than ordinarily attractive personalities against the background of a tragic splendor never surpassed. The story is one of absorbing interest."

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE (1781-1812), Granville Leveson Gower, First Earl of Granville, 2 vols. net, $10.00
Edited by His Daughter-in-law, Castalia Countess Granville
An important collection of private letters giving valuable sidelights on the politics and diplomacy of the last great reconstruction of Europe during the Napoleonic wars.

IMPORTANT NEW FICTION

EL SUPREMO
By EDWARD LUCAS WHITE
The New York *Globe* says: "It is a fascinating book, and comes nearer to being a great historical romance than anything that has yet been written about our own romantic half of the world." Net, $1.30.

THE WHIRLPOOL
By VICTORIA MORTON
The ennobling power of love, and the brutal foolishness of our penal system—these are the strands from which the author has woven a story full of meaning and movement. Net, $1.50.

THE TAMING OF CALINGA
By C. L. CARLSEN
The New York *Sun* says: "A striking prose poem of savage life * * * a brilliant and well-sustained piece of work." Net, $1.35.

THE PURPLE LAND
By W. H. HUDSON
Introduction by Theodore Roosevelt.
James M. Barrie says: "It is one of the choicest things of our latter day literature." Net, $1.50.

THE WAY OF ALL FLESH
By SAMUEL BUTLER
Introduction by William Lyon Phelps, *Professor of English at Yale.*
Arnold Bennett says: "It is one of the great novels of the world." Net, $1.50.

JAUNTY IN CHARGE
By MRS. GEORGE WEMYSS
A joyous, lovable book. A book to read, to love, and to give a friend. Net, $1.35.

NEW POETRY

THE VOICES OF SONG
By JAMES W. FOLEY
Introduction by Theodore Roosevelt.
Since the death of Riley, Mr. Foley has been acclaimed the representative poet of the West. Net, $1.50.

FAIRY GOLD
By KATHARINE LEE BATES
Professor of English Wellesley College.
A dainty fairy play and a collection of charming and delicate verse, including several poems not previously published, all characterized by an elusive spirit of fresh air and sunshine. Net, $1.50.

FEELINGS AND THINGS
By EDNA KINGSLEY WALLACE
Since Stevenson wrote his *Child's Garden of Verse* nothing has appeared so universal in its appeal as this little book. It will be enjoyed by all children between the ages of seven and seventy. Net, $1.00.

NEW CHILDREN'S BOOKS

TREASURE FLOWER, A Child of Japan, By Ruth Gaines net, $1.25
The Little Schoolmates Series, edited by Florence Converse.
A delightful book that any child will enjoy. Fragrant with the scented beauty of Japan, through which moves The-little-poor-girl-who-became-a-princess, the tale is filled with legends of the heroes of old time.

GRANNY'S WONDERFUL CHAIR, The Katharine Pyle Edition $2.50
Written by that genius Frances Browne, this wonderful book of fairy tales never grows old. For this edition Miss Katharine Pyle has made six full-page pictures in colors and a large number of pen and ink drawings. In this beautiful book Miss Pyle has caught all the dainty, airy charm of the text and created something that will be a source of delight equally to the artist and to the child. Also containing a special introduction by Katharine Pyle.

PRINCESS OF LET'S PRETEND, By Dorothy Donnell Calhoun net, $1.50
Illustrated with specially posed photographs, this is a book that children of the fairy-tale age will find fascinating. A collection of original stories and classic tales retold.

LITTLE BOOKS FOR YOUR FRIENDS

THE ANIMALS' CHRISTMAS TREE
By REV. JOHN P. PETERS, D.D.
A gentle and kindly fable commending itself to all Christmas lovers. Net, 25c.

A CHRISTMAS MEDITATION
By LAWRENCE GILMAN
A little book written with gentle understanding; expressing in its printed word a mood that many men—one might even say, all thoughtful men—have felt. Net, 25c.

OF WATER AND THE SPIRIT
By MARGARET PRESCOTT MONTAGUE
Author of "Home to Him's Muvver."
In all of us there lurks somewhere in the depths a spiritual self. Here is the story of a soul-awakening under the stress of great compassion. Net, 50c.

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Books will solve half your Christmas problems. Nothing is better suited for gifts than books. In addition to the items of convenience in sending and ease of purchase, books carry an implied gracious compliment from the giver to the receiver. Below is a selected list of new Century books to suit every taste. Tear out this list, put an X opposite the books you want, and get it to your bookseller.

Fiction

THE LEATHERWOOD GOD
By William Dean Howells
A robust story set in backwoods Ohio. By the greatest living American author. 8 *full-page illustrations. Price* $1.35 *net.*

KILDARES OF STORM
By Eleanor Mercein Kelly
A dramatic novel of *modern* Kentucky. Tells the intertwined love stories of a magnificent mother and her two astonishing daughters. *Frontispiece. Price* $1.40 *net.*

THE DARK TOWER
By Phyllis Bottome
Rich in humor and satire, set in rural England and snow-capped Switzerland. The powerful story of a noble love. *Illustrated. Price* $1.35 *net.*

A COUNTRY CHRONICLE
By Grant Showerman
Something new and extraordinary in contemporary fiction—life on a farm as it records itself on the mind of a ten-year-old boy. 33 *illustrations. Price* $1.50 *net.*

OLGA BARDEL
By Stacy Aumonier
A tense and enthralling novel centering upon a fascinating musical genius—her loves, her defeats, her victories. *Price* $1.35 *net.*

PARTNERS OF THE NIGHT
By Leroy Scott
A new kind of detective story, based on real plain-clothes men and criminals of New York City. 8 *full-page illustrations. Price* $1.35 *net.*

GULLIVER THE GREAT
By Walter A. Dyer
For the lover of good dogs and good fiction. Thrilling, touching short stories with dogs and a few favored people as their great figures. *Illustrated. Price* $1.35 *net.*

THE KEYS OF THE CITY
By Oscar Graeve
A love story set in New York and expressing the spirit of the great city. *Price* $1.35 *net.*

For Boys and Girls

THE SAPPHIRE SIGNET
By Augusta Huiell Seaman
A thrilling mystery story with a picturesque and historically accurate background of the famous old Greenwich Village section of New York City. 8 *full-page illustrations. Price* $1.25 *net.*

BOYHOOD STORIES OF FAMOUS MEN
By Katherine D. Cather
The lives of famous men set forth in intensely interesting story-form—Titian, Chopin, Mozart, etc. 16 *full-page illustrations. Price* $1.25 *net.*

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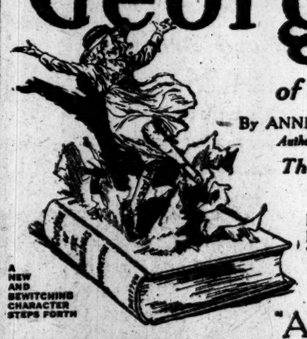

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Besides Holiday Gifts, Wall Street Institution Adds Nearly a Third to Salaries.

With a view to assisting salaried employes in meeting the advances in the cost of the necessities of life, Trustees of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and of the Central Trust Company authorized yesterday increases in the pay of their men.

William A. Day, President of the Equitable, in making the announcement, said all employes of the home office who received less than $1,800 annually would get an increase of 10 per cent. in their salaries "until further notice." He described the advance in pay as "an emergency remuneration," and said that the allowance would doubtless continue until "the distressing condition" was relieved. The salary increase affects about 800 employes.

Trustees of the Central Trust Company at a meeting yesterday decided to set aside a special fund to cover the increased cost of living for a period of a year. The plan adopted will, in its practical operation, amount to a 31 per cent. increase of the major portion of the employes' salaries, it having been determined that the greater part of the money paid to the men is used for the purchase of food and clothing.

In addition to this increase in pay, which officers of the bank refuse to regard as a salary increase, the employes will receive for Christmas their usual bonus, amounting to 50 per cent. of the annual salary.

It was learned that the action on the part of the Trustees was the result of an experience of the bank's President, James N. Wallace, who was struck with the substantial increase in prices of food products when he had occasion recently to make some purchases for his own family. It was at his suggestion that the Trustees decided to make an investigation of the increased cost of living. The investigation showed an increase of 31 per cent. in the cost.

A separate check covering this 31 per cent. increase will be handed to each employe every month, and this special disbursement will not be considered as an advance in salary. These payments will continue as long as the present high prices prevail, the Trustees having made provision for regular distributions covering a year. About 110 employes will be benefited.

The Central Trust Company is known for its generous and liberal policy, and Wall Street long ago learned that the employes of the trust company received higher salaries than the employes of any other bank.

A few weeks ago the Brooklyn Trust Company sent checks to its employes with a note saying that the money was to cover the additional expenses incurred as a result of high prices.

Directors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have voted a bonus of 5 per cent. of the annual salary of all employes whose compensation for the year 1916 amounted to $1,200 or less. It was also decided that every employe receiving $1,200 or less during 1917 should be given a bonus of 10 per cent., to be paid monthly.

MORE WOOLEN MILL ADVANCES

3,100 Pittsfield and North Adams Workers Get 10 Per Cent. Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 24.—Six woolen manufacturers in Pittsfield and vicinity posted notices today of an increase of 10 per cent. in wages effective Dec. 4. About 2,500 hands will receive the increase in Pittsfield, and 600 in North Adams. The total increase in wages since Jan. 1 has been 27 per cent. in these mills.

The plants granting the voluntary increase are James and E. H. Wilson, the Pontoosuc, Russell, Berkshire and Tillottson woolen mills in this city, the Sawyer-Regan mills in Dalton, the Hinsdale mills in Hinsdale, the Hoosac and Strong and Hewitt mills in North Adams, and the Adams mills in Adams.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 24.—Fifteen hundred employes of the American Printing Company will receive a wage increase of 10 per cent., beginning Dec. 4, according to notices posted at the mills tonight. The company manufactures print cloth.

PLAN WIDE PAPER INQUIRY.

Trade Board Announces Plans for Investigation of Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Federal Trade Commission announced today that on Dec. 12 the investigation authorized to be made of the print paper trade would be begun by hearings at which manufacturers and consumers and all concerned would be invited to appear. The investigation is the result of complaints coming from all parts of the country of the steadily increasing price of paper and the withholding of stocks by manufacturers allegedly for the purpose of forcing higher prices and taking advantage of a rising market.

The most pronounced complaint came from publishers of weekly papers, whose purchases are limited in quantity and made in small lots, as their needs arise. It is asserted by members of the Trade Commission that the metropolitan dailies, buying in large amounts and storing paper to meet contingencies of market and price, have seemingly suffered less than others. According to all advices coming to the commission, however, there has been an artificial timulation of the market.

The commission conducted a preliminary investigation of the paper market, including the supply of raw materials and the output, with the cost of manufacture, and reached the conclusion that during the first six months of 1916 the cost of manufacture had been lower than it was during the same period last year, while prices for no apparent reason were higher. Beyond this inquiry, the commission, owing to the pressure of other investigations, has made no extended effort to obtain information. It is now the purpose to open the doors to include a statement of all complaints and the presentation of all available information bearing on the condition of the paper trade.

The manufacturers uniformly said that they had not done anything to advance the price of paper and that the charges made against them were without foundation. The members of the commission expect that publishers generally will be present at the hearings to give evidence regarding the conditions of which they complain and the manufacturers will present their side of the case. A report to the Senate will be forthcoming early in the coming session of Congress.

Notices are being sent to manufacturers, jobbers, dealers, and consumers everywhere to avail themselves of the hearing if they desire to do so. Thus far no appearances on the part of either side have been noted at the office of the Trade Commission.

WARCRAFT HERE FOR GAME.

Backbone of Fleet Anchors in Hudson, Bringing Navy "Rooters."

So that between 5,000 and 6,000 officers and bluejackets may see the Army-Navy football game at the Polo Grounds this afternoon the backbone of the United States Atlantic fleet arrived in the North River yesterday morning. The vessels include six of the finest fighters of the dreadnought and superdreadnought types. They will remain until some time Monday, when they will proceed to sea to resume Winter target and battle practice.

The first line ships in the Hudson are the Wyoming, flagship of Vice Admiral Coffman; the Connecticut, New York, and Florida, flagships respectively of Rear Admirals Dunn, Fechteler, and Rodgers, division commanders; the Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah; the cruisers San Francisco, Baltimore, and Dubuque, and the auxiliaries Jupiter and Cyclops. The Pennsylvania, flagship of Admiral Mayo, Commander in Chief of the fleet, also arrived yesterday, but went to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Tomorrow it is expected that all the ships will be open to visitors during the afternoon. On all of them the progress of the football game this afternoon will be displayed on bulletin boards, the plays being wirelessed to one of the flagships and by that ship to the other vessels in the river. Bands from all the dreadnoughts will be at the game this afternoon to urge on the "middies" to conquer the cadets.

COLONEL OFFERS A REWARD.

Somebody Cut Down Mr. Roosevelt's Sassafras Tree at Sagamore.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Colonel Roosevelt is on the trail of malignant malefactors again. This time it is one or more intrepid woodsmen who, unknown to him, sawed down a large sassafras tree on the Colonel's estate at Sagamore Hill.

Colonel Roosevelt today offered 25 reward for information leading to the discovery of the individual who maliciously and feloniously entered my land and with a crosscut saw felled a large and valuable sassafras tree which, by its fall, partially destroyed an even more valuable beech tree."

If there are any trees to come down at Sagamore Hill the Colonel wants to do the chopping himself.

This is a brilliant novel. Hamilton's style is virile, luminous and natural.—*Rochester Post-Standard.*

There runs throughout the narrative a fresh, buoyant and thoroughly natural tale of true love . . . the Guthrie-Townsend match closes one of the most engaging and picturesque love episodes available in present-day fictitious literature.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The difficult problem involved is handled very well, and fathers will no doubt find much to think about in the story. The love story of big Peter and little Betty is a beautiful one.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A well written, exciting story, with too much freedom of revelation for prudes, but it may do some good, especially if it tends to make parents the best of friends with their children.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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THRONG TO INVADE YALE BOWL TODAY

When Crimson and Blue Elevens Face Each Other Nearly 80,000 Pulses Will Throb.

ELI PARTISANS HAVE HOPES

Odds Favor Opponents, but New Haven Hosts Believe Long Lane May Have Turning This Afternoon

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 24.—On the eve of the annual clash between the football teams of Yale and Harvard this city is aglow with interest tonight. All the problems that confront this nation are subordinated to the one problem of whether the Blue or the Crimson will wave triumphant at the close of another day.

Nothing but the game is reflected in any quarter. Flags of blue, with their big "Y" of white standing out clear against the background, flash on every hand, and here and there the crimson of Harvard peers forth in the home town of Old Eli. Shop windows are a riot of color, but the decided partiality to Yale is not quite so pronounced there. The canny New Havenites have an eye to business, and though the tone may indicate a preference for Yale, it does not crowd out all thought of Harvard. Blue and Crimson form the color scheme in order that the wares which are offered at more than wartime prices may appeal to all.

When the struggle is staged in the big bowl tomorrow it will be before the greatest gathering that ever witnessed such an event in this country, and probably the greatest that ever actually saw the wavering fortunes of an athletic contest in the history of the country. The actual sale of seats is more than 77,000, and with the complimentary tickets issued and those persons who are entitled to privilege on the side lines included, it is estimated that there will be close to 80,000 people in the big arena, which has yet to be dedicated by the Blue with a victory over Harvard.

Vanguard on Hand Early.

All day long New Haven has been filling up with a quota of this tremendous transient population. Trains from every quarter of New England, from New York and Philadelphia, and even more distant points, have poured a stream of people into this Connecticut city until tonight it seems as if the flood gates had been opened and the settlement was already swamped by the influx of an alien host. But this foretaste is as nothing to the gathering which will sweep down tomorrow from every quarter and by every means of conveyance from the now little known horse to the vibrating, soaring aeroplane.

And New Haven has counted well on this day of days. Conscious that the game comes but once in two years, and that it has no rival as regards the total of spectators, the city has prepared to exact its toll—and it will be a heavy one. A conservative estimate places the amount of money that will be spent in reaching New Haven, together with the cost of tickets, at $500,000, but what New Haven will do to such of its visitors as stay for a day or so will make railroad fares pale into insignificance.

Food and Sleep Costly.

Already every hotel has been filled, and available rooms in private houses, too, are so scarce that the seeking out of a place to rest would occupy one-half of the night with every chance that there would even then be disappointment. New Haven is absolutely sold out in this particular and at prices that make the customary high cost of living seem like a false alarm. There is hardly a room that has not commanded at least $10 for two nights and most of them have soared far beyond this figure. As for the restaurants, their prices will ruin many an appetite. Every one of them has taken great care to have a specially prepared bill of fare, and the prices are in many instances 50 per cent higher than the normal high rates.

Tickets are hardly to be had at any price. Some few are said to be in the hands of speculators, and a report heard today was that a block of eight had been sold for $400. For the most part, however, the tickets are being closely held, and those who hope to pick up a stray one or two when they arrive tomorrow will be almost certain of disappointment.

Clear, cold weather is anticipated for the game, but the condition of the field is causing considerable anxiety. Examination today revealed that the turf had been slow in drying out after the heavy rain of yesterday, and was still almost muddy in spots, despite the boasted draining system installed. It is believed that the sod will be heavy for the combat of tomorrow.

It was just forty years ago that Yale and Harvard played their first football game, and in the series of gridiron contests that have followed Yale has had a wide margin of superiority. The total tally on games is 22 to 9, with the Blue leading. Since Haughton took command of the Crimson the tide has turned and the sons of Eli Yale have only once held the commanding place in the annual contest.

Optimism in New Havenites.

Somehow there is an undercurrent of feeling here that tomorrow may be once more Eli's day. This arises in part from the fact that there is a new coaching system at Yale under the dictatorship of Tad Jones, and local confidence becomes firmer when it is remembered that this is not by any means the strongest eleven that Harvard has sent into the battle with Yale.

The betting odds tonight, however, do not reflect the feeling that Yale will win. Early in the week Yale was disposed to bet even money against the Crimson, but now the Blue is demanding odds of 10 to 6; and even at these figures there is much money from the New Havenites forthcoming, while there is a flood of Crimson greenbacks awaiting takers.

Yale is, however, far from being discouraged. There was a period of doubt and uncertainty when Black was taken with tonsillitis and Comerford and Moseley developed sore throats, but this has passed. The last word of these men today was that their condition had improved and that they would play tomorrow.

The only one of the regulars who will not start at the opening of the game is Smith, the quarter back, who was taken ill with tonsillitis just before the Princeton game. La Roche will be in at the opening, but the way in which he directed the team in the struggle with Princeton a week ago indicates that there is not much sacrificed in the absence of Smith. The latter, however, will probably play one period.

Hard-Fought Battle Expected.

With this bugaboo of illness past, the supporters of the Blue expect a thrilling contest in the Bowl tomorrow. It is realized that Yale will have to accomplish almost the superhuman if Harvard is to be deefated. Haughton, as Yale well knows, turns out a finished product to face the Blue, and there is a fear that this master of strategy may spring plays that will prove baffling and perhaps fatal to the hopes of the sons of Eli. The name of Harvard is ominous enough, but when there is coupled with it the name of Haughton the danger is hugely increased.

Comparative scores mean little in a Harvard-Yale encounter, but they are in a way interesting this year, as both teams have been defeated by the same eleven. Brown triumphed over Yale by 21 to 0 and over the Crimson by 22 to 0. Careful dissection is, however, necessary before there is the least value to these figures. When playing Brown, Yale lacked the services of three of her first string men, but when the Crimson lined up against Brown it was apparently with little thought of victory, for Haughton elected to send in a second string team, even though he knew the strength of Brown, so that the regulars might be saved for the more important battle with Yale. Therefore, it seems as if Harvard had the edge in this comparison.

Harvard has tallied this season 184 points to 28 for her opponents, while Yale's total to date is 176 to her adversaries' 41. Yale's only defeat was in the Brown game, and Harvard yielded to Tufts by 7 to 3, besides losing to the eleven from Providence.

Yale's Final Signal Drill.

Harvard made one dash into New Haven yesterday for a bit of practice in the Bowl, but after a line-up or two on a field sodden with rain, retired to New London to await the final call to battle. Yale did little this morning except to run through a few signals with the regular line-up on the field. This signal drill was behind closed gates, but it was satisfying in a way to the Yale undergraduates, for the word went forth that the first string men were ready to do battle for the Blue.

New Haven is not by any means the only city that is brimful of those who will be spectators of the game tomorrow. All through this part of Connecticut the towns and villages hold their quota of guests, who, realizing conditions in this city, decided to wait outside until tomorrow morning.

Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and intervening points are thronged with automobile parties, and further hotel accommodations are not to be had. It is estimated that there will be 15,000 automobiles in this city tomorrow. Even today many machines bearing the licenses of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and even Maine were seen in the streets.

The probable line-up of the two teams as they will enter the contest tomorrow and the list of officials are as follows:

Harvard.	Position.	Yale.
C. Coolidge	L. E.	Moseley
Wheeler	L. T.	Gately
Dadmun	L. G.	Black
Harris	C.	Callahan
Snow	R. G.	Fox
Casey	R. T.	Baldridge
Harte	R. E.	Comerford
Robinson	Q. B.	La Roche
Thatcher	L. H. B.	Neville
Casey	R. H. B.	Legore
Horween	F. B.	Jacques

Referee—N. A. Tufts, Brown. Umpire—D. A. Fultz, Brown. Field judge—W. N. Morice, Pennsylvania. Head linesman — Dr. Carl Williams, Pennsylvania. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

HARVARD FIT FOR FRAY.

Signal and Kicking Drill Closes Preparations for Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 24.—The Harvard football eleven wound up its season's practice on the New London baseball field this afternoon, the 'Varsity players and two teams made up of subs running through signals. The field was soft, and the men were not kept out long. There was also a little kicking. Horween did some excellent punting, and is in good form for his final test. Bond and Flower also punted well, while in dropkicking Robinson, Bond, and Horween did just enough work to keep on edge.

This evening the players assembled in a local hall for their last instruction on plays and defense. The entire corps of coaches was on hand, Trumbull, Fisher, Gardner, and Blagden joining the coaching forces this afternoon. Trainer Donovan says that his team is in first-class shape to start the game, but it is known that several of the regulars have been battered hard this year and have old injuries that may recur if they are banged too hard on Yale Field. The team is very confident it is going to win tomorrow, feeling sure that its attack will find the way; if not for a touchdown or two, at least to a spot close enough to Yale's goal line for Horween or Robinson to produce a field goal. The team ran through its plays today just as it has been lined up for the week.

Harte was at right end; Caner, right tackle; Harris, right guard; Dadmun, left guard; Wheeler, left tackle; Coolidge, left end; Robinson, quarter back; Horween, right half back; Thatcher, left half back; Casey, full back.

The men most likely to get into the game reasonably early are Sweetser, tackle; Murray, quarter back; Clark, guard; Phiney, end, and Bond, in the backfield. The Harvard coaches expect a close game, but feel that their team has slightly the edge from a defensive standpoint. Yale's weight is not underestimated as an asset, particularly if the field is heavy tomorrow, as it now seems likely to be. Harvard expects to profit by a windy day, but is more concerned for the footing and a dry ball, both of which are necessary for the most successful use of the style of attack the Crimson is planning to use for the match.

The team has some new plays, but also believes that the Yale team has been equipped with some offensive football that Tad Jones has not allowed the team to show in any of its games this Fall. The Harvard squad will start for New Haven at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, and will go to the field early for a half hour's workout. Then the team will return to its quarters and will troop to the field again only in time for a few minutes' signal drill before the kickoff.

BETTING IN BROAD STREET.

Curb Commissioners Report 10 to 8 on Crimson and 10 to 6 on Army.

Betting on the big football games scheduled for today occupied some of the Curb Commissioners yesterday. Supporters of Harvard quoted odds of 10 to 8 on the Crimson team, and considerable money was put up at this figure, although many Yale men sought 7 to 10 with the Blue eleven on the short end.

The odds quoted for the Army-Navy game were 10 to 6, with the Army team the favorite. Some bets at 2 to 1 on the Army were reported. Telephoned messages received in the financial district said that betting was active in some of the uptown hotels, where supporters of the different teams have their headquarters.

TRAIN SERVICE FOR GAME.

Special arrangements have been made by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to handle passengers traveling to New Haven today to witness the Yale-Harvard football game. The crowd is expected to be one of the largest ever handled by the company.

Between New York and New Haven there will be twenty special trains in addition to the regular trains and extra sections of regular trains. The first special will leave New York at 7:58 A. M., and the others will leave at frequent intervals up to 11:06 A. M., when the last special is scheduled to pull out of Grand Central Terminal.

Special trains will be numbered, the first being N-1 and the last N-20. There will be three trains for the use of the Harvard Club of New York, numbered N-12, N-14, and N-15. Train N-16 has been engaged by the Yale Club of New York.

Running time between New York and New Haven is two hours for express trains, and two hours and ten minutes for trains stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport. Special trains will leave New York as scheduled, unless loading is completed earlier, in which case they will depart as soon as loading is completed.

Aside from the special trains, trains Nos. 82, 12, 50, and 88 will run in two sections. There will also be two extra specials of ten coaches each made up at New York for use if required. They will run as N-21 and N-22.

Returning from New Haven after the game, specials will leave when loading is completed, first special to be ready to leave at 4:10 P. M.

A special parcel room will be provided in New Haven opposite the station, corner Meadow Street. Information bureaus will be located on the platform and north of the passenger station.

High School Elevens in Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 24.—Stamford High School and Dickinson High School of Jersey City met here today in football combat. Neither team was able to score, although Stamford had somewhat the better of its heavier opponents in the matter of ground gaining.

NAVY GOAT MEETS ARMY MULE TODAY

City Welcomes the Middies and Cadets for Their Annual Gridiron Fray.

The city has fallen. Assaulted by the Army at the north and the Navy at the south New York fell an easy victim, and last night the football enthusiasts from the chief military and naval training institutions were in possession of all the important salients in the city. The climax of the invasion will come this afternoon when the Army and Navy football forces clash at the Polo Grounds in their twentieth annual service game.

Last night was attended by all the usual atmosphere of the eve before the gridiron battle between the cadets and the middies, and today a veritable host will crowd the scene of Summer baseball here to see the classic contest between the two.

Disappointment was occasioned last night by the announcement that a severe cold will prevent President Wilson from attending. At the advice of Dr. Grayson he abandoned the trip, although his indisposition is not serious. President Wilson was to have occupied a box on the Army side of the field during one half and on the Navy side during the other.

However, nearly all the other persons prominent in the Administration will occupy boxes. Secretary of War Baker will have a box on the Army side, and Secretary of the Navy Daniels will be on the Navy side. Major Gen. Woods, Major Gen. Scott, and Admirals Knight and Mayo will be among the service spectators. Secretary of State Lansing and other Cabinet members will also attend, as will Governor Whitman and Mayor Mitchel.

Every seat in the Polo Grounds has been sold, and the throng promises to be one the greatest that has ever witnessed a football game in New York. Society will be out in force and occupy many of the boxes.

The confident prediction is made by those in a position to get advance dope from the weather gods that atmospheric conditions for this afternoon's battle will be excellent. Clear, cold weather, of the kind ideal for the line buckers and plungers, is likely to prevail. The Polo Grounds turf is believed to be reasonably firm, too, despite the downpour of Thursday.

Lieutenant Charles Daly, head coach of the West Point eleven and chief caretaker of the more or less famous Army Mule, brought no less than fifty-six stalwart soldiers to this city yesterday morning. He is prepared to attack the Navy redoubt with malice aforethought and everything else he has at his disposal. Lieutenant C. E. Smith was in charge of the thirty-six Midshipmen who arrived here yesterday, and, while neither he nor Head Coach Ingram would venture a definite promise regarding the outcome of the game, every member of the team, from Captain C. O. Ward to the last substitute, announced that a Navy victory was needed to even up the series, and that it would be forthcoming.

The Army team made its headquarters at the Astor, as usual, and the Navy put into port at the Biltmore. Both teams had a workout on the Polo Grounds yesterday, but the performances were kept a dark secret between the coaches and the players. Lieutenant Daly will send a team of hardened veterans against the Midshipmen. Of the eleven men who will start the game, only three are new and seven of the eight veterans have been in previous Army-Navy games. Only four of the players that will start the game for the Navy have played in previous service games — Von Heimberg, at left end; Goodstein, at centre; Gilman, at right tackle and Captain Ward, at left tackle.

The chief strength of the Army team for 1916 is concentrated behind the rush line in the persons of Philphant and Vidal. These are the two high-power guns that are expected to play havoc with the Navy defense. Not only are they good line-gainers and fine runners in a broken field but they have developed the aerial attack to a remarkable degree, and if the Navy line shows signs of refusing to respond to treatment Vidal and Oliphant are expected to flash the brilliant overhead work that created such disaster for Notre Dame when the Westerners invaded West Point earlier in the season. In addition to being a pillar of strength in the defense, a siege gun in the running attack, and an aeroplane scout in the overhead passing, Oliphant will be relied upon to do most of the kicking for the Soldiers today. However, he has already helped to defeat the Midshipmen once, and just at the present he is the leading individual scorer of the 1916 football season, so it will be nothing but a fair day's work for him to score a touchdown or so.

Vidal is a new man at West Point, but he is not new to a football gridiron by no means. He was a 'Varsity player at the University of South Dakota last year, and an all-around athlete into the bargain. Under the coaching of Lieutenant Daly at West Point this year, he developed into a star of the first magnitude, and is a fit running mate for Oliphant. Three positions have caused Head Coach Daly much serious worry through the season, the ends and quarter back. Instead of using veteran players at these points, the Army coach has decided to start the game with Gerhardt at quarter and House and Shrader at the ends, all new men.

Lieutenant Jonas Ingram, head coach of the Midshipmen, will send what ought be called a rookie backfield against the formidable Army line today. It is the first time in the history of the series that a whole backfield on either team has been composed of first-year men. It is not through lack of good veteran materials that Coach Ingram has been forced to start Welchel, Roberts, Ingram, and Perry, for the strong part of the Navy team this year has been its superabundance of uniformly high-class backs. The youngsters have shown both speed and dash, however, and Lieutenant Ingram is placing great reliance on his bold stroke in starting them against the Army veterans.

Perry, the young full back, is the heaviest man on the squad. He weighs about 200 pounds and is surprisingly fast on his feet. He is a handy player in any kind of a formation, and will probably do the bulk of the Navy kicking. His punts are of the variety that give the ends a chance to get down the field under them, and his drop-kicking has added points to the Navy's scores in the last two games. Ingram is a brother to the head coach. He is probably the fastest back on the Navy squad, and has great ability as a runner in a broken field. The Navy team as a whole is heavier than the Army. On this account, experts look for straight football from the Midshipmen, with an aerial attack from the Army if the line plunges of Vidal and Oliphant are brought up with a round turn.

The Army has the more impressive record for the present season. Its attack has shown more power and has been more varied than that displayed by the Midshipmen, but in the last two games the Annapolis players have scored more than 100 points. All signs and portents fail, however, when the Army mule meets the Navy goat in the annual scrimmage.

The series stands 10 games to 9 in favor of the Army. This is the Navy's chance to even the score. The Army has a running start, with three straight victories to bank on since 1912. The Midshipmen and Cadets are betting at even money according to their custom, but around the city last night the odds had changed from 10 to 6 on West Point to 10 to 8 on the same team. Speculators had plenty of seats for the game from $10 each, up to prices that are only to be told in whispers.

John B. Foster, Secretary of the New York National League baseball team, speaking on behalf of the Polo Grounds authorities, yesterday told of the dire happenings that will ensue if the forty odd thousand people who expect to see the game all try to get in through the turnstiles between 1:45 and 2 P. M. His advice to those who wish to witness the first as well as the second half of the game, is to start early—very early. All seat tickets are numbered and the locations of the entrances are marked upon them.

The Polo Grounds can be reached by the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated direct to the field, by the Eight Avenue surface cars to 157th Street, and by the subway to 157th Street, with a walk of five blocks to the east. Three police Captains, three twenty-nines, nine Sergeants, and 450 patrolmen under Police Commissioner Woods will handle the crowd. The game will start promptly at 2 P. M., but there will be plenty of amusement after 1 o'clock for those who arrive betimes.

The probable line-up is as follows:

Army.	Position.	Navy.
House	L. E.	Von Heimberg
Jones	L. T.	Ward
Knight	L. G.	Denfeld
McEwan	C.	Goodstein
Meacham	R. G.	Holtman
Butler	R. T.	Gilman
Shrader	R. E.	Garrett
Edwards	Q. B.	Volentine
Place	L. H. B.	Ingram
Oliphant	R. H. B.	Roberts
Vidal	F. B.	Perry

Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—Murphy, Brown. Linesman—James Evans, Williams. Field judge—Carl Marshall, Pennsylvania.

POLY PREP TEAM VICTOR.

Loose Playing by Horace Mann Leads to Defeat on Gridiron.

Loose playing by the Horace Mann players was a big factor in their defeat by a score of 15 to 0 in their annual game with Poly Prep on Horace Mann field yesterday. The Poly goal line was seldom threatened. The Brooklynites would have scored a third touchdown except for a safety by Rosenthal. The line-up:

Poly Prep, (15.)	Pos.	Horace Mann, (0.)
Hewlett	L. E.	L. Atwater
Petherbridge	L. T.	R. Atwater
Gunnison	L. G.	Wole
Young	C.	O'Connor
Remmey	R. G.	Korn
Lea	R. T.	Storey
Raymond	R. E.	Kadison
Maloney	Q. B.	Frazier
MacDonald	L. H. B.	Livingston
Wilkinson	R. H. B.	Pulleyn
Redmond	F. B.	Rosenthal

Touchdowns — Harmon, Raymond. Goal from touchdown—MacDonald. Safety—Rosenthal. Substitute — Harmon for MacDonald. Referee—Mr. Salvage, Columbia. Umpire—Major Bigelow, Second Signal Corps. Linesman—S. Thorpe, De La Salle. Time of quarters—Twelve minutes each.

PENN HAS SIGNAL DRILL.

Folwell Warns Players Against West Virginia Wesleyan.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 24.—Penn's football team was put through a brief signal practice on Franklin Field this afternoon, the last before the game with West Virginia Wesleyan on Franklin Field tomorrow. The players worked smoothly. Folwell warned the team that West Virginia Wesleyan must not be regarded too lightly.

Andy Smith, the former Penn coach and all-American full back, who is now coach at the University of California, wired again yesterday asking if it were possible for California to play Penn when the Red and Blue visited the Pacific Coast. Coach Folwell replied that Penn would play only one game, that with the University of Oregon.

Bert Bell is expected to be fit to start the Cornell game. Jimmy Bryant will pilot the team in the game with West Virginia Wesleyan.

CORNELL TEAM SPEEDS UP.

Strong Substitutes to Back Up Regulars for Game with Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—With only two more days practice at Ithaca before them the Cornell 'Varsity and second teams spent most of the two hours' drill this afternoon in trying out new plays in a dummy scrimmage. Speed was back in the 'Varsity line-up at left half, making the team complete again.

Several times 'Varsity and second-string men exchanged places. Dan Reed cutting Bard and Tilley at guards on the 'Varsity for a time, sending Miller and Anderson over to the second team. Taylor and Sutton, promising second-string tackles, played for a time on the 'Varsity and Zandr relieved Ryerson at left end.

The second team which the coaches will take to Atlantic City is regarded as the strongest group of substitutes developed here in years. The last week has been marked by gratifying improvement in team work, and by an increase in speed. Close to 2,500 students will cheer for the team at Franklin Field on Thanksgiving Day.

National Commission Will Meet.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 24.—The National Baseball Commission will hold a special meeting here next Wednesday, President B. B. Johnson of the American League announced today. Changes in the new form of players' contracts will be among the important subjects to be considered, Mr. Johnson said. He said the question of a change in the Chairmanship of the commission would not be brought up before the body, but would be settled by the club owners of the two major leagues.

C. C. N. Y. Harriers in Title Race.

The cross-country squad of the College of the City of New York will be one of the teams represented in the annual intercollegiate championships at New Haven today. The team which will represent the City College will consist of Cy Cohen, H. Landis, Weberpals, Jerry Vriens, Rosenzweig, P. Goldberg, and several others. Coach Lionel MacKenzie and Manager Ben Margolis have accompanied the runners on the trip.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY

East and South.

Yale vs. Harvard at New Haven.
Army vs. Navy at Polo Grounds.
University of Pennsylvania vs. West Virginia Wesleyan at Philadelphia.
Columbia vs. New York University at South Field.
Fordham vs. Gallaudet at Fordham Field.
Lafayette vs. Lehigh at Easton.
Syracuse vs. Tufts at Boston.
Holy Cross vs. Worcester Tech at Worcester.
Washington and Jefferson vs. Chattanooga at Washington.
Washington vs. Western Maryland at Chestertown.
Susquehanna vs. Lebanon Valley at Selinsgrove.
Springfield vs. Massachusetts Aggies at Springfield.
Rutgers vs. Dickinson at New Brunswick.
Haverford vs. Swathmore at Haverford.
Johns Hopkins vs. St. Johns at Baltimore.
Mount St. Mary's vs. Gettysburg at Emmitsburg.
Bucknell vs. Georgetown at Washington.
Louisiana State vs. Rice Institute at Baton Rouge.
West Virginia University vs. Catholic University at Morgantown.

West.

Northwestern University vs. Ohio State at Columbus.
University of Chicago vs. University of Minnesota at Chicago.
University of Notre Dame vs. Alma at Notre Dame.
University of Wisconsin vs. University of Illinois at Madison.
University of Iowa vs. University of Nebraska at Iowa City.
Purdue vs. Indiana at Lafayette.
De Pauw vs. Lake Forest at Greencastle.
Kenyon vs. Western Reserve at Gambier.
Mount Union vs. Ohio Northern at Alliance.
Oregon Aggies vs. University of Oregon at Corvallis.
University of Kansas vs. University of Missouri at Lawrence.
University of Wyoming vs. Colorado Aggies at Laramie.

School Games.

Manual Training High School vs. New Utrecht High School at Washington Park.
Boys' High School vs. Bushwick High School at Ridgewood Oval.
Commercial High School vs. New Rochelle High School at Commercial Field.
Adelphi Academy vs. Poly Prep second team at Adelphi Field, 10:30 A. M.
St. Francis Prep vs. Paterson High School at Paterson, N. J.

CONFERENCE TITLE AT STAKE TODAY

Northwestern and Ohio State to Clash on the Gridiron—Many Big Teams Rest.

While the Harvard-Yale game at New Haven and the Army-Navy football spectacle at the Polo Grounds are the features of the season's biggest football day, there are several other games which will have much interest for those who follow the teams of less importance. In the Middle West there is one game on which hinges the Conference championship. This is the clash between Northwestern and Ohio State, which will be played at Columbus. Lafayette and Lehigh have their annual game at Easton, which will attract so many alumni of both institutions that a special train will be run from this city.

Brown, Cornell, Colgate, Pittsburgh, and other elevens will rest today in anticipation for their final contests of the season on Thanksgiving Day. The moving forward of the Army and Navy game terminates the gridiron season earlier than before. Pennsylvania will not rest today, but will take final preparation for the Cornell clash by lining up against West Virginia Wesleyan. Although Rutgers and Washington and Jefferson will meet at the Polo Grounds on next Thursday, both of these elevens will play today, Rutgers playing Dickinson and the Presidents clashing with Chattanooga at Washington, Penn.

While the Army and Navy are battling at the Polo Grounds, Columbia will end its rather unfortunate season with the annual tilt against New York University at South Field. A good comparison of the elevens may be formed through the Union and Wesleyan games. Columbia was defeated by Union 3 to 0, and N. Y. U. defeated the upstaters 13 to 0. Wesleyan buried Columbia under a 40 to 0 score, while N. Y. U. was defeated by the same team only 14 to 0. On the basis of these scores, New York University looks like the better team.

Judging from comparative scores, Lehigh has a good chance of defeating Lafayette today. Penn State last week overwhelmed Lafayette by a score of 40 to 0, while Lehigh played a fairly close game with the Penn Staters, losing by a score of 14 to 7. Lafayette's eleven this season is not up to the standard of former years, but can be relied upon to play the best game of the year against its Lehigh rivals. The Syracuse eleven, which has met with many reverses this season, will play the strong Tufts eleven at Boston.

The Fordham eleven regrets that it has no games arranged this season with any other colleges, Columbia and New York University, and will have to be content to play with Gallaudet at Fordham Field today. Fordham has a strong eleven this year, and takes unto itself the firm belief that it is more than a match for the other New York college elevens.

The Big Nine season in the Middle West will end today, and the championship will be decided in the game between Northwestern and Ohio State at Columbus. These two elevens have been the defeated, and both have won from their opponents by impressive margins. This should prove to be the blue ribbon game of the season for the Conference teams, for both Coach Murphy's eleven from Evanston and Coach Wilce's team of Buckeyes are evenly matched. Both have an individual player of the first calibre. Northwestern's captain and quarterback, Paddy Driscoll, and Chick Hartley, the Ohio star performer, are players of more than usual worth. Western critics are inclined to favor Northwestern, although there seems to be no good reason for favoring one team or the other. Ohio plays Minnesota, and the Illinois-Wisconsin game will furnish anti-climaxes for the Conference season.

There will be no big contests in the South today, the final games coming on Thanksgiving Day. Then Vanderbilt plays the University of the South, and Georgia Tech plays Alabama.

TIGERS RECEIVE LETTERS.

'Varsity Football Insignia Awarded to Twenty-two Men.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 24.—Twenty-three 'Varsity letters have been awarded by the Princeton University Athletic Association, it was announced today, as a result of the Fall sport activities. Twenty-two were awarded to members of the 'Varsity football team who played in either the Harvard or the Yale games. D. R. Shotwell of Harrisburg, Penn., received the remaining letter for obtaining second place in the recent cross-country meet with Yale. The golf team members which won the international championship this Fall were awarded both golf insignia and numerals. Class numerals were awarded the winners of the Fall tennis tournament.

The following played in either the Harvard or the Yale football games and received their "P.":

K. L. Ames, Chicago; A. C. Brown, Rhinelander, Wis.; H. D. Comey, Cleveland; E. H. Driggs, Brooklyn; J. E. Eddy, Chicago; R. Eberstadt, Newark, N. J.; J. E. Gowen, Philadelphia; A. G. Gebhart, Elizabeth, N. J.; G. Gillespie, Nottingham, Penn.; C. V. Highley, Conshohocken, Penn.; F. T. Hogg, Pittsburgh; C. H. Latrobe, Baltimore; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia; W. B. Moore, New York; R. L. Nourse, Boise, Idaho; D. W. Tibbott, Germantown, Penn.; C. V. Halsey, New York; W. J. Thomas, Grenada, Miss.; M. O. Wilson, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. W. Funk, McLean, Ill.; C. W. McGraw, New York; J. J. Winn, Mount Sterling, Ky.

The golf team members were:

D. C. Cochran, Baltimore; H. Grinnell, Grand Rapids, Mich.; P. Herron, Pittsburgh; S. D. Herron, Pittsburgh; W. A. Lowrie, Sewickley, Penn.; G. B. McCormick, Chicago; H. Maxwell, New York; P. Parker, Lowell, Mass.

W. B. Know of Pittsburgh received his class numerals for winning the Fall singles in the tennis tournament, while L. Beekman, Bronxville, N. Y., and A. C. Coffey of Hackensack, N. J., received their numerals for winning the double tournament.

DEFEATS CARLISLE INDIANS.

Alfred University Eleven Closes Season with Good Record.

ALFRED, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Combining straight football with some brilliant open-field play at opportune times, the Alfred University football team closed its season here today by defeating the Carlisle Indians, 27 to 17.

The Alfred eleven has been defeated only once this year.

FORDHAM STUDENTS MEET.

Mass Athletic Gathering First in the Last Five Years.

The biggest athletic mass meeting ever held at Fordham University occurred yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of the Bronx institution. It was attended by almost every one of the 2,000 students of the departments uptown and several representatives from the downtown schools were also present. It was the first time a mass meeting has been called by the Bronx athletic body in the last five years.

Although the chief purpose of the gathering was to boost football the representatives of the track team also were busy lining up men for the season which opens next week. Duncan Obrien, President of the student body, opened the meeting with a plea for a better attendance from the undergraduates at the two games that still remain on the Fordham schedule. Jerry Kenlon, the football manager, promised a strong schedule for next year, and stated that the present season had been profitable.

Bernie Wefers and Jack Murray, the manager, spoke for the track team. Sixty students promised to go out for the team as soon as the first call is issued.

COLUMBIA MEETS N. Y. U.

Local Gridiron Supremacy at Stake on South Field Today.

Persons unable to obtain tickets for the Army-Navy or Yale-Harvard gridiron battles this afternoon can satisfy their desire to see spirited football on South Field, where the 1916 supremacy of the rival Columbia and New York University teams will be decided. The Violet wearers from University Heights are strong favorites for today's honors by reason of their victory over Fred Dawson's Union College eleven, which defeated the Columbians, and because of their achievement in holding Wesleyan to a low score, whereas Columbia fell a victim to the extent of 40 to 0.

Both teams will answer the referee's whistle with regulars on the sidelines because of injuries. N. Y. U. will be without the services of Captain Bernstein, the full back, and there was still doubt last night whether Pete Sokolower, veteran right tackle, would be in shape. Although Columbia is perhaps worse off because of losses through the season, there was an unexpected surprise yesterday at the last practice when Joe Raimonds, quarter back, who broke his collar bone in the Union game six weeks ago, walked out on the field in uniform and took his place in the line-up for a few minutes. He was not expected to be available again this Fall, but Trainer Gus Peterson yesterday pronounced him in condition to play a part of today's game, although Jimmy Rosen will start at the helm. Howard Miller, the sensational quarter back of the 1915 team, was still hobbling about yesterday with a badly torn right knee. He was injured in the pre-season practices and his hopes to play in at least one game on the schedule were thwarted by his slow recovery.

The two elevens will line up for the last game as follows:

N. Y. U.	Position.	Columbia.
Carroll	L. E.	Kennedy
Hoffman	L. T.	Healy
Pontery	L. G.	Donaldson
Brinn	C.	Brown
House	R. G.	Cleveland
Sokolower	R. T.	Vollmer
Egan	R. E.	Cochran
Mackenzie	Q. B.	Rosy
M. Cann	L. H. B.	Monroe
Weinheimer	R. H. B.	I. T. Rosen
Warman	F. B.	Dunn

Referee—F. W. Luehring, Chicago. Umpire—John A. Walsh, Williams. Linesman—Edward J. Thorp, De La Salle. Field judge—A. M. Farrier, Dartmouth. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes each.

NEW PLAYS FOR FORDHAM.

Gargan Adds Formations to List for Today's Gallaudet Game.

Fordham University will start against the fast Gallaudet team today with the same lineup that defeated Holy Cross by 40 to 0 a week ago. Although Sweetland, who was regular right half before the game at Worcester, has fully recovered from his injuries, the coaches are unwilling to make any changes. The deaf mutes will meet the strongest Fordham team of the last decade. This will be the second time the two teams have met on the gridiron, the Bronxites winning two years ago by one point.

All the afternoon at Fordham yesterday was devoted to a last signal drill in the new formations. Since the Holy Cross game Gargan has added several open-field plays to the list, and they will be used today in Fordham's last chance of a real test before its annual tussle with Villanova at Fordham Field next Thursday. The players were all in good form yesterday and showed plenty of speed.

Gallaudet will meet Fordham with one of the best teams it has ever possessed. Captained by Charley Marshal, one of the best quarter backs in the South, the mute players scored a 45 to 0 victory over Washington College in their last game.

SEEKS LICENSE AT GARDEN.

Corporation, with Pollok as Matchmaker, Wants Permit for Bouts.

The first action taken since the recent failure of the corporation which formerly staged boxing exhibitions in Madison Square Garden, toward maintaining that arena as the leading boxing centre of the city, came yesterday, when application was made by the Madison National Amusement Company to the State Athletic Commission for a license to hold bouts there. In requesting the license the newly formed company presented what purported to be a one-year lease of Madison Square Garden, obtained from the receivers of the Garden.

The application for permission to conduct boxing bouts at the Garden will be passed on by the Boxing Commission at a meeting called by Fred A. Wenck, Chairman, which will be held on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. At the same time a representative of the Attorney General's office will pass on the legality of the lease. Those interested in the present project are John J. White, a former Alderman, who has been prominently identified with the boxing game for many years past; Harry Pollok, and Pat Powers. White is President of the company and Pollok will officiate as matchmaker of the Garden under the new régime. A match has already been arranged by Pollok, between Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion, and Johnny Dundee, the local challenger for the title, and this match will be staged at the Garden's opening on Thanksgiving night, if the license is obtained.

Chairman Wenck also announced yesterday that he had notified Billy Miske, the St. Paul light-heavyweight, that he will not be permitted to participate in a bout at any club under the jurisdiction of the State Athletic Commission until he has fulfilled a contract with John Weismantel, manager of the Broadway S. C. of Brooklyn, which calls for Miske's appearance in bouts at that club on Dec. 5 and 19. It will be necessary for Miske to obtain a written order of release from the contract held by Weismantel before this suspension can be lifted.

Moran and Fulton Matched.

Frank Moran and Fred Fulton were matched here yesterday for a ten-round heavyweight bout at St. Paul, Minn., on Dec. 22. Moran is to have a guarantee of $5,000 with a privilege of 35 per cent., and if either man scores a knockout he will get $1,000 additional.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmount A. C.—Pal Moore vs. Jack Sharkey; Paul Doyle vs. Eddie Clifford. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn.—Val Sontag vs. Joe Borrell; Jimmy Anderson vs. Harry Pierce. Both ten-round bouts.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City.—Sailor Grande vs. Jack Clifford; Nero Chink vs. Kid Queens. Both ten-round bouts.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn.—Gunboat Smith vs. George Ashe. Ten rounds.

Staten Island A. C., Tompkinsville.—Young Drummle vs. Joe Black. Ten rounds.

WINTER
Used Car Sale
We Must Dispose of the Following Car Within the Next 10 Days In Order to Make Room for 1917 Season
1916 Chandler 6 Cyl. 7 Passenger
1915 Chandler 6 Cyl. 5 Passenger
1916 Chandler 6 Cyl. Springfield Sedan
1916 Chandler 6 Cyl. Runabout
1916 Overland with winter top
1916 Oakland 6 Cyl. Runabout
Renault Landaulet 7 Pass. 35 H. P.
1916 Briscoe 8 Cyl. 5 Passenger touring
1914 Cadillac 7 Passenger touring
1913 Cadillac 5 Passenger touring
1914 Buick 5 Pass

WATER LADY IS FIRST

WATER LADY WINS MILITARY HANDICAP

Arthur's Campaigner Takes the Feature Race at Bowie, Heading Fair Field.

INDIAN CHANT IS SECOND

Al Hudson Graduates from Maiden Ranks by Carrying 115 Pounds to Victory.

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 24.—J. Arthur's Water Lady won the Military Handicap, which was the feature of an interesting card at the Southern Maryland course this afternoon. The race was an all-age affair, at seven furlongs. Indian Chant came in second, with the useful colt Marse Henry taking the short end of the purse. Water Lady ran one of her good races and showed her superiority over the field, many of which she has beaten before.

E. K. Bryson's good-looking youngster, Al Hudson, left the maiden division when he won the event for two-year-olds which had not won a race. He handled 115 pounds like a veteran, and romped home with plenty to spare, in front of Rose Finn and Magnetina. The selling two-year-old race went to Flare, which showed lots of speed, and defeated Sargon II. and Ed Garrison, youngsters which have been running quite consistently over the Maryland circuit.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; selling; purse $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:11 2-5.

Al. Hudson, E. K. Bryson's b. c., 115 pounds, by Santry-Mirfield, $10, $7.50, $3.80. (W. Wards).....1
Rose Finn, J. B. Sheridan's br. f., 107, $12.40, $7.10, (W. Crump).....2
Magnetina, G. Preece's b. f., 112, $4.40 third, (E. Haynes).....3

Capital Prize, Moonlighter, Baby Rasch, Bright and Early, Leading Lady, Water Wings, Meelogene, and Onunda also ran. Felucca, Tinsel, Sea Breeze, and Bright Star scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling, purse, $600; six furlongs. Time—1:17.

Flare, J. Griffith's b. g., 110 pounds, by Fair Play-Donna Mia, $11.20 $6.80, $5.60. (J. Butwell).....1
Sargon II., C. D. Sullivan's ch. c., 108, $12.10, $7.50, (R. Ball).....2
Ed Garrison, T. J. Smith's b. c., 102, $10, third, (L. McAtee).....3

Burbank, Supernal, Onwa, El Rey, Lantana also ran. Kalitan, Whitney Belle, Cherry Ripe, Rebel scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages, maidens, purse $600; one mile. Time—1:45 4-5.

Merchant, J. Duffy's ch. c., 2 years, 95 pounds, by Star Shoot-Danceress, $4.10, $2.90, $2.70, (L. McAtee).....1
King Mart, Thornhill Stable's b. c., 4, 115, $3.90, $4.10, (A. Schamerhorn).....2
Otsego, J. T. Ready's b. c., 2, 95, $5.40, third, (A. Collins).....3

Ampere II., Bar of Phoenix, Inverbelle, Hugh Hunter, Pastmaster, Charmingly, Hesse, Bryn Rose, Ed. Bond, Glanaginty also ran. Capital Prize, Bright Star scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; Military Handicap; purse $600; seven furlongs. Time—1:29.

Water Lady, J. Arthur's b. m., 5 years, 110 pounds, by Waterboy-Duchess of Towers, $7.10, $4.90, $3.70, (J. Butwell).....1
Indian Chant, J. W. Bean's ch. c., 3, 101, $15.20, $9, (L. Lyke).....2
Marse Henry, T. J. Smith's br. c., 3, 106, $3.80, third, (R. Ball).....3

King Neptune, Eagle, Brooks, Christie, and Thornhill also ran. Celto, Holiday, Kewessa, and Gloaming scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, mares and fillies selling, purse $600; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:48 1-5.

Rebecca Moses, T. R. Queen's ch. f., 4 years, 102 pounds, by Mexican or Johnny Harris-Rose Thorp, $14.20, $7.90, $3.60, (W. Crump).....1
Rose Water, W. B. Mitchell's ch. f., 3, 101, [illegible].....2
Buzz Around, J. Arthur's ch. m., 5, 96, $2.60, third, [illegible].....3

Quien Sabe, Josie, Dash, Baby Lynch also ran. Edna Kenna, Queen of Paradise, Gibraltar scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $600; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:17 2-5.

Billie Baker, J. U. Strode's b. g., 6 years, 113 pounds, by Gold Heels-Santissima, $3.20, $3, (F. Robinson).....1
Slumberer, J. W. Dayton's ch. g., 4, 111, $7, $4.40, (J. Doyle).....2
Elker, R. Pending's b. f., 4, 105, $2.90 third, (R. Ball).....3

Colonel Holloway, Sam Slick, and Nannie McDee also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:52 4-5.

Lady Little, F. E. Kraft's ch. f., 3 years, 99 pounds, by Trap Rock-Gold Lady, $6, $3.10, $2.70, (L. McAtee).....1
Greetings, F. J. Coleman's ch. f., 3, 101, $3.70, $2.80, (W. Crump).....2
Juliet, W. Smith's ch. f., 4, 112, $4.10, third, (E. Haynes).....3

Devil Fish, Stir Up, Thanksgiving, Colonel Gutelius, Republican, Plaudito also ran.

TODAY'S BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; one mile. Cherry Ripe, 100 pounds; Rebel, 99; xRadiant Flower, 104; Glory Belle, 107; xEd. Roche, 112; xNapoleon, 102; xOnwa, 104; xGreat Dolly, 99.

SECOND RACE.—The Brooklyn Handicap, for two-year-olds; seven furlongs. Fruit Cake, 118 pounds; Kentucky Boy, 106; Bondage, 116; Kilts, 102; Dandy Dude, 115; Joanna II., (imp.) 94.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; mix and a half furlongs. Yankee Notions, 124 pounds; Pontefract, 110; Talebearer, 108; Salon, 108; xIna Kay, 106; xLuzzi, 93; The Busybody, 113; High Horse, 109; Humiliation, 106; Etruscan, 115; xProgressive, 103; Rae B., 110; Pharaoh, 108; Royal Interest 108; xFavour, 111; xAnxiety, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—The Southern Maryland Handicap, two-year-olds and upward; one mile. Leochares, 130 pounds; All Smiles, 109; Sand Hill, 107; Prince Hermis, 104; Hatbeck, 120; Kaweesa, 106; Squealer, 107; Killoper, 104; Penmouse, 109; Daddy's Choice, 107; Celto, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Song of Valley, 110 pounds; Zodiac, 110, Southern Gold, 110; Chivator, 104; xMr. Mack, 108; xFinalee, 102; Gainsborough, 110; Orperth, 110; Penniless 107; Uncle Will, 104; xFern Rock, 108; Minda, 110; Dartworth, 110; Bob Redfield, 107; Typography, 101; xDaingerfield, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. High Tide, 114 pounds; Burglar, 107; xHandrul, 103; Thomas Calloway, 113; Freda Johnson, 107; Devil Fish, (imp.) 112; Baby Sister, 105.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling, two-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Little Nearer, 114 pounds; Thoughtreader, 106; xJem. 110; Socony, 104; Margaret N., 98; Cliff Field, 111; Scullian 104; xTie Pin, 105; xFair Helen, 101; Vermont, 106; xMaxim's Choice, 113; xHope, 104; xJack Reeves, 99.

xApprentice allowance claimed.

COLLEGE SWIMMING DATES.

Schedule of Championship Tourney Begins on Dec. 8.

Managers of the teams which will take part this season in the championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association have completed their schedule of return dual meets, and the following dates are set:

Dec. 8, Columbia vs. C. C. N. Y. at C. C. N. Y.; Dec. 15, Pennsylvania vs. C. C. N. Y. at C. C. N. Y.; Jan. 5, C. C. N. Y. vs. Princeton; Jan. 12, C. C. N. Y. vs. Yale at New Haven; Jan. 13, Pennsylvania vs. Princeton at Princeton; Jan. 19, Yale vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and Princeton vs. C. C. N. Y. at C. C. N. Y.; Feb. 12, C. C. N. Y. vs. Yale at New Haven; Feb. 16, C. C. N. Y. vs. Columbia at Columbia, and Pennsylvania vs. Yale at New Haven; Feb. 23, C. C. N. Y. vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Feb. 28, Yale vs. Columbia at Columbia; March 2, Princeton vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; March 9, Princeton vs. Yale at New Haven, and Columbia vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; March 16, Yale vs. Princeton at Princeton; March 21, Columbia vs. Yale at New Haven.

The foregoing meets will serve to settle the team titles of the league in all-round aquatics and in water polo. The intercollegiate individual championships will be decided at a separate carnival in the pool of Pennsylvania University on March 24, and several colleges not entered in the team tournament will send representatives, including Amherst, Wesleyan, Rutgers, and New York University.

TOP PRICE FOR RUTH TODD.

Five-Year-Old Brings $800 at Old Glory Horse Sale.

Bargain counter offerings were reached at the Old Glory light-harness horses sale at the Madison Square Garden yesterday, and the shrewd horsemen who can seem to smell out a possible winner for the "short ship" circuits among the offerings were the principal bidders and buyers yesterday. These rarely ventured over the $250 bids, so that $800 was the top price reached for any of the daytime offerings. This was paid by the agent of the Curles Neck Farm of C. G. K. Billings for Ruth Todd, a five-year-old daughter of Kentucky Todd out of a Directum Bo; mare with a record of 2:16¼, which will be bred to The Harvester in the Spring. The same buyer paid $700 for Setzer Girl, 2:27, also five years old, by Henry Setzer out of a Look-a-Day mare, which will also be used for breeding. Both these were in the consignment from the Oakhurst Farm at Whitinsville, Mass., which sold ten head for a total of $3,435.

The largest consignment disposed of was a lot of thirty-five from the estate of George Stengel of Newark, N. J., a miscellaneous lot which included weanlings, yearlings, two-year-olds, and some older, few of which had anything in the way of records and only their blood lines and conformation to commend them to purchasers. They fetched a total of $5,835, the best of the lot selling for $325.

Indication of the condition of the market for the average sort of trotting horse in this vicinity is shown by such figures as these: Twelve head from the R. L. Nash consignment from Lexington, Ky., fetched a total of $2,335; eleven from the Bell farm at Norristown, Penn., brought but $2,565; four from the Winoga Stock Farm at Chestnut Hill, Penn., were disposed of for $970, and four from A. L. Hurd & Co. of Odin, Ill., sold for but $955, an amount which hardly paid for the shipment.

KEELER WINS AT SQUASH.

Cornell Also Advances in Tourney at Princeton Club.

Play was resumed yesterday in the Fall tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association at the Princeton Club. F. S. Keeler of Columbia went through another round successfully by defeating W. H. Y. Hackett of the Harvard Club, in three spirited sets. Keeler lost the first 8—15, but picked up on the next two sets and won out. The last set was closely contested, Keeler winning by a score of 15—12.

Another close match was furnished by M. L. Cornell of the Columbia Club and Harold Tobey of Princeton. The Columbia player won after three sets, 15—11, 12—15, 15—11. Two of the matches scheduled for yesterday went by default to K. G. Sterns of the Princeton Club and to John Taylor of the same club.

The summary:

F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, defeated W. H. Y. Hackett, Harvard Club, 8—15, 15—5, 15—12; A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, defeated Earl Funk, Englewood Club, 15—8, 15—6; M. Cornell, Columbia Club, defeated Harold Tobey, Princeton Club, 15—11, 12—15, 15—11; Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, defeated W. Riggs, Heights Casino Club, 15—11, 15—5; K. G. Sterns, Princeton Club, won from A. M. Hyde, Harvard Club, by default; John Taylor, Princeton Club, won from T. Knapp by default.

BASKET BALL MEN MEET.

Playing Rules Interpreted by Members of Joint Committee.

A Joint Committee on Basketball Rules, composed of representatives of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the Amateur Athletic Union, and the Young Men's Christian Association, met last night at the Hotel Astor to interpret the rules of the game under which these three bodies will play this Winter. Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, Chairman of the Committee, went over each rule carefully and explained the intent of the rule, to the various coaches and captains of teams who were present.

It was recommended that in the rules governing the so-called "jump-ball," the words requiring the jumper "to face his own goal," be omitted and the words "with both feet inside his own half of the centre circle" be substituted.

A number of questions asked by coaches, which had considerable bearing on penalties under certain conditions, were satisfactorily answered by the chairmen of the combined organizations.

GREEN'S BASEBALL DATES.

Dartmouth Abandons New York State Tour During Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 24.—The Dartmouth College Athletic Council has announced the following baseball schedule for the 1917 season. The usual Spring vacation tour through New York State has been canceled. Arrangements call for twenty games, ten at home and ten away. The schedule follows:

April 25, Mass. Aggies, at Hanover; April 28, Boston College, at Hanover; May 2, Penn. State, at Hanover; May 5, Brown, at Hanover; May 8, Wesleyan, at Middletown; May 9, Yale, at New Haven; May 11, U. of P., at Hanover; May 12, Williams, at Hanover; May 15, Columbia, at New York; May 16, Princeton, at Princeton; May 18, Wesleyan, at Hanover; May 19, Colgate, at Hanover; May 23, Harvard, at Cambridge; May 24, Tufts, at Medford; May 25, Boston College, at Newton; May 26, Brown, at Providence; May 30, Holy Cross, at Worcester; June 2, Tufts, at Hanover; June 18, Amherst, at Amherst; June 19, Amherst, at Hanover.

CRACK AMATEURS TO BOX.

Inter-City Tourney Arranged at Crescent A. C. Dec. 19 and 21.

What promises to be one of the best amateur boxing tournaments in this vicinity in many years will be held at the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn on Dec. 19 and 21. The tournament will be an intercity affair, and will bring together many of the country's leading amateur boxers of various weights, and indications point to some competition.

John Gaddi, the local amateur, who holds the welterweight, 175-pound, and heavyweight metropolitan titles, will be among the competitors in the heavyweight division, as will also Charles Shonts, Pittsburgh A. A., Middle Atlantic champion and runnerup in the national tournament at Boston. Bob Gleason, metropolitan champion, will be seen in action in the 145-pound class. E. Valentine, Middle Atlantic champion, and A. Francen, New Jersey champion at 145 and 158 pounds, will also compete in this division. In the 125-pound class William Morris, national and metropolitan champion; A. Thornberg, Pittsburgh A. A., and Charles Beecher, a prominent local boxer, will perform. It is expected that entries will also be received from Philadelphia and Boston.

BIG RACES FOR MILLROSE.

Championship Event on Program for Meet in the Garden.

Many special events are included in the prospectus issued for the tenth annual indoor games of the Millrose Athletic Association to be held in Madison Square Garden on Jan. 24. The most important is the medley relay championship of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union for which a trophy will be awarded to the successful club. There will be a West versus East relay race, the Millrose 600, Millrose-Meadow Brook mile relay, and a one and one-half mile run for the Rodman Wanamaker trophy. In addition there will be scratch events at high and low hurdles, and a 70-yard dash. Limited handicaps and Amateur Athletic Union open handicap events will complete the program.

Stanford Nine to Tour East.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Nov. 24.—A baseball tour through the East next Spring is being planned by the Stanford athletic authorities, it has been announced here. About twenty-five Middle West and Eastern schools are in the proposed schedule.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Some Unfamiliar Music—Willem Willeke, Soloist.

The concert of the Philharmonic Society yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall brought forward several compositions that have been more or less neglected or are little known. The program comprised Schumann's "Julius Caesar" overture, Mendelssorn's Italian symphony, Volkmann's "Richard III." overture, and Weber's overture "Der Freischütz." William Willeke, 'cellist of the Kneisel Quartet, was the soloist, and played August Klughardt's 'celic concerto in A minor.

Schumann's overture is one of those works of his later years, unquestionably showing the inroads upon his creative powers made by the mental disease that caused his death. Its neglect has been deserved, and Mr. Stransky's resuscitation of it served more a historical and a biographical interest than a musical. It is feeble in invention, and the musical development has that hesitating and indecisive touch that so pathetically characterizes his later attempts at composition. The inanefaction, too, is unusually unskillful, even for Schumann, whose power lay in other directions. The listener could hardly fail to notice the ineffectiveness with which the wind instruments are treated, especially the wood wind—the same that are used with so much charm in certain portions of Mendelssohn's symphony that followed.

This symphony seems, in truth, a good deal faded nowadays, nor were the rigid and unyielding tempos in which Mr. Stransky played all its four movements calculated to stimulate an audience of 1916 to take an interest in it. Perhaps Volkmann's overture to "Richard III." is wearing better, as it should, being at the present time only a little more than half as old; a good piece of program music of the suggestive and less literal kind. Its subject is easily distinguishable from that of Schumann's overture by the introduction and treatment of the tunes. "The Campbells are Coming," referring to Bosworth Field, which would obviously have no connection with Julius Ceasar. Its connection with Richard III. is made only through an anachronism, for the tune dates from about 1750, while Richard fought his last fight in 1485. But nobody will bear that up against Volkmann, who has taken a poet's license with admirable results.

Mr. Willeke's playing of Klughardt's concerto was one of the most enjoyable features of the concert. The piece itself is a substantial work, made with intelligence, if not with inspiration, and with not less taste than most violoncello concertos that require a certain amount of bovine capering from the instrument. Mr. Willeke's fine musicianship, his deeply musical feeling and technical skill were expended upon the concerto with evident conviction. Beautiful in tone, filled with vigor, elegance and intensity, finely finished and unfailing in technique, his performance justly called forth great applause.

SYMPHONY GIVES NOVELTIES

Elgar's "Sospiri" and Sinigaglia's "Etude-Caprice" Played.

The concert of the Symphony Society at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon had a considerable element of novelty about it. The principal number was Henri Rabaud's Symphony in E minor, No. 2, which though the program only claimed as "first time at these concerts," it is difficult to recall as having been given here. Then there were two numbers which were absolute novelties, Edward Elgar's "Sospiri" and Sinigaglia's "Etude-Caprice," each for strings, and the former with organ and harp in addition. The other orchestral number, Gretry's Overture to "L'espreuve villageoise," while it is scarcely a novelty, is nevertheless not a familiar number on concert programs. The soloist was Sophie Braslau, who sang the lament of Andromache from Bruch's "Achilles" and three songs of Moussorgsky and Rachmaninoff with orchestral accompaniment.

The unfamiliar symphony proved very interesting. It is a closely knit organism, made so by the use of figures and rhythms in the place of more definitely stated themes, and this thematic material occurs repeatedly throughout the work. The symphony is not one of a thrilling emotional appeal, but it is scarcely guilty on the charge of being academic that may be brought against it. In the last movement the composer has sought an interesting method of combating the difficulty of making a last movement climactic instead of less significant than what has gone before. His method lies in adopting a "dramatic" treatment that almost hints of the stage, a mood that had not been touched upon earlier except for a moment at the beginning. The allegro vivace movement was very good. Throughout the work there are clever touches in instrumentation, which is throughout well balanced and sonorous. It is a work that will seem worth hearing again to many.

The compositions of Elgar and Sinigaglia represent what happens when a conductor, anxious for novelties, is obliged to seek them among composers who have names—he gets the names. However, the works were not meant to be important, and they fill a subordinate place in a program agreeably enough. Miss Braslau, unusually courageous for a young singer in avoiding numbers that are guaranteed to take well with an audience, sang her Bruch scena and the Russian songs with rich and even quality of tone and considerable dramatic effectiveness. Although the program did not say so, it is understood the very well conceived orchestrations of Moussorgsky's songs were done by Victor Kolar, assistant conductor of the orchestra. Whoever did them deserves a word of praise.

ACT ELIZABETHAN COMEDY.

Columbia Philolexian Society Gives Ben Jonson's "Eastward Ho!"

Columbia students saw a rare performance of an Elizabethan play last night at the Brinckerhoff Theatre of Barnard College. The production was "Eastward Ho!" a comedy written jointly by Ben Jonson, George Chapman, and John Marston during the reign of James I. Members of Philolexian, the foremost dramatic and literary society at Columbia, gave the performance.

For amateur actors the students who formed the cast did remarkably well. Several had taken part in the annual Philolexian show for two years and proved a credit to the coaching of Professor Algernon Tassin of the English Department at Columbia. All of the female rôles were acted by men, as was the custom in the time of Ben Jonson. The stage was arranged in typical Elizabethan setting.

The plot was the usual comedy of Elizabethan times, involving knights, fair women, goldsmiths, lawyers, and adventurers, as well as the ever-present usurer, sea captain, and apprentice. A tangled love affair is further complicated by a shipwreck, but the resourcefulness of the heroine, Girtrud, finally saves the day and effects a general reconciliation.

The leading rôles were portrayed by J. W. Delehanty, '17, as Quicksilver; R. L. Loiseaux, '18, as Sir Petronel Flash; A. K. Paddock, '17, as Security; G. H. Merritt, '18, as Girtrud, and F. Spier, '18, as Mistress Touchstone.

A second performance will be given tonight, and a third on Monday evening, for the benefit of the members of the Columbia Institute of Arts and Sciences.

CHARLES W. CLARK SINGS.

Western Baritone Gives an Enjoyable Recital in Aeolian Hall.

Charles W. Clark, a western baritone who formerly appeared here more frequently than he does now, gave a recital at Aeolian Hall last night with a program devoted to the works of American composers. The names which appeared on his program were Mason, Poritz, Wyman, Freer, Homer, Beale, Brazelton, Leach, Bennett, Hartmann, McDermid, Hahn, Fogel, and Campbell-Tipton. The program did not mention the first names of these composers, which was, perhaps, a mistake, since several of them are not well known.

Mr. Clark has been known for some time as an accomplished singer, and last night he again gave cause for enjoyment by his work. His diction was excellent, his style polished, and his voice full and resonant. With so many songs that were either sung for the first time or else unfamiliar, it would be unfair to discuss the program unless consideration could be given each of its numbers. The audience seemed to be interested by the program as a whole. The accompaniments were well done by Mrs. E. N. Tapham.

"SAMSON ET DALILA" SUNG.

Caruso and Mme. Homer in Title Roles of Saint-Saens's Opera.

SAMSON ET DALILA, opera in three acts and four tableaux. Book by Ferdinand Lemaire. Music by C. Saint-Saens. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Dalila.....Louise Homer
Samson.....Enrico Caruso
The High Priest.....Pasquale Amato
Abimelech.....Carl Schlegel
An Old Hebrew.....Leon Rothier
A Philistine Messenger.....Max Bloch
First Philistine.....Pietro Audisio
Second Philistine.....Vincenzo Reschigian
Conductor, Giorgio Polacco.

The experiment, for so it seemed, of adding Saint-Saëns's opera, "Samson et Dalila" to the active repertory of the Metropolitan last season—it had previously been given there only once—was fortunate in its outcome. So, no longer experimentally, "Samson et Dalila" takes its place again on the house bills. It had its first performance last evening. It increases by one the very short list of French operas that flourish now at the Opera House. A French opera it is, though there is but one French singer in the cast, and in a subordinate part; and in some respects it seems more like a French oratorio. But a much more important consideration is that it furnishes an excellent rôle for Mr. Caruso, one in which he appears at his best.

He has made a dignified and impressive study of the part of Samson. It is one well adapted to his powers as an actor, and he undertakes it with none of the extravagances, both in action and in song, to which he has sometimes yielded in parts of a more exciting character. His singing has much that is beautiful in the way of phrasing and significant expression, and in the final scene he presents a genuinely tragic figure.

Mme. Homer appeared as Dalila in the latter part of last season, after Mme. Matzebauer's several appearances. It, too, is well adapted for her; she sings the music with splendid and opulent tone; she makes the famous song in the second act very effective. As for her appearance, it presents a plausibility as the seductive Pillistine maiden that was not possessed by her predecessor in the rôle. There is little for Mr. Amato to do as the High Priest. What little Mr. Rothier has as the old Hebrew who keeps possession of Samson's other ear while he is listening to the enticements of Dalila in the market place, is very well done.

The chorus has a substantial portion of the opera for itself, especially in the first act, and the fugued chorus it sang with great vigor.

F. F. MACKAY TESTIMONIAL.

Many Stars Join in Tribute to the Dean of the Actors.

Many notables of the American stage shared in the matinee given yesterday at the New Amsterdam Theatre as a testimonial to F. F. Mackay, who has worked in the theatre for sixty-eight years. At the end of the long and enjoyable program, Mr. Mackay himself appeared, vigorous and able, for all his four and eighty years. He was introduced gracefully by John Drew, who recalled Mr. Mackay's work in Mrs. Drew's famous Arch Street stock company in Philadelphia, when John Drew was a boy. And the last number of the afternoon was the old actor's own recitation of "Gunga Din," which he gave with the stars of the day gathered about him on the stage.

Those stars—and they all appeared as advertised, except for William Collier—included Henry Miller and Ruth Chatterton, Bruce McRae and Gladys Hanson, William H. Crane, Elsie Janis, Raymond Hitchcock, Leo Carrillo, (batting brilliantly for Mr. Collier,) Blanche Bates, and from "Miss Springtime," George Macfarlane, John E. Hazzard, Georgia O'Ramey, Jed Prouty, Frank Keenan, and Carroll McComas.

The entertainment was arranged by the Actors' Fund of America, of which Mr. Mackay is Vice President and Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Actors' Order of Friendship, which he joined over half a century ago, and the National Speech Arts Association were also in evidence to pay tribute to this veteran actor, manager, author, and teacher of acting.

The receipts were between $3,000 and $4,000. Al Hayman paid $250 for a box, and the Actors' Order of Friendship gave $200 for another. Klaw & Erlanger in addition to giving the use of the theatre bought a gallery seat for $84, the price representing $1 for every year of Mr. Mackay's age.

WOODS AT STAGE BAZAAR.

Police Head Tells of Efforts to Safeguard Children in the Streets.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods spoke at the opening of the two-day bazaar for the Stage Children's Fund yesterday afternoon in the Hotel McAlpin. He declared that very soon he was going to have placards placed in the store windows and have circulars supplied to all of the policemen to be distributed, warning every one against carelessness on the streets.

"We have an average of one fatal accident every fourteen hours," he said, "almost all of them the result of gross carelessness on the part of pedestrians. We can arrest and imprison reckless drivers, but we have no control over the man who steps off the sidewalk at the wrong time with his eyes fastened upon a newspaper, nor the child who darts off into the street, perhaps chased by another child. I am going to start a real campaign of this sort to put the children and their parents on guard at all times."

Among the patrons and patronesses of the bazaar are Miss Julia Marlowe, Mrs. James Speyer, Mme. Alla Nazimova, Miss Marguerite Clark, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, Mrs. Sol Smith, Mr. George Arliss, Mr. David Belasco, Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Mr. William Pavenham, Mrs. George Creel, Donald Brian, Miss Grace Field, William A. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, Miss Mary Pickford, Miss Billie Burke, Miss Jane Cowl, Mrs. Vernon Castle, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, John Drew, Miss Lina Abarbanell, J. Stuart Blackton, and Mrs. Clara Lipman Mann.

Paderewski to Play at Blind Benefit

At the auction sale of seats and boxes for the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief Fund benefit, to be given Sunday night, Dec. 3, in the ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore, held yesterday at that place it was announced that Ignace Paderewski would play a group of Chopin selections at the benefit. This is the entertainment at which Sarah Bernhardt will make her first appearance here this season. The sale netted $5,000, the highest price paid being $500 for a box. Augustus W. Clarke conducted the sale and was assisted by a number of actors and actresses.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanksgiving Day. MOST DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK. Klaw & Erlanger's Supreme Success. MISS SPRINGTIME. After the Play See Atop This Theatre. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

Everybody's opinion MARGARET ILLINGTON'S Greatest Triumph since "The Thief," in Avery Hopwood's Play of Merriment. OUR LITTLE WIFE. HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:25. MAT. TODAY 2:20.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way. 43d St. Tel. 382 Bryant. Evs 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanksgiving Day 2:20. Ruth Chatterton and Company, Incl. BRUCE McRAE in COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN. "One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanks'g 2:20. —LAST 2 WEEKS— CYRIL MAUDE in THE BASKER. BEG'G MONDAY DEC. 4 3 WEEKS ONLY. MME. SARAH BERNHARDT. Direction W. F. CONNOR. Repertoire for First Week. Mon. & Tues. Evs. & Wed. Mat. Dec. 4-5-6: Cleopatre; L'Holocauste; La Paix chez Soi; Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur. Wed. Ev., Thur. Mat. & Fri., Dec. 6 & 7: Cendres d'Opium; Jeanne d'Arc; La Chance du Mari; Le Vitrail. Fri. Eve., Sat. Mat. & Eve., Dec. 8 & 9: Hecube; Rosalie; Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur; Camille. MAIL ORDERS with Remittances Now. Seat Sale at Box Offices Nov. 30.

LYCEUM WEST 45 ST. LAST 2 TIMES. BACKFIRE. OLIVER MOROSCO presents a New Comedy. TUES., Nov. 28 SEATS NOW ON SALE. MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL. WITH A TYPICAL MOROSCO CAST.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanksgiving. Pollyanna. The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

OUR LITTLE WIFE WITH MARGARET ILLINGTON in SOLID SEASON HIT! Avery Hopwood's play of merriment, at the HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:25. MAT. TODAY 2:20.

Turn to the Right! GAIETY THEATRE. B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanks'g. JOHN DREW in Langdon Mitchell's comedy. MAJOR PENDENNIS. CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanksgiving 2:20.

YOU'LL ADORE THIS PLAY! CAPTAIN KIDD Jr. BILLOWS OF LAUGHTER! COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE, WEST 42 ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. Call Bryant 6344.

FULTON 46th St. and B'way. Evs. 8:36. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanks'g. Arms AND THE Girl

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. EVES. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. SEVEN CHANCES

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way. 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanksgiving Day 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER

D.W. GRIFFITH'S INTOLERANCE. Liberty West 42d St. Twice Daily. Inc. Sun. 2:15 & 8:10 PM. A Wealth of Unparalleled Magnificence! D. W. Griffith's Colossal Spectacle. ORCHESTRA OF 50.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanksgiving. Cheating Cheaters

MIRTH! Good Gracious Annabelle MAGIC!

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanksgiving. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34th W. of B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thanksgiving 2. Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production. BEN-HUR. 350 Living People 20 Living Horses. First Time at These Prices. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1

GLOBE Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Last Matinee TODAY 2:20. LAST TIME TONIGHT. Raymond HITCHCOCK in "Betty" MONDAY NIGHT 8:20—SEATS NOW. LAURETTE TAYLOR in a new play by J. HARTLEY MANNERS. THE HARP OF LIFE.

CENTURY B'way, 62d St. & Central Park W. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. Dillingham & Ziegfeld's Production. The Century Girl

DO DO says: "Life is just one darned man after another," in OUR LITTLE WIFE with MARGARET ILLINGTON. HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:25. MAT. TODAY 2:20.

ICE SKATING. ICELAND Sessions 10 A. M. 2:30 & 8:30 P. M., excepting Sunday morning & Monday afternoon. B'way at 52d St.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE. NORA BAYES. OLIVE WYNDHAM & Co. Norton & Lee. Edwards & Ellen Cansino, Bert Melrose. Leo Beers, etha., and Jimmy Hussey and Al Lee. B'way & 47th St. Daily Mat. 25c. $1. Next Week: MAUD ALLAN & Her Co.

RIALTO B'way & 42 St. Jellicoe's Fleet (Final Week). Frank Keenan in "The Sin Ye Do." Soloists, Comedy & Rialto Orchestra. 15—25—50. NEXT WEEK E. H. SOTHERN.

PLATTSBURG MADE WITH THE OVAL BUTTON-HOLE AND NEW REINFORCED EDGE. Lion Collars. OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA. 15¢ EACH 2 FOR 30¢. UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TODAY 50c TO $1.50. SHOW OF WONDERS. "A wonder of a show is this 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald. Sunday Night Concert. Big Bill of Winter Garden and Other Stars. PRINCESS. Opening TONIGHT 8:15. SAM SOTHERN in SUCH IS LIFE.

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Thurs. 2:20. The 13th Chair. By BAYARD VEILLER. "Twelve and a half times as good as 'Within the Law.'"—Heywood Broun, N. Y. Tribune.

Mat. Today. THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. Playhouse, West 48th.

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thanksgiving. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM. Presents SHAW'S GREATEST SUCCESS. GETTING MARRIED. With HENRIETTA CROSMAN. CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG.

Casino B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Matinee Today 2:15. Moves to the 44th St. Theatre Nov. 27. Lina Abarbanell. Smashing Big Success. Flora Bella.

WED., NOV. 29 ANNA HELD and her 60 Held Girls. In the Newest Musical Production FOLLOW ME. Seats Now.

39th St. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Today, Wed. & Thanksgiving. EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"

Stuart Walker's Portmanteau. Mats. Next Mon., Tues. & Fri. at 2. Also Thanksgiving and Sat. mornings at 10:30. Dunsany's "Gods of Mountain" at Matinees.

44th St. Theatre, Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Today 2:15. LAST 2 TIMES. THE FLAME. MON., Nov. 27—LINA ABARBANELL in FLORA BELLA from the Casino. Seats now.

"The Times" says: "See it before all else in the Theatres of New York." PIERROT THE PRODIGAL. MUSIC THROUGHOUT. MATINEE TODAY. LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St. 2:30. EVENINGS at 8:45.

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. MATINEE TODAY 2:30. WILLIAM COLLIER in NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

Maxine Elliott's 39th. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thanks. HUDGE FIXING SISTER in his greatest success. "Every Bit as Good as 'The Man from Home.'"—Globe.

ASTOR 45th and Broadway. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thanksgiving. LAST 2 WEEKS. TAYLOR HOLMES His Majesty Bunker Bean

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thanks'g. BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS. Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce. SO LONG LETTY. with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 25, 1916.

THE PUNISHMENT OF GERMANY.

Lord SYDENHAM, as his comments upon the contributions of "Cosmos" were reported in THE TIMES London cable dispatches yesterday, undoubtedly gives voice to the prevailing opinion in England at the present moment. It should certainly be possible, he says, to find the formula of enduring peace based upon free development for all States, great and small, "when full reparation for "Germany's crime against humanity "is forthcoming." That Germany must make reparation, that she must be punished for her crimes, is a thought present in the minds of all the Allies. It is a thought born of the moral conviction to which we referred the other day, that to let crime go unpunished is in a way a second offense. As Lord SYDENHAM puts it:

> Vindictiveness would be unworthy of great nations, and there is no desire that Germany should be crushed, but if there is no punishment, the whole standard of international morality will be lowered. The Allies would fail in their duty to mankind, and to the memory of their gallant dead, if justice is not meted out to any sacrifice.

What guarantees have we that Germany has learned her lesson, so long as her people affect to believe that she was unjustly and unprovokedly attacked?

The penalties of the law sometimes are classified as merely deterrent, as punitive, and as exemplary, although the lines of distinction cannot in all cases be very clearly drawn. The hanging of a murderer by the neck until he is dead would seem to include all three classes. Lord SYDENHAM protests that there is no desire that Germany be crushed, and it is well that that should be said again, and said often. But the prevailing idea in England is evidently that the punishment inflicted upon Germany should in some sense include the entire triple classification to which we have alluded. The punishment must fit the crime or "the whole standard "of international morality will be "lowered." This implies that Germany must really be brought to repentance, to see the enormity of her offending, and to resolve firmly never to do it again. This of necessity presupposes actual conquest, the beating down of all Germany's defenses, reducing her to a state in which the Allies can force her to accept any terms they may impose. The magnitude of this undertaking, its terrible cost not only to the belligerents but to the world, is the very consideration that has put into the mind of "Cosmos" and of many other Americans, that has put into the minds of many Englishmen as well, the thought that if the desired end, which is peace of assured permanence, could be achieved without this untold sacrifice of blood and treasure, it was worth the while of statesmen to open their minds to a consideration of the subject. Putting aside the question of direct reparation, of indemnities, and Germany will be in no case to repair more than a very slight part of the immeasurable damage she has inflicted, the end sought, peace made secure, is the same, whether it be pursued by fighting to a finish, or through provision for international agreements and undertakings that shall make a repetition of Germany's offense, either by her or by any other nation, impossible. That is what Lord SYDENHAM's argument comes to, that is the aim of "Cosmos."

Lord NORTHCLIFFE in his cable to THE TIMES yesterday said that "the "suggestion that Great Britain should "consider peace can only be regarded "as hostile." We can well understand that a suggestion coming in the form of a tender of good offices for mediation, much more in a form having any color of intervention, would be intensely disliked in England. NAPOLEON III. wanted to intervene in our civil war, and many members of the British Ministry, including Mr. GLADSTONE, favored his design. Russia forbade it, took steps that ended all talk of it. Here in the North that suggestion was rightly understood to be hostile. We are not aware that anybody in the neutral nations of the world entertains at present the idea of moving in that way to end the war. Mr. SCHIFF, in his remarks last night at the dinner of the League to Enforce Peace, expressed the hope that it would not be necessary to await the complete exhaustion and conquest of one side or the other in the struggle before the league could be brought into existence. It was his opinion that the conflict would continue "until some powerful fac- "tor—notwithstanding the discour- "agements it may at first receive— "step between these impassioned bel- "ligerents and persist until both "sides name terms upon which peace "may be discussed." Manifestly he had in mind some stage of the war much later than the present, since there is no factor in the world powerful enough to step between the contestants now.

But it is not too early, it is most timely, it is in every way opportune that at this present moment the conditions of peace, the terms upon which peace must be made, if it is to be enduring, should come into the minds of men and have thoughtful consideration. Our own opinion is that it is in Germany itself that an inquiry into the essential conditions of peace, as they are now beginning to present themselves to the minds of neutrals and of many belligerents also, would be most fruitful. If the German people could be brought to understand that the future security of the peace of the world does not involve their destruction, if they can be made to perceive that they themselves have it now in their power to assure their place in the world, their freedom of development, their unrestricted opportunity to make themselves a great, rich, and prosperous nation, the ends Lord SYDENHAM has in view, that the chief statesmen of the belligerent Powers and reasonable men in the belligerent nations have in view, the very ends for which "Cosmos" is making his expositions and his arguments might be attained through the ending of the war much sooner than it will be possible to secure them through its determined continuance with no other thought than that of fighting.

The German people are not fighting for themselves, they are fighting because their ruling class does not see or refuses to admit that the purposes for which they began the war have been made forever unattainable. When they come to see that and understand it fully they will have a reckoning with their Government out of which a change will come, and the greatest of its fruits will be peace. If the directing minds of the Allies can be brought to perceive that the mightiest weapon for the accomplishment of their purposes would be this change of temper on the part of the German people, they may conclude that it will be well worth their while to take thought how the truth may be made known to the subjects of the German Emperor.

"EVOLUTION IN THOUGHT."

The New York woman suffragists, in State Convention assembled, do

> Resolve, To announce a Thanksgiving of our own for the support of the half million votes at the polls November, 1915, and for that evolution in thought, in which we firmly trust to make us citizen equals with the men of our State in 1917.

That evolution in thought evolves and is memorably attested by this resolution:

> The New York State Woman Suffrage Party, believing that unenfranchised persons are at a great disadvantage, whether producers or consumers, does affirm that until we vote we cannot expect to arrest the present deplorable distress known as "the high cost of living."

It may strike the ancient Hittites, Sumerians, and other hunkers who have remained blind to "that evolution in thought" that the notion of reducing the cost of living by doubling the number of voters, by voting down that cost, is adorably naïve. Meanwhile, might not the devotion of old-fashioned housewifely thought to the market basket, to making bread instead of speeches, to struggling with the butcher and the grocer, do more "to arrest the present deplorable distress" than the most arresting resolutions of the unenfranchised?

It is the misfortune of the suffragists, whose inexhaustible zeal and thankfulness for small favors are to be praised, that the State and the country have more instant and more important things to think of than votes for women.

THE RETIREMENT OF VON JAGOW.

The ill-health which Mr. VON JAGOW gives as the reason for his resignation of the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs can hardly be regarded as a pretext to "save his face," for he pleaded it vainly when the Kaiser appointed him to that thankless post in January, 1913. As Ambassador to Italy Mr. VON JAGOW won laurels in the time of the Tripoli adventure. Germany's position and influence in Turkey, created largely by the skill and tact of MARSCHALL VON BIEBERSTEIN, the only great German diplomatist since BISMARCK, unless VON BÜLOW be so reckoned, were obviously endangered by the conduct of her ally. There was a formidable explosion of wrath against Italy in the German press. The Italian press did not turn the other cheek to the smiter. D'ANNUNZIO poured forth a sulphurous ode, which was suppressed by the Italian Government when the Italian fury against Germany had been turned against France. The detention of some French vessels carrying supplies to the enemy revived old latent enmities between the two Latin nations. Ambassador VON JAGOW manœuvred dexterously. His success in that, his first considerable diplomatic service, recommended him to the Kaiser, an old Bonn comrade.

It would be unfair to blame VON JAGOW or the Chancellor for whatever blunders, whatever misreadings of the minds of other nations, may be attributed to Germany shortly before the war. The Kaiser is or has been his own Foreign Minister, and the Chancellor's first task is to satisfy him. As the war has gone on, a larger responsibility has fallen on the officials, and they have been supported by the Kaiser. It was reported in August, 1915, that VON JAGOW would be forced out of office on account of the Kaiser's displeasure with the sending of the Austrian note, unread by his Foreign Minister, to the United States, and the publication in the Belgian Gray Book of his proposal to divide the Belgian Congo. The rumor has been revived frequently since, and always the capable Under Secretary ZIMMERMANN has been mentioned as his successor.

As the war goes on, generals and statesmen are tried, and scrapped if found wanting. The best brains come to the fore. Mr. ZIMMERMANN is a strong, liberal, and popular man, whose abilities have impressed themselves on the Kaiser and the public, and public opinion has to be listened to nowadays. Mr. VON JAGOW is not a ready speaker or a powerful personality, but in the long fight between the moderates and the ruthless extremists he has been steadily moderate. Before the war he was friendly to the English. Sir W. E. GOSCHEN, British Ambassador at Berlin, who left the city on Aug. 4, 1914, the day of his famous "scrap of paper" interview with the Chancellor, the day a mob threatened the British Embassy, wrote four days afterward of Mr. VON JAGOW's "full and complete apology" for the behavior of the mob and of the Minister's "charming letter, couched in the most "friendly terms." A gentleman, in war as in peace. In the submarine controversy with the United States Mr. VON JAGOW showed a friendly spirit. He is one of the few Germans of distinction who have subscribed to the Monroe Doctrine. He has skirted perilous situations. To the United States he has been of good-will, within the limitations of his position, made doubly difficult by the sharp divisions of German opinion on submarine policy. His successor, Mr. ZIMMERMANN, has cultivated cordial relations with American correspondents. That he is of the "middle class," while VON JAGOW is of the ancient Brandenburg nobility, is hardly significant. Mr. VON JAGOW's predecessor, the late KIDERLEN-WAECHTER, was also a "bourgeois," a bourgeois who rather liked to imitate the brusquerie of BISMARCK.

THE MILLENNIAL NORTHWEST.

The first faint flush of the millennium trembles in the Northwest, a queer place for dawn, but whimsicalities are to be looked for in the realm of the initiative and referendum. It will be remembered by political archæologists that Oregon was faithful to Mr. HUGHES and that Mr. HUGHES promised to stave in the "pork barrel" if he was elected. Well, Oregon shows the beginnings, sporadic but encouraging, of antiporcinity. Certain never-enough-to-be-praised citizens of Hood River have almost dazed the Hon. NICHOLAS J. SINNOTT, Representative in Congress of the Second District. They came and told him that the plan to build a $60,000 Federal building in Hood River was "pork," fat and raw, and nothing but "pork." As honest men, citizens, and Hood Riverines, they objected and protested.

The Hon. NICHOLAS J. SINNOTT must be a robust man. Otherwise the surprise of this opposition of Hood River to Federal largesse would have thrown him into a fit.

Perhaps he was a little prepared, however, by a similar marvel in Washington, a Wilson State. Not long ago Hoquiam, a prosperous but virtuous city inhabited by Hoquiamites, told Congress that it didn't want the Federal building which Congress or the philanthropists of the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee were eager to bestow upon it. So, for some time, at least, Hoquiam will not be blessed with the beauties of Federal architecture.

Pinch yourself and see if you are awake. The world do move. The Lion and the Lamb, forepaw in foreleg, must even now be pacing the thymy plots of the Northwestern paradise.

THE LOAN TO CHINA.

Although Great Britain, France, and Russia are borrowing hundreds of millions here, and are unable to lend, their bankers have sent to China a protest against the small loan of $5,000,000 which the Chinese Government recently obtained from the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago. Japanese bankers join in making complaint. The claim set up by the bankers, members of the quintuple group that made a loan to China before the war, is that the agreement with that group has been violated because the money is to be used for political purposes, and probably (although this is not clearly shown) for the reason that their security is affected. There seems to be no warrant for such objection. The Chinese Government and the loaning bank say that every precaution was taken to avoid violation of any agreement, and that the money is to be used only in commercial and industrial ways. One purpose, made known when the loan was announced, is a strengthening of the reserves of the Government's two banks, in order that they may resume specie payments. As for the complaining bankers' security, it does not appear that taxes involved in their agreement are touched, for the new lender's security is the tax on sales of wine and tobacco. And this tax amounts to $5,000,000 a year, a sum equal to the entire loan. Moreover, the methods and policy of the protesting bankers are those of the dog in the manger, for China has applied in vain to them several times for small loans since the beginning of the war.

The circumstances might suggest that the complainants are moved by a desire to prevent financial association of the United States with China, which would promote extension of our trade there in the near future, and especially after the declaration of peace. Our Government regards the new loan with favor. In a letter to the lending bank Secretary LANSING said that the Department of State "is always grati- "fied to see the Republic of China "receive financial assistance from the "citizens of the United States." He added that the department's policy is "to give all proper diplomatic sup- "port and protection to the legitimate "enterprises abroad of American citi- "zens." Japan's desire to exert a dominating influence in China is not concealed. She would like to gain supremacy in China's market for imported goods, and she may foresee that in this the United States will be her greatest competitor after the war. If the Chicago loan contract is in no way at variance with agreements heretofore made by China, it should have diplomatic support and protection. This also may be said concerning the much greater and more important contract with an American company for the construction of railroads in China, against which protests have been submitted by Japan, Russia, Great Britain, and France.

AT THE CROSSINGS.

We have heard complaints that the guards stationed at highway crossings on the Long Island Railroad were frequently found looking at the approaching trains and not at the drivers of automobiles who desired to cross the track. "You will see them," said one observer, "with their "backs to the roadway, the 'stop' "signal over their shoulders, just "staring at the train." One might remark that if the automobile driver saw a guard looking at the coming railroad cars, the "Stop, look, listen" signboard, and the train itself, he had sufficient warning. We are glad to notice that the critic expressed appreciation of the Long Island Railroad Company's praiseworthy efforts to prevent collisions at crossings.

In the month of September eight persons were killed at grade crossings in New York, and four in New Jersey. The number for nine months in this State, sixty-five, shows an encouraging reduction, for there were seventy-seven deaths in the corresponding months of last year. Reports for all the States are not available, but news dispatches have repeatedly confirmed the assertion of the President of the Indiana Auto Association that "the principal cause" of such accidents is "the carelessness of the automobile driver." There may be cited as examples the following crossing collisions which took place on one and the same day, Sept. 24:

> At Van Wert, Ohio. JACOB BINKLEY, a farmer, his wife, and two sons, killed in an automobile by a passenger train; also two sons fatally injured.
>
> Near Terre Haute, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. LANG, FREDERICK B. CONLEY, and the latter's young son, all killed. Passenger train.
>
> At Enfield, Maine. CHARLES H. RANDALL, his daughter, and Mrs. DOUGHERTY killed, and a friend fatally hurt. Freight train.

These lives were lost in broad daylight, and, so far as we can learn, the cause in each case was a failure to heed the "Stop, look, listen" warning. Among the victims were the drivers, men of mature years, who were accompanied by members of their families. If all auto drivers and owners would only profit by the lesson to be found in such dreadful results of carelessness!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He May Be In for a Surprise.

Although JAMES E. WETZ, who apparently does not disdain to be called "the Chicago Egg King," declares himself, according to iterated and undenied reports of his words, quite safe from prosecution, he may discover, if he keeps on talking long enough, that there really is something in the old claim that "for every wrong the law provides a remedy."

Mr. WETZ seems to share with the few other remaining exponents of old-fashioned royalty the illusion that he is not responsible for his acts to anybody at all likely to take him in hand. Hence his cheery inquiry as to what the public is going to do about his accumulation of eggs by the millions of dozens and how it is to prevent him from keeping them until prices rise sufficiently to give him the profits he wants. Questions such as these are extremely apt to inspire diligent search for answers painful to the questioner, and although Mr. WETZ may be, as he so confidently asserts, immune from attack as a disturber of interstate commerce, it is not therefore certain that he can snap his fingers at all and sundry.

The best of ways, if it were at present convenient, to bring this humorous person to a realizing sense of his social value would be to tell him, unanimously, to keep his old eggs. That punishment would become in time an adequate one, and would beautifully fit his crime. Existing circumstances, however, would make it a desperate remedy, and he is wrong in assuming that another cannot be found. He may not know, but some do, that there is common as well as statutory law, and that the former still takes, or occasionally can be made to take, a decidedly gloomy view of what it describes as "forestalling and regrating." Mr. WETZ has been doing both.

Chicagoans call the practices so denominated by the milder name of "cornering the market," and most of them may be unaware of any penalty incurred for it elsewhere than in the market, or by others than those whose corners break. But that is not true. There still are courts with an inclination to frown on people who exploit their neighbors unreasonably by making an artificial scarcity in the necessities of life.

His Defense Was His Condemnation.

True as are many of the statements about Germany's part in the war, made by KARL LIEBKNECHT in the two letters addressed by him to the military court before which he was tried, it was only necessary to read them, as printed in THE TIMES yesterday, to make clear the impossibility that the trial should have had any other ending than a conviction. In any country it would have been the same, for in none, or at least in none engaged in a foreign war, would men be permitted to preach doctrines as obviously and seriously seditious as those propounded by LIEBKNECHT.

The question is not whether the doctrines are true, but whether their diffusion is compatible with the perpetuation of an existing Government. Of course, the right of revolution is inalienable, and a rebel can say what he chooses; he can only gain immunity by succeeding.

LIEBKNECHT has his fine qualities, and they include what are perhaps the finest of all—courage, intelligence, and sincerity. Yet he is not a sympathetic figure, and for everybody except his few followers—the great majority of his own party both at home and abroad have repudiated his leadership—he seems to be what is called "an impossible person." That is because he has abandoned the ideas of patriotism and of nationality. Theoretically, all Socialists do so too, but when the test of a great war was applied to them, they responded to the old appeals about as promptly and as enthusiastically as did their neighbors. It was the same all over Europe.

Even while denouncing the German Government so fiercely, and while denying all its claims for respect and devotion, LIEBKNECHT felt it necessary to exculpate himself from the charge of inviting and encouraging attacks on it from the outside. The enemy, he said, in effect, was not German imperialism and capitalism, but imperialism and capitalism everywhere, and in semblance, at least, he advised foreign Socialists to do their fighting at home. Thus, while he avoided in some degree the imputation of treason, he extended to all Governments a common condemnation and offended the defenders of them all.

Not many men, anywhere, are yet ready to proclaim themselves lacking in patriotism, or to profess indifference to the safety of their own nation, however much they may criticise it or its rulers.

Their Music Betrays Their Fears.

So loudly do the hotel men whistle that their dread of the spectre Prohibition is evidently great. They say, as do the rest of us when we discuss ghosts, that there is no such thing, but the sincerity of the denial is made dubious by the frequency with which their minds turn to the subject and the greater liking they show for localities where the dreaded apparition is least likely to appear.

Here they feel safe, they say, but even here something whispers that the safety may not last forever, and—well, men quite easy in their minds do not look over their shoulders as often as do these.

No one else is so confident—let him tell it—as a hotel keeper that Prohibition does not prohibit. Possibly that is because he has done more than most to prevent it from prohibiting. Yet his hatred of the legislative form of dryness persists, as would hardly be the case if the emotion he felt were only a form of scorn. Deep in his heart lies the belief that he cannot make money if the sale of intoxicants is abolished or even made difficult and dangerous. That is why he whistles when in convention with his fellows.

He does it because he is scared, which is the reason why a boy indulges in the same sort of music when passing a graveyard at night.

A Fortune for American Art.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The bequest of his entire estate by the late Henry W. Ranger, as announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES, for the promotion of native art and artists constitutes, indeed, a noble, patriotic initiative. Other than Mr. Ranger—a cosmopolite of cosmopolitans, likewise an eminent genius in his profession—no one could be credited with a more timely, praiseworthy deed of discriminating, public-spirited benevolence.

American art is abreast with the best of art. Surely a renaissance of interest is being taken in its advancement; and, although new academies may be instituted, even multiplied, still the original organization founded by Morse, Durand, Page, and Huntington, with an illustrious association of centurions, and now about to round out a century of devotion and triumphs, along with constantly augmenting influence in its "mission of popularising the beautiful," worthily deserves and will be given, like conditions of prosperity as are awarded in this progressive age to scientific achievements and research.

CHARLES HENRY MILLER, N. A.
New York, Nov. 23, 1916.

An Old Law for High Buildings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, "The Zone and Use Regulation," points the way to relief against the nuisance of high buildings in residential districts. In the mad zeal of reformers for new statutes against old ills under new forms, the remedies of existing law are too often forgotten. One of them is the injunction against continuing nuisances. Whether a high building, be it a hotel or an apartment house or a factory, will be a nuisance to its neighbors depends, as does all litigation, on the particular circumstances of the case. It may be a nuisance at one place and not at another. That is a question of fact for the court to decide when the whole situation is before it. In the early days of tall buildings, before it became demonstrated that they are nuisances to their residential neighbors, it might have been hard to satisfy a court that a prospective building would be a nuisance. It would be easy now in the light of experience.

A 75 PER CENT. LAWYER.
New York, Nov. 24, 1916.

Bishop Greer's Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I avail myself of the courtesy of your columns to recommend that, in pursuance of the Thanksgiving proclamation of the President of the United States, offerings be made in the Episcopal churches (and others, too, if I may be permitted the suggestion) on Thanksgiving Day, in behalf of the suffering war victims in Europe?

These offerings in the Episcopal churches may be sent to R. M. Pott, Treasurer, 214 East Twenty-third Street, and unless otherwise designated will be turned over by him to the Red Cross for distribution.

DAVID H. GREER.
New York, Nov. 22, 1916.

AGAINST PEACE NOW.

More Objections to the First Proposals of "Cosmos."

New York, Nov. 23, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Notwithstanding the comprehensive arguments so ably put forth by "Cosmos" and yourselves, you absolutely overlook (possibly purposely) the one thing which must be and has not yet been accomplished, and that is the absolute and final destruction of the military domination of Prussia. Beside this everything else fades into insignificance. The Germans, who have been and are being consistently lied to by their rulers, believe that they have won a war in defense of their country, forced on them by jealous enemies.

Were peace concluded in this state of German ignorance, it would not be long before the world would again be confronted with an equally appalling catastrophe.

You say "Are the resources of England and her allies limited to shutting off supplies to the enemy; can they not contrive to supply the people of the Central Empires with generous exports of ideas?" &c.

Unfortunately the answer is no. Our enemies have been taught from youth up to discredit what they see in foreign newspapers, even in times of peace, so how can we expect them to be influenced by such documentary evidence in times of war?

In the opinion of thoughtful and well-informed Englishmen, the Germans must be so crushed and beaten on the field of battle that the truth can be no longer hidden from them by their rulers.

Then, and not until then, the Entente Allies could afford to and should treat them generously. There are some who maintain that Germany cannot be defeated in this way. That is a matter of opinion. The writer is quite confident that Prussian militarism can and will be wholly destroyed, resulting in the only peace desired by all right-thinking people.

JOHN A. E. TURNEY.

The Nations' Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Cosmos," in his very able first and second articles appearing in your valuable paper, discusses the question as to whether or not Viscount Grey and Bethmann Hollweg "mean the same thing when they use substantially the same words in regard to establishing the right of all nations, great and small, to free development." Suppose they do mean the same thing; who is going to accept Germany's word for it in any peace terms? Today Germany is transporting thousands of Belgians into slavery with a barbarity that prevailed, according to your correspondent, J. Dyneley Prince of Columbia University, 2,600 years ago. By this and other equally barbarous acts, is it fair or wise to consider at all the words of a German Chancellor as against those of Viscount Grey? Has not Germany, by her own acts, proved conclusively in this war that as a nation her word is no better than a "scrap of paper"?

CIVILIZATION.
New York, Nov. 23, 1916.

In Other Capitals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When great moral issues are at stake it may well be questioned whether causative factors, in a war such as this, may be relegated to the realm of historical or academic interest even though by so doing it may be urged an earlier cessation of hostilities might ensue.

If, as stated, it is "increasingly clear that the war is, in last analysis, really a titanic struggle between Germany and Great Britain," then those of us who have had an opportunity of seeing events and hearing intelligent opinion in Petrograd, Berlin, Paris, and London, must have seen as one without eyes, and heard but the empty phrases of those with disordered minds. F. G. B.
Stamford, Conn., Nov. 21, 1916.

Freedom of the Seas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am reading "Cosmos" with considerable curiosity, and the conclusions that I have arrived at, so far as to what Germany means by her desire for the freedom of the seas, is that England, being the strongest thereon, should be curbed from interfering with Germany, but Germany, being stronger on land, should be allowed to ride roughshod over whatever country happens to be in her path. L. E. LA CROIX.
New York, Nov. 23, 1916.

A "Pro-German Bias."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the contribution on your editorial page signed "Cosmos," as also to your editorial indorsing it yesterday, permit me to say that your "distinguished publicist" may possibly be, as you state, a writer known in both hemispheres; but it is a pity that so eminent an "authority" should mask his pro-German bias under anonymity.

REGINALD C. ROBBINS.
Hamilton, Mass., Nov. 21, 1916.

Tappan Zee for a Naval Base.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the development of navy yards and a fleet base for New York, which is receiving some attention at Washington just now, why is not some attention given to a location which would seem to be ideal—the Tappan Zee, in direct railroad communication with all the land and out of reach of any guns the enemy could bring against us, impossible of approach by war vessels of any kind, even submarines, and easily defended against aeroplanes say from a base on the Palisades. Just think of it and compare with proposed location near Bedlow's Island, which could be blown out of the water by ships lying out of reach of any guns we possess. E. H. S.
New York, Nov. 23, 1916.

SHOES OF SWIFTNESS.

It is almost the time to reach for you, there
On the shelf, my seven-league shoes!
Do you think of the snow
And the hill-tops we know
Where the seven winds blow?
Are you longing, my shoes?—
Do you care?

Ah, no, you are only of ashwood and thong—
It is I who have kept you so warm
In my thought, like a child
Tucked in dreams, and I've smiled
When my dreams you beguiled
With your beckoning charm,
Summer-long!

It is I who remember the drifts, and the stream
Where we passed, and the perilous brink
Of the steep-hollowed sand
Where our gray beeches stand
In a resolute band—
I, not you, who still think
Of the gleam!

And if Winter bring only a day
Weather-fine for such comrades as we—
If the wind be our brother,
The white snow our mother—
You and I, and no other,
Will stride, spirit-free,
Far away!

DOROTHY LEONARD.

All Want Peace: Why Not Have It Now?

By A DISTINGUISHED PUBLICIST.

SIXTH ARTICLE.

If it be assumed that Great Britain and Germany, together with their several allies, could come to an agreement as to the specific applications of the principle that every nation has a right to free development and that there should be freedom of the seas in the sense heretofore described, what conditions of a durable peace would remain to be considered?

This war has made France the hero of the nations. Whether she be judged by military prowess or by power of national organization and national self-control, the French Republic has so revealed itself as to excite the unstinted admiration and to call forth the unbounded affection of the world at large. The evidence clearly proves that France was in no respect an aggressor in the present war. She herself was promptly attacked in part because she was the ally of Russia. In part because she was on good terms with England, and in part because the plans of the German General Staff required that the French Army be broken up and destroyed first of all. That France was unprepared for war, and, therefore, was not contemplating war, has been obvious to every one since Aug. 1, 1914. For one full year her devoted armies were called upon to hold back the great host of invaders with only partial equipment and without a large part of the necessary instruments of successful modern war. The military genius of General Joffre and his colleagues, together with the heroic bravery of the army itself, performed a veritable miracle at the battle of the Marne, and they have been performing a succession of miracles from that day to this. As a fighting force the French Army has gained new laurels, and behind the army stands the French people, calm, confident, and clear sighted as to the ends for which the nation is maintaining and prosecuting its defense.

Every serious minded and responsible Frenchman intends, if it be humanly possible, to make this the last war. The inspiration of that hope leads the French fathers and mothers to bear with an exalted resignation the loss of their sons. It is the inspiration of this hope which calls out the limitless sacrifice of women and the effort even of the aged and the infirm.

France seeks three things as the result of this last of wars. These have been defined by one of her representative public men as restitution, reparation, and national security. President Poincaré, in his address on July 14, 1916, when the war had been nearly two years in progress, stated the French aims a little more fully. Reviewing the sufferings and sorrows of France, he insisted in eloquent words that these would never weaken the nation's will. He reasserted the nation's horror of war and its passionate devotion to those policies which would prevent any return of the conditions that now prevailed, and he then defined the essentials of that just and permanent peace for which France longs and which it is determined to gain. These conditions were, first, the complete restitution of invaded French territory, whether this territory had been invaded just now or forty-six years ago; second, reparation for violations of law and for injuries done to citizens of France or its allies; and, third, such guarantees as might be necessary definitively to safeguard the national independence in the future. M. Briand, President of the Council, has more than once reiterated these views. They may, therefore, be taken as an official statement of the terms on which, and on which alone, France will make peace.

Are these terms unreasonable, and is France justified in the eyes of the world in continuing to the bitter end the struggle to secure them?

It will be simplest to examine these three proposed conditions in reverse order to that in which they are stated by President Poincaré.

The guarantees for the future to which the President refers are the crux of the whole matter. Several times in these discussions reference has been made to an international guarantee of national security in the future, and in due time the question will be raised as to how this international guarantee may be secured and in what it should consist. France is certainly entitled to the protection of this guarantee. It can and should be the same guarantee that will protect Belgium, Serbia, a reconstituted Poland, or any other small nation, as well as Great Britain, Italy, or Germany itself. In this respect, then, the demand of France is one that should and must be fairly met.

Then France demands reparation for violations of law and for damage done to her citizens and their private property, as well as to those of her allies. It may or may not be practicable to secure at the close of hostilities and as part of the settlement an immediate money indemnity from Germany and Austria-Hungary that would satisfy those whose territory has been invaded and whose citizens in civil life have been killed or injured and their property destroyed. Whether it be possible or not to secure such an immediate money indemnity, there is perhaps a better way in which to gain the end which France properly seeks. It might readily be provided that claims of this kind should be submitted to an impartial International Court of Justice, whose findings would be final. The evidence that Germany has time and time again violated the laws of war and the provisions of The Hague Conventions, to say nothing of the laws of humanity, is quite overwhelming. It is just because this evidence is so overwhelming that those who have been injured can afford, in the interest of a durable peace, to have their claims judicially determined rather than to force the collection of an indemnity by sheer weight of military power. What the world most thinks of and what the belligerents themselves should most think of is how the settlement of this conflict is to affect the future of mankind. Where there are two ways of achieving the same end, one a conventional way for which there are many precedents, and the other an unconventional way which seeks to set an example of better things, then the same spirit which has animated and directed France in its military effort and in its literally colossal work of national organization may guide it to choose a course which will most certainly help to define and to secure the ideals for which it has been carrying on this amazing struggle.

Whatever may be said of the horrors and atrocities of the present war, surely one of its most remarkable by-products is its effect on the national mind, the national conscience, and the national will of France. The best in France has come to the surface everywhere, and it will probably never be possible for the nation to lose the good effects and the stimulating results of its effort to maintain its integrity and to defend its liberty. During the epoch-making days in Vienna in 1815, Talleyrand was in the habit of describing as "a good European" any statesman who was capable of conceiving the State system of the Western World as a whole. The people of France and French statesmen generally are and long have been good Europeans in Talleyrand's sense. This characteristic of the French people increases the likelihood that they will throw the weight of their great influence and example in favor of the establishment, on sound foundations, of a new European order. It was their own Joubert who so finely said: "Force and Right are the governors of this world; Force till Right is ready."

There remains the restitution of French territory which is or may be occupied by the enemy. So far as concerns those northern and northeastern departments which are at the moment occupied by German military forces, the matter is a comparatively simple one. Germany will assuredly be glad enough to retire from present French territory as a condition of peace. The question of Alsace-Lorraine, however, which became what the Germans call Reichsland after the war of 1870, is not quite so simple.

COSMOS.

PORTO RICANS FOR WILSON.

Believe He Will Help Them to Gain American Citizenship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When we landed in San Juan, Porto Rico, last week we were amused by a little brown street gamin who, when he saw us, said to his companion, "There are some of my fellow-countrymen." We all laughed for he meant it as a joke, but it seemed rather tragic, I thought, that after eighteen years of American rule he was still a Porto Rican and that we were really his fellow-countrymen.

They were getting election returns in San Juan, and on the streets we heard more talk about Hughes (a name they cannot pronounce) and Wilson than we had heard in New York.

They seemed to be more interested in the election than we were. One bright-eyed boot-black hailed us with, "You for Weelson?" We had not been, but since he seemed to have won the election we said "Yes." Then he smiled showing every white tooth in his head. He was "for Weelson."

When you take into consideration the fact that neither the Porto Ricans nor the Americans who live here have any vote their interest is remarkable. The newspapers and the people of the Island surprise me by their enthusiasm over President Wilson's re-election. They believe that he is going to do something for Porto Rico. Let us hope that he will not disappoint them.

Just now the whole island is in mourning on account of the death of Senor Munoz Rivera, their ablest leader, who had served Porto Rico faithfully for many years a resident Commissioner at Washington.

He is a great loss to the Island, and his death at this time seems particularly sad for he was counting on the next session of Congress to enact a bill for Porto Rico, and it seems a pity that he had to go before he saw his dream realized or before he had accomplished that for which he has worked so long.

I was surprised to find how woefully ignorant and indifferent in regard to Porto Rico our people were. In talking with a woman in New York who holds an important position, an employe of the city, of more than usual intelligence and well informed on most subjects, I found that she did not know that Porto Rico belonged to the United States.

On the ship coming down they were telling about a man who took his automobile with its Porto Rican tag up to the States. People would ask him what P. R. stood for. When he explained they would say, "Did you have good roads coming up?" Apparently they had no idea that there were 1,500 miles of sea between New York and Porto Rico.

E. F. HASSLER.
Ponce, P. R., Nov. 17, 1916.

For an Invalid Widowed Mother.

To have struggled against tuberculosis, the same disease which killed her husband, and now recently to be attacked by cancer, is the hard fortune of Margaret M. The death of her husband left Margaret as a heritage a family of four delicate little children and not a penny in the world with which to support them. Coupled with this was her own poor health, of which she has struggled to put aside all thought in the necessity of earning money for food and clothing for the children who looked to her for all their needs. This by earnest effort she has accomplished until recently, and has made every penny count in a home stamped with pluck as well as poverty. But recently cancer has caused her untold suffering, and the operation that has been performed has accomplished little, if any, good. During the remainder of her life this unfortunate woman and her children must have assistance. The Charity Organization Society appeals for $200 for them, through the Winter Gifts sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly acknowledged.

FLEMISH TAPESTRY SOLD FOR $16,000

The "Altieri" Nuptial Weave Brings Top Price at Auction of Davanzati Treasures.

"DORIA" CARPET FOR $14,500

Belasco Buys a Florentine Walnut Chair for $2,350—Total of Four Days' Sale, $615,680.

A late fifteenth century Flemish marriage tapestry, one of the chief glories of the Davanzati Palace at Florence, Italy, brought the highest price yesterday afternoon at the sale of the palace treasures at the American Art Galleries. The tapestry went to P. W. French & Co. for $16,000. Another piece, the "Doria" sixteenth century Ispahan carpet, upon which Professor Elia Volpi, the collector, had originally placed a reserve price of $50,000, but which he withdrew yesterday, was sold for $14,500 to Otto Bernet, agent.

The Flemish tapestry, noteworthy from its admirable coloring and the excellent drawing of the faces, which, while losing none of their decorative quality, were yet full of expression, was woven to commemorate the marriage of one of the Altieri family. For generations it hung in the palace of the Princes Altieri, near Lucca, and so it was known as the "Altieri" tapestry. The "Doria" carpet hung for years in the Doria Palace until it passed directly into the hands of Professor Volpi. It was presented about 1540 to the Genoese Admiral Andrea Doria, known as the "Liberator and Father of His Country" by the Persian Ambassador as a token of the esteem of his sovereign the Shah.

In 1915 when King Victor Emmanuel visited Davanzati Palace, he was particularly interested in this remarkable carpet, and declared that it was the finest specimen of the art of the loom he had ever seen.

The receipts yesterday, while higher than the second afternoon, did not eclipse the mark set on Thursday, which will go down as the record for a three hours' sale of artistic furniture. It was announced that $144,985 was yesterday's result, bringing the grand total for four days up to $615,680.

Flemish Tapestry Panel, $7,700.

A late sixteenth century Flemish tapestry panel, "The Triumph of Prudence," brought $7,700, the third highest price yesterday. In the centre of the piece, seated upon a throne which stood upon a dais covered with an oriental rug, was the figure of Prudence. She was seated under an ornate tabernacle supported by square columns, above which was seated the figure of King Solomon. Against a background of clouds the tabernacle was surrounded above by the physical senses of Hearing, Seeing, Tasting, &c., represented by winged horses, and by the intellectual faculties, represented by the figures of kings with crowns and scepters.

Below on the right were women personifying Prudence, (several times repeated,) Reason, with a whip, and Concord or Peace.

Warwick House paid $4,200 for a sixteenth century Florentine tapestry panel known as the Medici tapestry. The piece was woven in Florence to the order of Francesco Medici, (1541-1587,) to commemorate the improvements he effected at Leghorn, which improvements had been projected by his predecessor, Cosimo I.

Asia Minor Rug Fetches $5,500.

An antique rose and green Asia Minor rug of the seventeenth century was bought by P. W. French & Co. for $5,500. The field on a deep rose-colored ground had an all-over patterning of interlaced designs of palmette-shaped flowers, curved pointed leaves with serrated edges, large rosettes and sprays of smaller flowers in differing shades of light blue, green and yellow.

In the centre was a large circular medallion with scalloped edge, with green ground, and a star-shaped centre from which sprang floral sprays and eight palmetto-shaped flowers in red, blue, and two shades of white. The inner and outer guards are patterned on blue grounds with red rosettes. The rug was fringed at top and bottom.

David Belasco bid against Duveen Brothers for a fifteenth century Florentine walnut chest, which he finally bought for $2,350. The chair was inclosed on three sides by a panel back and side with molded cornice, forming an octagon. The seat was arranged as a cupboard, with a hinged panel projecting upon. It stood on a molded base. Mr. Belasco also bought a sixteenth century Italian walnut pestle and mortar for $230 and an eighteenth century Italian telescope for $210.

Buy Italian Globes.

Duveen Brothers got a pair of sixteenth century Italian globes from the lot of astronomical objects, for $3,400. They were terrestrial and celestial globes, the one a map of the world, and the other a map of the heavens, engraved on paper and mounted on spheres of papier-maché; a fifteenth century walnut table for $4,100, a Venetian table of the same period for $3,200, a sixteenth century Umbrian centre table, walnut, for $4,100; eight sixteenth century Savonarola chairs in separate bids, aggregating $8,250, and many other articles less expensive.

Two fifteenth century Florentine walnut stools of Sgabello form were contested from $500 to $6,000 by Duveen Brothers and P. W. French & Co. They were finally won by Duveen Brothers.

Some of the other sales were: an imperial "Polish" wool rug for $1,350, bought by R. Daniels, who also bought a seventeenth century Umbrian walnut table for $2,200, a fifteenth century Bolognese table for $1,000, six century Umbrian walnut armchairs aggregating $2,400 bought by A. Rudert, agent; a sixteenth century Italian iron and brass faldstool by R. H. Plimpton for $2,800; an early sixteenth century walnut table cost J. K. Branch $1,750, a seventeenth century walnut spinning wheel $240, and a bellows $100.

Among those at the sale were Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. James R. Breese, Mrs. Jonathan Buckley, Mrs. Gordon Bell, Mrs. H. J. Topping, Carl W. Hamilton, C. E. Canessa, J. K. Branch, Charles Loeser, Daniel G. Reid and David Warfield.

KELLER ART BRINGS $4,584.

Highest Price, $210, Paid for Six Eighteenth Century Chairs.

The second session of the sale of the art collection made by the firm of Ferdinand Keller of Philadelphia was held yesterday afternoon at the Anderson Galleries, Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street. The total of the afternoon's sale, which included silver objects and Italian and English furniture, amounted to $4,584. The highest price at the afternoon sale was $210, which was paid by M. Gilbert for six shield-back eighteenth century chairs of Hepplewhite pattern. A silver standing pantail dove, the head forming a sugar sprinkler, was bought by G. R. Walker for $41.

A Louis XVI. cylinder inlaid secretary, the front inlaid with many rare woods, was bought by R. Temple for $160. Mrs. F. S. Fish paid $100 for a large oval silver fruit basket. A large silver pheasant, the head removable for bonbons, brought $170.

The sale will be continued this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

$18,263 FOR HALSEY PRINTS.

Total for Sporting Scenes is $39,371—Day's High Price $1,050.

The sale of sporting prints from the collection of Frederic R. Halsey was concluded at the Anderson Galleries last evening. The session's total was $18,253.50 and the grand total for Part II. $39,371. The total for the two parts of the collection, sold thus far, is $94,000.

J. P. Sabin paid the highest price yesterday, $1,050 for Catalogue No. 417, a set of aquatints, finely printed in colors, of British field sports from original designs by S. Howitt, published by Edward Orme, London, 1807, with ornamental title page and also page of list of plates. Other important items with catalogue numbers, prices paid and the names of the successful bidders sold as follows:

No. 277.—" Punt Fishing, Salmon Fishing, Trout Fishing," lithograph in colors by W. Gauci, published 1837 by Tegg, London. George D. Smith..... $200
No. 306.—" Easter Monday, Epping Forest," drawn and engraved by James Pollard, 1820, in two aquatints, printed in colors. George D. Smith..... 300
No. 330.—" A Steeplechase," six prints, by Henry Aitken, beautifully colored, first edition. Rosenbach Co..... 200
No. 335.—" Panoramic View of Epsom Race Course. The Derby, 1820," drawn by Henry Aiken, aquatint in colors. J. P. Sabin..... 485
No. 352.—" Little Thought Of," and portrait of Thomas George of Henley, owner, drawn by W. Gwynn, aquatint by J. H. Wright, 1820, in colors. George D. Smith..... 220
No. 360—" Match for One Thousand Guineas between Sir Joshua and Filho-da-Puta at Newmarket, April 15, 1816," painted by B. Marshall, mezzotint by William Ward, 1818; George D. Smith.. 370
No. 364—" Epsom Races," drawn and engraved by James Pollard, 1818, aquatint in colors; George D. Smith..... 320
No. 312—Portrait of George O'Brien Wyndham, third Earl of Egremont, on his favorite hunter, painted by George Stubbs, engraving by G. T. Stubbs, 1793; F. Knoedler..... 180
No. 370—" Doctor Syntax," aquatint by James Pollard, 1822; George D. Smith.. 220
No. 379.—" Escape," painted by J. N. Sartorius, aquatint by R. Dodd, 1792; F. Knoedler..... 255
No. 381.—" Grey Diomed," owned by George, Prince of Wales, painted by J. N. Sartorius, aquatint by R. Dodd, 1792; F. Knoedler..... 230
No. 391.—" Sharke," painted by George Stubbs, stipple engraving by G. T. Stubbs, 1794, in colors; F. Knoedler.. 250
No. 393.—" Two Hacks," " Two Hunters," painted by George Stubbs, two stipple engravings by G. T. Stubbs, 1792, in colors; J. P. Sabin..... 350
No. 396.—" Start for the Derby " and " Coming In for the Derby, painted by F. C. Turner, aquatints by Charles Hunt, 1838, in colors; J. P. Sabin..... 225
No. 416.—" A Cockney's Shooting Season in Suffolk," by Henry Aiken, first edition, London, 1822; Rosenbach Co..... 200
No. 444.—Pheasant, Snipe, Partridge, and Duck Shooting, painted by George Morland, and etched by Howlandson, 1788. 340
No. 462.—" Woodcock and Grouse Shooting," aquatints in colors by R. G. Reeve, after Dean Wolstenholme; J. P. Sabin..... 230
No. 469.—" Scraps and Sketches," by George Cruikshank, first edition, in binding, by Zaehnsdorf; T. J. Gannon.. 210
No. 473.—" Airy Recreations," by M. Egerton, first edition, London, 1825; T. J. Gannon..... 200
No. 479.—Portrait of Henry Collender, golf club in right hand, painted by C. F. Abbott, mezzotint by William Ward; F. Knoedler..... 625

JOS. E. BULKLEY MARRIES.

Lawyer and Union Club Member Weds Sarah J. Powers.

The marriage of Joseph Edward Bulkley, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Justus L. Bulkley of 787 Madison Avenue, and Sarah Jennings Powers took place yesterday in the Church of the Transfiguration, the ceremony being performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, in the presence of the immediate families only.

The bride wore a traveling gown and there were no attendants.

Mr. Bulkley was graduated from Yale in 1899 and is a member of the Union Club and Automobile Club of America. He is a brother of Miss Josephine Bulkley, who married Henry Benedict Taylor, and of Miss Helen C. Bulkley, who first married Dorsay Ives Holt and later Roland Redmond. His mother was before her marriage Miss Laura C. Caldwell. He is a lawyer, with offices at 2 Rector Street.

George T. Brokaw Gives a Dance.

George T. Brokaw was the host last night at a large dance which took place at Sherry's. A number of dinners preceded the dance, including those at which Mrs. William McNair, Mrs. James Lenox Banks, Jr., Mrs. Felix Doubleday, and Mrs. David Heller were the hostesses. Mr. Brokaw received at the entrance of the large ballroom, and a supper was served soon after midnight in the small ballroom, the two rooms adjacent to the ballroom being also taken for the affair.

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SIR HIRAM MAXIM, GUN INVENTOR, DIES

Creator of the Automatic Rapid-Fire Arm Succumbs in His London Home at 76.

HIS SMOKELESS POWDER

Authority on Explosives Was an American, but Became a British Subject in 1899.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the automatic system of firearms, died at his home here early this morning.

Hiram S. Maxim was born in Sangerville, Me., in 1840, the descendant of one of the first families to settle in that State. He left school at the age of 14 and was apprenticed to a carriage builder, later entering his uncle's engineering works at Fitchburg, Mass., where his inventive faculties began to develop. Mr. Maxim's first invention was an automatic mousetrap. In the late seventies he turned his attention to electricity, and when he removed to England in 1888 was regarded by engineers here as a rival to Edison.

Since that time, Mr. Maxim made his home in England, only visiting this country on occasional business trips. He swore allegiance to the King and became a British subject on Aug. 30, 1899.

Mr. Maxim's chief invention, and the one that made him known all over the world, was the automatic rapid-fire gun that bears his name. His last invention was an apparatus to combat the poisonous gas used by the Germans in the trenches by spreading fire by means of incendiary bombs.

Takes Up Machine Gun Making.

In 1884 he gave up electricity and took up machine gun making, and started in a small workshop in Hatton Garden, London, with a few workmen. After conducting several experiments, he made the gun which brought world-wide fame, seeing it fire 2,000 shots in three minutes the British Government gave the inventor an order which enabled him to organize a company and erect a big factory.

King Edward, who was then Prince of Wales, went to Enfield to see the gun fired with Lord Wolseley, who told Mr. Maxim his gun would be of no use unless he could invent smokeless powder. This he succeeded in doing in September, 1894, and demonstrated its effect successfully at Springfield, Mass. This led later to a suit for infringement by the Nobel Cordite Company against the British Government, which finally came to an end when the House of Lords decided that Sir Hiram Maxim was the true inventor of smokeless powder.

After he had established himself in England in the gun-making business successfully, his brother Isaac, afterward known as Hudson Maxim, went over and joined him. They worked together until October, 1898, when there was a quarrel which ended in the brothers severing their business connections.

Sir Hiram Maxim took a great interest in aviation, and in 1894 invented a heavier-than-air flying machine which raised itself from the ground, carrying a driver and passenger. This was nine years before the first flight of a heavier-than-air plane was created by the Wright brothers. His machine was a very cumbersome affair, and broke down in its early trials.

During the last few months Sir Hiram was working on a new type of aeroplane which was to fly at a speed of 150 miles an hour on a moderate fuel consumption.

His Machine to Reflect Sounds.

During his long life Sir Hiram was never idle and was working on plans to benefit posterity, as well as gunmaking. One invention was a machine to reflect sounds for safety at sea by means of air vibrations, with which he claimed it would be possible to locate the presence of icebergs, other ships, and land in a fog. He founded the Maxim-Vickers-Maxim factory at Barrow-in-Furness, on the northwest coast of England, where many thousands of workmen and women have been turning out battleships, guns, shells, and all kinds of things needed by the Government in the present war.

He was considered one of the greatest authorities on explosives, and gave his advice to the Navy Department at Washington in March, 1911, on how to prevent the explosion of guns on warships. He was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1901, and had also received the Legion of Honor from the French Republic, and medals and decorations from all the countries in Europe.

More Money for Crippled Children.

The Thanksgiving fund of $250,000 for paralyzed children, which is being collected by the Committee on Appeal of the New York Committee on After Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases, reached $40,000 yesterday afternoon, the day's receipts being nearly $20,000. One feature gratifying to the committee is the large number of small contributions. The keynote of the campaign has been an appeal to parents whose children escaped infantile paralysis last Summer to show their gratitude by giving aid to the children who did not escape.

Tourists for South America.

Some of those booked to leave today for Buenos Aires on the steamship Vestris are:

Mrs. W. K. Ackley, Miss Ruth Ackley, John Allen, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Appleton, Miss Appleton, J. M. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Berry, W. W. Chapin, Jr., A. D. Cole, Miss M. E. Denton, Miss Dr. Gladstone, Miss Mary Hill, F. H. Irwin, Patrick Keenan, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Parsons, B. J. Raymond, Thomas F. Stevenson, A. F. Warne, A. C. Wilbor, A. M. Sherman.

HAVANA (Havana)—Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Brockmon, Captain A. Leonhard, Richard Kelley, Miss Valvina Arnoldson, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Gilbert, Miss Anna L. Pesant, C. B. Smith, Mrs. E. M. Carnahan.

Among those who sailed yesterday on the Sixaola for Kingston were:

H. H. Austin, Miss M. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Brooks, Mrs. M. A. Farrington, Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Fuller, B. G. Harris, H. Harty, Miss M. Taylor, S. Vickers, Miss M. Wildin, Miss J. Powell, F. S. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Paul, Mrs. E. Reynard, Miss A. R. Smith, W. H. Steele.

Passengers for Europe.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—Dr. T. Abe, Mrs. J. Allan, Miss Ella Avery, the Rev. R. J. Bowren, Mr. and Mrs. S. Braithwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Butler, W. B. Close, R. E. Dixon, E. Dumont, A. S. Elmore, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. H. Franks, Samuel Gibbs, G. C. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Howard, Mrs. H. Langton, Miss Mary Langton, Mrs. W. M. Low, James J. McCormick, Mrs. Maud Maltby, Albert M. Michaelis, John T. Orr, M. Mackenzie, A. A. Oyama, Mrs. H. H. N. Painter, Mrs. Agnes Parker, J. G. Parkinson, Raymond R. Shaw, Mrs. Anna C. Shaw, H. W. Vickers, J. M. Woodward, P. H. Woolton, H. E. Werthington, and Ross D. Whytock.

TOURAINE, (Bordeaux.)—H. M. Angell, T. Armstrong, M. R. Barnewell, Miss M. Bullard, Mrs. M. L. Blondel, Mrs. W. A. Claxton, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Chew, Joseph R. Edwards, T. M. Gibson, J. Heller, Miss Adele G. Gardiner, Thomas D. C. Newton, Mrs. Juliette Nicole, John J. Phelan, Charles Simonet, Howard R. Ward, Marcy S. Woods, J. G. Finley, Miss F. Chevalier, and Mrs. M. Warren.

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DOWAGER DUCHESS DEAD.

Adelheid Was the Grandmother of Luxemburg's Present Ruler.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Nov. 24.—The death at Koenigstein, Prussia, of Adelheid, the Dowager Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, is reported in a Berlin telegram. She was 82 years old.

The Dowager Grand Duchess was the grandmother of the Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide, the present ruler of the Duchy, who has five sisters and who succeeded her father in 1912. The Dowager Duchess was married to the Grand Duke Adolphe in 1851. Her son, the Grand Duke William, gave the authority to rule to his wife, the Grand Duchess Marie Anne, on Nov. 19, 1908. By a law passed in 1907 provision was made for the succession of the title in the female line of the House of Nassau, as the Grand Duke William had six daughters and no sons.

The Rev. O. E. Tree.

The Rev. O. E. Tree, a retired Methodist minister of Freeport, L. I., and noted as a pulpit orator, died at Rivercrest, Astoria, on Thursday. He was born and educated in this city, and at the age of 18 he accepted a license to preach from the Methodist Episcopal Church. After receiving his professional training at the Drew Theological Seminary Dr. Tree was admitted to the New York East Conference. For a number of years he was pastor of the West Farms Methodist Episcopal Church, and he also held pastorates at the Baldwin (L. I.) M. E. Church and the Roosevelt (L. I.) M. E. Church. Dr. Tree retired from active work three months ago. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Frederick W. Fleitz.

Frederick W. Fleitz, a former Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania, died yesterday at Scranton, Penn., in his fiftieth year. He was born in Wellsboro, Penn., and was admitted to the bar in 1888. During 1897-1897 he was Clerk of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and during 1899-1900 was President of the Republican State League. Mr. Fleitz was a Director of the Dime Deposit Bank of Scranton, the Scranton Life Insurance Company, the Taylor Hospital, and several other institutions. He was a member of the Scranton, the Scranton Country, the Kahweam, and the Harrisburg Clubs, and of the Muskelonge Club of America.

Howard D. Newton.

Howard D. Newton, President of the National Bank of Norwich, N. Y., and of the Sherburne National Bank of Sherburne, N. Y., died on Tuesday night in the Memorial Hospital here and was buried yesterday in Norwich. He was graduated from Yale University in 1879, and was Treasurer for the Utica, Chenango, Ontario & Western Railroad Company for many years. In addition to his other interests Mr. Newton was President of the Norwich Water Company.

Obituary Notes.

JACOB GUTENSTEIN, a pioneer milliner here, who retired thirty-five years ago, died on Thursday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel Sondheim, in New Rochelle, in his eighty-fifth year.

The Rev. Father JOHN J. POWER, formerly connected with churches here, died yesterday in St. Francis's Hospital, in his fifty-seventh year.

Mrs. ELLA McLAUGHLIN, 80 years old, widow of George McLaughlin, died on Wednesday at the home of her brother, Isaac P. St. John's Place, Brooklyn, leaving two daughters.

Mrs. LILLA DE NYSE, wife of William F. De Nyse and a daughter of the late Edward and Louise J. Demarest Brown, died at her home, 1,021 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, in her sixty-second year.

A. M. FORD, formerly editor of a newspaper at Dryden, N. Y., and well known in Jamaica, died in New Haven, Conn., on last Saturday, while on a visit. He was 85 years old.

WILLIAM LAUTENBACH, 50 years old, a jeweler, died in the Jamaica Hospital on Wednesday. He lived in Springfield, L. I., and left two sons.

CHARLES W. JAEGER, for twenty-five years a salesman in the furniture department of Frederick Loeser & Co., is dead at his home, 1,508 Union Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-first year. Mr. Jaeger was a native of Berlin, Germany, and had lived in Brooklyn for forty-six years.

GEORGE KLEINFELDER, a manufacturer of glue in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday of a rare disease known as Ludwig's angina. He was taken ill on Monday and his throat continued to swell until his death on Thursday. Mr. Kleinfelder was in his forty-second year and left a widow and a son. He lived at 202 East Thirty-first Street, Flatbush.

Mrs. MARTHA PERKINS TUCKER, widow of Captain George W. Tucker, a retired sea Captain, died on Wednesday, at the age of 88 years, and her funeral was held yesterday at her former home in Bath, Me. Her husband, who died in May, 1914, was the owner and commander of vessels running from New England to South American ports. After his retirement, he entered the mercantile business in this city and for many years lived in Brooklyn. She is survived by two sons, George, a member of the law firm of Gantz & Tucker, and Charles, and two daughters, Miss Louise E. Tucker, who is Principal of a public school in Manhattan, and Miss Florence Tucker.

JOHN J. BERTLES, for nearly forty years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 51A Douglass Street, that borough, leaving a widow, three daughters and three sons.

HENRY JAMES SCULLIN, in the dry goods business in Brooklyn and a brother of the Rev. Francis T. Scullin, assistant pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick in that borough, died on Wednesday at his home, 180 Oakland Street, aged 41 years.

MORDAUNT L. SMITH, a civil war veteran and for many years employed as carpenter in Prospect Park, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 26 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year.

JOHN M. DALY, 82 years old, a liquor dealer in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 343 Eighty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He left a widow and four children.

Mrs. CLARA F. COBB, an old member of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church and a resident of Brooklyn for forty years, died at her home, 155 Eightieth Street on Thursday, in her sixty-third year. She was the widow of Ezekiel A. Cobb.

JOSEPH ELWOOD MOORE, head of the New Jersey Grand Lodge of Masons in 1900-1901, and a pharmacist for fifty years in Jersey City, died last night in St. Francis Hospital there in his seventy-third year.

FRANK I. NEALL, a transportation expert, died on Thursday at his home in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, in his seventy-third year.

GRENVILLE M. DONHAM, publisher for forty-seven years of The Maine Register, a year book, died on Thursday in Portland, Me., in his seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. JULIA A. DEAN, one of the oldest residents of Summit, N. J., died on Thursday night at her home there in her eighty-eighth year.

Mrs. LAURA J. GUERIN, a resident of Chatham, N. J., for forty years, died on Thursday at her home there in her seventy-ninth year.

JONATHAN CRANE BONNEL, a resident of Summit, N. J., died yesterday in the Overlook Hospital in his fifty-seventh year.

DANIEL OWENS, a resident of Nutley, N. J., for fifteen years, died on Thursday at the home of his sister there in his seventy-second year.

Miss ALICE F. CHRISTIE, sister of Captain Peter J. Christie of the Newark, N. J., Police Department, died on Thursday at the home of her niece, Miss Virginia Goodall, in Belleville, N. J., in her fortieth year.

JOHN F. DOWNING, a Deputy Surrogate of Middlesex County, N. J., died on Thursday at his home in New Brunswick, in his sixty-third year.

PERCY L. BARR, a shoe merchant at 338 Madison Avenue and living at 23 West 128th Street, died at the Presbyterian Hospital in his fifty-seventh year.

Dr. JAMES O. GREEN, the oldest physician in Long Branch, N. J., and a lifelong resident of that place, died there last night in his seventy-seventh year.

RUDOLPH H. HOFHEINZ, President for two terms of the New York State Dental Society and Professor Emeritus of Operative Dentistry at the University of Buffalo, died at his home in Rochester, N. Y., on Thursday night, in his sixty-first year.

Dr. J. C. McPHERSON, a retired physician and formerly Professor of Surgery in Dunham College, Chicago, died on Thursday night at his home in Basking Ridge, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year.

AMOS S. CRONCE, proprietor of a general store in Stephensburg, N. J., for many years, died yesterday at his home there, in his seventy-seventh year.

HARRY G. SNYDER, a resident of Washington, N. J., for many years, died on Thursday in a hospital in Easton, Penn., in his fortieth year.

Sir JOHN ALEXANDER BOYD, Chancellor of the High Court of the Province of Ontario, Canada, died on Thursday in Toronto in his eightieth year. He was Governor of McAllister University, and received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Toronto University in 1889.

Private ROBERT HAGGERTY, a veteran of the civil war, during which he served with the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Infantry, died yesterday in Fordham Hospital. He will be buried with full military honors on Sunday at 2 P. M., in the West Farms Soldiers' Cemetery, 180th Street and Boston Road.

WED IN LYMPNE CASTLE.

R. O. Johnson Married Miss Fleming, Who Aided War Wounded.

The marriage of Richard Ogle Johnson of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Johnson of this city, and grandson of the late Sir Henry Johnson, and Miss Isobel Jean Fleming, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford H. Fleming of Ottawa, and a granddaughter of the late Sir Sanford Fleming of Canada, was celebrated last Saturday in Lympne Castle, Kent, England.

Mr. Johnson, who is a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange, is a brother of Edward W. Johnson of New York and of Manual J. Johnson of New Brighton, S. I. He sailed on Nov. 4 on the Philadelphia, and is due here today on the St. Louis with his bride. After a brief stay here they will go to Montreal to live.

Miss Fleming went with her mother, Mrs. Sanford H. Fleming, in 1915 to England, where they established a convalescents' home for wounded soldiers in Luton House in Kent. When this became overcrowded Mrs. John Tennant loaned Lympne Castle for that purpose. She became engaged to Mr. Johnson shortly before she sailed, and it was arranged that he should marry her abroad.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the St. James Club, Canadian Club, and the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.

CELEBRATE SILVER WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Anderson Give a Dinner Dance at Sherry's.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Chauncey Anderson (Miss May Yale Ogden) of 128 East Sixtieth Street celebrated their silver wedding last evening with a dinner in the Rose Room at Sherry's, followed by dancing. Their dinner guests included, so far as possible, the attendants at their wedding twenty-five years ago, and a hundred more came in for dancing and supper.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard D. White, Mr. and Mrs. Ellery O. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Winmill, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Fleming King, Miss Marjorie Lyon, Mrs. F. W. Meeker, Edward C. Casey, and Henry James Anderson.

Miss Harper Weds on Thanksgiving

The wedding of Miss Florence May Harper of Seattle, Wash., and John Grainger Lloyd, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Lloyd of Brooklyn, is to be celebrated on Thanksgiving Day, in the Church of St. Teresa, Brooklyn.

Miss Harper is a graduate of Mills College, California, and a post-graduate of Bryn Mawr. She will be attended by Miss Margaret K. Haskell of Chicago. Edward McDonough will act as best man for Mr. Lloyd, who is with the New York Globe.

The couple will go to Panama and Cuba on their honeymoon, and will live in Brooklyn on their return.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

O'TOOLE.—Nov. 23, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. M. J. O'Toole, a son.

Confirmed.

LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Levy, 924 West End Av., announce the "bar mitzva" of their son, Richard, at the West End Synagogue, Saturday, Nov. 25.

Engaged.

DAVIS—OSHINSKY.—Mrs. Joseph Oshinsky of 151 West 86th St., will give a reception at the Hotel Savoy on Sunday, Nov. 26, from 4 to 7 o'clock, in honor of the engagement of her daughter Grace to Mr. Isaac Herman Davis. No cards.

LEFF—WINOGRAD.—Mrs. Machoma Leff announces the betrothal of her daughter, Anna, to Mr. Benjamin Winograd. Reception at Hotel Von Ray Saturday evening, Nov. 25, 1916.

Married.

BULKLEY—POWERS.—Nov. 24, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. George Clarke Houghton, Sarah Jennings Powers to Joseph Edmund Bulkley.

JOHNSON — FLEMING.—On Saturday, at Lympne Castle, Lympne, Kent, England, Isobel Jean Herbert Fleming, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford H. Fleming of Ottawa, and Richard Ogle Johnson of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Johnson of New York.

Died.

BACHMAN.—Horace Snyder, died Nov. 23, 1916, at Roselle, N. J. Funeral at his late residence, the Van Court Inn, Roselle, N. J., on Saturday at 12:30 P. M. Interment private. Easton (Penn.) papers please copy.

BOGUSLAU.—Friday, Nov. 24, Prof. D. Boguslau, well-known piano teacher. Funeral from his residence, 117 West 142d St., Sunday, Nov. 26, at 10 A. M.

BONNEL.—Summit, N. J., Nov. 24, 1916, Jonathan Crane, son of the late Jonathan Bonnel and Emily L. Russell, in the 57th year of his age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

BLUMENTHAL.—Bernhard, beloved husband of Lena and father of Samuel. Funeral from his late residence, 4,025 Jamaica Av., near Woodland Av., Woodhaven, L. I., Sunday, Nov. 26, 2:30 P. M.

CAPEN.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 23, at her residence, 375 Sailin St., Bloomfield, N. J., Martha Louisa Johnson, wife of the late Frederic W. Capen, in her 83th year. Funeral services will be held on Monday, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M. Carriage will meet Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 2:30 P. M.

CHRISTY.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, Emma, beloved wife of Albert W., mother of Albert, Jr., Mabel, and Lester. Services at her late residence, 247 Audubon Av., Saturday, 8 P. M.

CORWIN.—On Friday, Nov. 24, 1916, at her residence, No. 100 Morningside Drive, Emma Finch Corwin. Funeral services will be held at 110 Grand St., Newburgh, N. Y., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CRAM.—George W. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th. (Campbell Building.) Sunday, 11 o'clock.

DANNENFELSER.—Martin Dannenfelser, aged 83. Funeral from late residence, 2,211 Chatterton Av., Unionport, Bronx, on Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, at 2:30 P. M.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916, at her residence, 1,221 H St., Washington, D. C., Frederica Gore, widow of John Chandler Bancroft Davis and daughter of James Gore King, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Washington, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 27, at 2:30 o'clock.

DRAKE.—Entered into rest at her residence, 65 Parsons Av., Flushing, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 24, 1916, Caroline T. Drake, in her 82d year, third daughter of Silas G. Drake, Sr., and Catherine Baker. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, East Chester, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 26, at 3 o'clock.

DUNN.—T. Joseph, M. D., on Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916. Funeral from his late residence, 1,066 Valentine Av., Tremont, Monday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Martan Av., Fordham Road. Interment St. Raymond's.

DUNN.—The members of the Medical Board of St. Laurence Hospital are requested to attend the funeral services of their late colleague, Dr. T. Joseph Dunn, on Monday, Nov. 27, 1916.
T. D. MERRIGAN, M. D.,
Secretary.

DUNN.—The stockholders of the Bronx Sanitarium learn with great sorrow of the death of Dr. T. Joseph Dunn, their President since organization. He filled his position with honor and served the institution faithfully for many years.
A. F. BRUGMAN, Secretary.

DUTCHER.—John Tibbits, after a short illness, on Friday, Nov. 24, at San Francisco. Notice of funeral later. San Francisco papers please copy.

ELLSWORTH.—In Quincy, Mass., Nov. 23, Angelina G. C., widow of Rev. Alfred A. Ellsworth. Funeral services Saturday, Nov. 25, at 2:30 P. M.

ENNIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916, Catherine E. Ennis, widow of Joseph Ennis. Funeral Monday, 9:15 A. M., from her late residence, 453 Convent Av.; thence to St. Catherine's Church, 153d St., near Amsterdam Av. Mass 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

FIELD.—Sarah M., wife of the late Elias Hicks Field, on 11th month, 23d day, 1916, aged 82 years. Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, John R. Hallock, 218 King St., Port Chester, N. Y., on 1st day, 11th month, 26th, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Terminal at 1:06. Kindly omit flowers.

GREEN.—At Long Branch, N. J., Nov. 24, 1916, Dr. J. O. Green, in his 77th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 389 Bath Av., Long Branch, Nov. 28, at 11 A.M. Kindly omit flowers.

GUTENSTEIN.—Jacob, suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 23, at his residence, 165 Elm St., New Rochelle, N. Y., in his 85th year, father of Harry, Isaac, Moses, Sarah, and Bertha Sondheim. Funeral service Sunday morning, Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock, at Mount Hope Cemetery. Members of Reuben Lodge, I. O. F. S. of L.; Copernicus Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Humboldt Lodge, 512, F. and A. M., are invited to be present. Please omit flowers.

HARVEY.—At Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 21, 1916, Sarah Van Eps Harvey, widow of Charles T. Harvey. Interment at Vernon,

PICK OKLAHOMA SUIT FOR THE 8-HOUR TEST

Government and the Railroads Agree and All Other Injunction Actions Will Be Postponed.

ALL CLAIMS TO BE HEARD

Wage Schedules of Other Lines May Be Offered—Companies to Keep Special Accounts.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 24.—All preliminary obstacles to a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States on the Adamson eight-hour law were removed today. The only possible hitch in the proceedings now lies in the question whether the highest court will advance the case and can render a decision by Jan. 1, when the law is scheduled to go into effect.

The case of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and other railroads which had applied to Judge John C. Pollock in the United States District Court at Kansas City, Kan., were by agreement of counsel for the Government and railroads postponed until after a decision by the Supreme Court. An announcement was made by Frank Hagerman, special assistant to the Attorney General, and Walker D. Hines, Chairman of the Committee of Railroad Counsel, that similar postponements would be requested in all courts of the country where injunction suits have been filed.

The case which goes to the Supreme Court is that of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, heard hurriedly here on Wednesday by Judge William C. Hook, who held that the law was unconstitutional. The appeal was immediately taken.

Statement for the Railroads.

The situation was explained in a formal statement by Mr. Hines as follows:

"The railroads are pleased that this arrangement has been made for the prompt consideration of this whole subject by the Supreme Court, and we shall do all in our power to aid in securing the earliest possible argument and decision. When our committee was instructed several weeks ago by the railroad executives to assist in the preparation of the bills of complaint to be filed by the various railroad companies, we were also instructed to take up at the proper time, with the Attorney General, the question of making a test case for the Supreme Court.

"It was a coincidence that on last Tuesday, the day the Department of Justice took its first steps in court at Kansas City, with a view of getting a test case, three members of our committee, in entire ignorance of those steps, called on the Attorney General at Washington to see if a test case could be arranged.

"The test case will present the matter in the broadest way to the Supreme Court. The main allegations of the bill in the test case as to grounds of attack and as to general facts are identical with the main allegations in the bills filed by the railroad companies generally. Furthermore the stipulation provides that we may also present the wage schedules of other companies, which we may deem necessary, to illustrate the provisions of the law.

"Recognition of the interests of the railroad companies generally in the test case is afforded by the provision of the stipulation, that the Chairman of our committee, representing the railroads generally, shall be co-counsel in the test case in the Supreme Court.

Employes' Interests Guarded.

"The provision in the stipulation that our books and accounts shall be kept in such manner that if the act is upheld the amounts due the employes under the court's construction of the act may be ascertained and paid, is not only in accordance with the suggestion of Judge Hook and the wishes of the Department of Justice, but also in accordance with the position that we have taken from the outset. The bills of complaint filed in behalf of the railroad companies conclude with the following statement:

"'Complainant says that it is willing, pending the court's final determination as to the validity of said act, to take such steps as may be approved by this court for the purpose of preventing any employes from suffering loss by reason of the temporary injunction herein prayed for, and to that end complainant prays the court to indicate what steps it shall take by way of keeping special accounts, giving bond, or otherwise for the purpose of assuring complete protection of all its employes.'"

Judge Pollock embodied in his order provision for the keeping of these special accounts in the suggestion issued by G. Carroll Todd, special assistant to the Attorney General, and E. Marvin Underwood, Assistant Attorney General, touched on points more fully set forth in Mr. Hines's statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The agreement for expediting Supreme Court action on the Adamson eight-hour law reached today at Kansas City received the prompt approval of Attorney General Gregory. A transcript of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf case is now on the way to Washington.

The present plan is to have the record completed in the Supreme Court as speedily as possible, and on Dec. 4, when the court will reassemble, the attorneys for the Government and for the carriers will be present and ask the court to advance the hearing of the case by setting a date for argument as early as practicable.

Attorney General Gregory today expressed confidence that in view of the gravity of the situation the court would endeavor to expedite the case. He had strong hope, he said, that a decision might be reached in January.

RATIFIES CHINESE LOAN.

Little Opposition to Advance Appears in the Peking Senate.

PEKING, Nov. 24.—The Senate today approved the loan arranged with Chicago bankers. There was slight opposition against the loan.

The proposed loan to China, which is to be for $5,000,000, was approved several days ago by the Lower House of the Chinese Parliament. A dispatch from Peking received here Thursday said that the British, French, Russian, and Japanese bankers of the quintuple group had sent a protest to the Chinese Minister of Finance saying that the proposed loan violates the reorganization agreement of April, 1913, in that it is intended for political and not industrial purposes.

PRICES GO UP IN LONDON.

American Securities, However, Develop Reactionary Tendency.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The stock market developed a better tendency today. In the gilt-edged section buying did not increase, but a few bids were sufficient to raise values. Argentine rails continued weak on the crop outlook, but rubber stocks were firm with the commodity.

The other sections were uninteresting. American securities were reactionary on the decline in Wall Street yesterday. The closing was dull. Money was in strong demand and discount rates were harder.

Confirm Mills & Gibb Assets Sale.

Sale of the assets of Mills & Gibb, the white goods concern, to B. W. Jones, who acted for the reorganizers, was confirmed yesterday by Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court. The claims of the creditors amount to about $3,176,000, of which Mr. Jones represented $3,116,917. On behalf of the reorganizers he bid 66 2-3 per cent. of the face claims of the creditors who declined to join in the reorganization. These represent not more than 2 per cent. of the total amount due. Those who consented to the reorganization plan will receive 35 per cent. cash of their claims, and four-year notes for the remaining 65 per cent.

THOUGHT WAVES WABBLY.

Blindfolded Motorist Finds Broadway Unlike Nevski Prospekt.

Take the word of Kai Rau, the mind-reading chauffeur, Broadway is not the Nevski Prospekt of Petrograd, nor is it the Strandvag of Stockholm. If Mr. Rau didn't know the difference before, he discovered it soon after he started out yesterday on his heralded exhibition of driving an automobile blindfolded through the White Way under the thought direction of a companion transmitted to the medium-chauffeur's back through the guide's fingers.

In a big cream-colored limousine belonging to the —— Theatre, Mr. Rau started from just north of the monument to Christopher Columbus, with the fingers of a trusting reporter on the back of his neck. The intuitive automobile missed Columbus, but it didn't go on the side of the statue that the reporter declares he tried to dictate. It carromed to Broadway and Fifty-eighth Street, didn't hurt a traffic policeman at that corner, failed to find two taxicabs at the curb south of Fifty-eighth Street, and came to a full stop at Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway, and traffic in both directions also halted.

Mr. Rau turned about and ran his fingers caressingly over the reporter's face to find what was lulling the thought waves, looked puzzled, and remarked that he had done the trick in Petrograd and Stockholm, but on Broadway—"he ees too many traffic."

When the truck drivers, chauffeurs, and motormen who had been held up to see Mr. Rau's performance began to express their unexpurgated opinions it was decided to go where it wasn't "so many traffic."

Thirteenth Avenue, with two hospitals convenient, was chosen for the resumption of the exhibition. A fresh thought transmitter was used. The machine didn't touch four horses and missed three coal pockets. Finally Mr. Rau stopped to ask his guests what they thought about it. They thought they had had enough.

MINT OUR BUSIEST INDUSTRY

Can't Keep Up with Call for Coins Working 24 Hours a Day.

F. H. J. Van Engelken, Director of the Mint, conferred at the Assay Office yesterday with the heads of the various mints to devise means for increasing the output of small coins. Those present were Verne M. Bovie, Superintendent of the Assay Office; Thomas W. Annear of the Denver Mint, A. M. Joyce of the Philadelphia Mint, and T. W. H. Shanahan and E. D. Hawkins of the San Francisco Mint.

Mr. Van Engelken said that, with the largest two mints running twenty-four hours a day on small coins, the demand was far larger than the supply. The shortage of quarters was particularly grievous, he said, and after the conference Mr. Annear was ordered to run the Denver Mint on quarters only.

"To illustrate the demand for change," said Mr. Van Engelken, "from June 1 to Nov. 21 the mints turned out 173,688,000 small coins, compared with only 23,991,000 in the same period last year. A few days ago the Treasury ordered $500,000 worth of quarters and duplicated the order before the first could be filled.

In the opinion of Mint officers prosperity and bigger payrolls are responsible for the demand for small money.

Superintendent Bovie of the Assay Office said he had been called upon to care for three times as much gold as there was room for in the vaults, and that metal had to be sent to the Sub-Treasury. He said the Assay Office vaults held $360,221,326 gold and $607,401 silver. A year ago they had $202,063,714 gold and $798,513 silver.

WANT CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Customs Men Will Ask to be Put in Classified List.

San Francisco was chosen yesterday at the concluding session of the conference of customs officers held at the Custom House for next year's convention. The Appraisers who have been holding separate sessions at the Federal Public Stores joined the Collectors and other officials at yesterday's meeting.

The agitation developed at this year's conference for putting Collectors, Appraisers, Assistant Appraisers, Surveyors, and naval officers, now Presidential appointees, under the civil service rules, took the form of a special committee of five, named by Chairman Frank M. Halstead, which will call upon Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and learn whether he approves of such action by Congress. Should the Secretary indicate he favored the plan, Mr. Halstead was authorized to appoint a committee of ten to conduct an energetic campaign. Approximately ninety-two officials would be affected should the change be made. The discussion brought out that at present 6,500 employes in the customs service are under civil service rules.

More than 300 separate questions dealing with problems in the service were acted upon by the Collectors' conference. Their recommendations will be forwarded to the Treasury Department for approval.

QUINLAN, I. W. W. MAN, FREE.

Court Shortens Term of Paterson Strike Agitator.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 24.—Patrick Quinlan, the I. W. W. agitator, who was sentenced to serve from two to seven years for inciting to riot in the Paterson silk strike in 1913, was released by Judge Abram Klenert in the Common Pleas Court here today. He would have finished his minimum sentence next February. Judge Klenert reconsidered the sentence and resentenced him to a term of one year and nine months, which liberated him today. A fine of $500 imposed upon Quinlan was paid by friends, headed by Mrs. John Sloan, wife of a New York artist.

The former I. W. W. leader was thin and pale as he walked through the crowded courthouse corridors. It had been stated in the petition asking his release that he was suffering from tuberculosis.

Judge Klenert told Quinlan that because of the petition signed by 20,000 persons he had investigated his case and believed that the prisoner had been sufficiently punished. The Court advised Quinlan to be careful of his language in future.

Quinlan was the guest of Dr. Morris Korfhett of this city tonight.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair and colder Sat.; Sun. fair and warmer; fresh n. w. winds diminishing.

Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.; fresh n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; continued cool, fresh n. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warm Sun.; moderate n. winds, becoming gentle, variable.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.

Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.; moderate w. winds.

Ohio and Lower Mich.—Fair and continued cold Sat.; Sun. fair and warmer; diminishing w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., warmer Sun., moderate w. winds, becoming gentle, variable.

La.—Fair Sat.; Sun. fair and warmer.

Ark. and Okla.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

E. Texas—Fair Sat.; warmer in n. and w.; Sun. fair.

W. Texas—Fair Sat.; warmer in n.; Sun. fair.

Ill.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.

Mo.—Fair S.t. and Sun.; warmer Sun., and in w. and n. Sat.

Wis.—Fair Sat. and Sun., with slowly rising temperature.

Minn., Iowa, N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

STRAUS AIMS BLOW AT RAILWAY STRIKES

Will Hold Hearings Soon to Develop Plan for State Wage Commission.

EXPECTS ACTION AT ALBANY

Public Service Chairman Also Hopeful of Getting Satisfactory Pension Law on State Statute Books.

Beginning early next month Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission will preside at a series of public hearings to develop a plan to eliminate strikes of employes of public service corporations and to formulate a plan of pensions. Talking about the matter yesterday, Mr. Straus said that he had given the matter much thought, but that, in order to perfect certain details that would have to be known before a proper bill could be drafted for submission to the Legislature, the views of all of the persons concerned ought to be heard in as public a fashion as possible.

The main feature of the idea is to have enacted a law for the appointment of a wage commission that should have absolutely the last say in all disputes between employers and employes. The rate of pay fixed by the commission should be the rate each corporation would have to pay to its employes, and the employes would also have to accept the decision of the commission. Some plan of penalizing both sides in a controversy that resulted in the violation of the commission's order would have to be worked out later.

If a corporation should protest against the rate on the plea that it could not afford to pay it, then the Public Service Commission in the district where the corporation was located would have to find out whether the rate fixed was too high for the earnings of the company to pay and still provide the stockholders with reasonable dividends. In case the corporation was an interstate concern then the Interstate Commerce Commission would be called upon to make this investigation.

If the investigation resulted in proving that the corporation could not afford to pay the wages set by the wage commission, then the Public Service Commission or the Interstate Commerce Commission, having control over the corporation, should permit it to increase its charges to a point where it could pay the wages set.

"The people," Mr. Straus said, "would be willing to pay any increase that would save them from interruptions in transit facilities and the disturbances that usually attend such interruptions."

Mr. Straus also said that such a plan as he had in mind was entirely feasible, and that he thought it would meet the approval of the Legislature if the bill to be drawn was based upon a consensus of opinion from all of the parties concerned.

Everybody who desires to discuss the idea will be heard while the hearings are in progress. The small stockholder will be as welcome as the big one, and the employes as welcome as any of the big railroad officials.

Just what lines the pension plan will follow is not known. But there are so many of these plans that have worked successfully both here and abroad that much difficulty is not expected in finding one that will be effective and satisfactory.

"Under the plan, whatever it is," said Mr. Straus, "the unthrifty as well as the thrifty will be provided for in their old age."

He also said that such a law as he had in mind would do a great deal toward bringing employers and employes closer together, and that a better feeling would grow up between them that would be beneficial to both. In his speech at the dinner of the Academy of Political Science of Columbia University at the Astor on Thursday night, Mr. Straus touched upon this matter, that for a time has occupied his mind. Among other things he said:

"It has been suggested there should be in each State and in the nation a wage commission, with power not only to regulate rates, but wages. The human element, wages and conditions of employment, should be paramount. Rates should be subordinate to wages and not wages, as now, subordinate to rates. This can be done in public utilities because in their nature they are non-competitive and monopolistic within the area they operate, while other industries are competitive and are now under the anti-trust laws."

WELDING GAS EXPLODES.

Building and Five Automobiles Burned—Employe Badly Injured.

Fire which followed an explosion of acetylene gas yesterday burned out the three-story loft building at 506 West Forty-fifth Street and severely injured an employe. The first floor was occupied by the Peerless Welding Company and the two upper floors by the Duffy Oil and Grease Company. On the first floor men were welding pieces of metal with a gas torch when the gas in a large tank exploded. The flames reached the gas tanks of five automobiles and in a few minutes the flames had spread to the second and top floors.

Simon Jones, 65 years old, a porter, of 21 East 127th Street, attempted to carry the gas tank to the street and was severely burned about the face and hands. He was taken to Polyclinic Hospital.

The firemen had hard work with the blaze because of the inflammable material, but got it out in an hour. The damage was estimated at $25,000.

GIVE EDISON A CABINET.

Inventor's Associates Sent a Carver to Paris to Copy Famous Piece.

A copy of an old hand-carved cabinet which Thomas A. Edison admired two years ago in Paris was exhibited yesterday in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton and presented to the inventor. The cabinet dates back to about the year 1560, when Louis XII. was King of France. Mr. Edison had expressed such great admiration for the piece that several months ago a number of his business associates sent an expert east side woodworker to Paris to copy it.

The cabinet was secretly brought to Mr. Edison's laboratory at Orange, N. J., where the finishing touches were put on it without his knowledge. In the cabinet has been installed an ingenious lighting system. In another part of the cabinet a phonograph has been installed.

SHIPPED RUBBER IN BAGGAGE

Dane Arrested on Charge of Violating United States Export Laws.

Kay V. Hawby, a Dane, was held in $2,000 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Houghton to answer to the charge of having violated the customs law by shipping dental rubber to Copenhagen as personal baggage.

It is alleged that Hawby came to this country in April, 1914, and, having learned that the British blockade had made dental rubber scarce in Denmark, he thought to make a big profit by supplying the demand. It is said that on Aug. 31 he sailed on the liner Hellig Olav with 40 pounds of the rubber in his baggage and that he had arranged to carry over another lot.

On Thursday Hawby was arrested as he was about to sail on the Hellig Olav for his second trip. Scattered among his trunks and bags were 150 pounds of the rubber done up in ten-pound packages.

Beneficiaries of Dunn Insurance.

It became known yesterday that the beneficiaries of the $1,750,000 insurance on the life of Harry T. Dunn, Toledo automobile and tire manufacturer, include the companies with which he is associated and his wife and daughter. The Eastern Underwriter, an insurance publication, gave the first details of what is said to be one of the largest life policy arrangements ever written.

SUES ON NOTE 35 YEARS OLD

E. W. Humphreys Asks $130,189.97 from St. Louisians.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 24.—Edward Walsh Humphreys of Bayonne has instituted suit in the Court of Chancery against Mrs. Julia N. Walsh and Edward J. Walsh, her son, of St. Louis, to collect, with interest, $42,825.65 on the basis of a promissory note made out thirty-four years ago. The interest, according to the complainant's petition, now totals $87,364.32, bringing the alleged debt to $130,189.97.

The petition says that Edward Walsh, Jr., a railroad magnate of St. Louis, husband of Mrs. Julia Walsh, was indebted to Solon Humphreys, father of the complainant, and gave the promissory note July 18, 1882. Mr. Humphreys was a member of the New York banking firm of E. D. Morgan Co., and died in 1900. Edward Walsh, Jr., died in 1901.

The petition asks that the defendants be declared trustees of stock of the Mississippi Glass Company, which they inherited, and be required to assign enough to the complainant to meet the note.

Mr. Humphreys, a director in several corporations, who has an office at 222 Fifth Avenue, and a residence at 9 East Sixty-fifth Street, when asked last night about the suit, said that his father and Edward Walsh, Jr., had been close friends, and that he supposed the loan had been made on personal rather than business considerations. He said the suit was a friendly one.

OCEAN FREIGHTS UP AGAIN.

Cotton Rate 2 Cents a Pound, and Corn 1 Cent.

With steadily decreasing tonnage, freight rates are advancing, and shipping men said yesterday that they could not foretell the future.

The International Mercantile Marine Company made another advance in rates yesterday, putting cotton on the basis of $2 per hundred pounds, and corn at about 56 cents a bushel. These figures compare with $1.50 and 42 cents ten days ago.

Lloyd B. Sanderson of Sanderson & Sons, 26 Broadway, agents for the Union-Castle, Wilson, Phoenix, Pacific Steam, Royal Mail Steam Packet, and other lines, said yesterday that the increase in rates was due chiefly to the demands of the allied Governments for space for munitions and wheat.

"This demand has become so great recently," he continued, "that there is little room left for other cargo. Naturally this has caused rates to rise, and there will be no relief until more vessels are offered."

IMPROVEMENTS AT C. C. N. Y.

City to Spend $17,000 on Lewisohn Stadium and Gymnasium.

An appropriation of $17,000 to be used in improving the Lewisohn Stadium and City College gymnasium building has been authorized by the Board of Estimate. A property room for both the athletic association and the hygiene department will be made under both towers of the stadium. In addition, roomy cellars will be excavated for the bulky field apparatus. Two fully equipped offices will be built, one for the department and the other for the association. Another proposed alteration will be the cutting of doors in the side of the gymnasium which faces the north end of the coliseum for the purpose of direct communication for athletes between the locker rooms and the field.

A filter and circulating pump is to be installed in the college natatorium, so that it may be used on Friday and Saturday nights. The time required to empty and fill the tank will be considerably lessened under the new arrangement.

HUNTINGTON GIFT GROWS.

Henry E. Receives $30,000 Added to Residuary Estate.

Henry Edwards Huntington, who inherited the bulk of the estate of his uncle, Collis P. Huntington, the railroad builder, and who later married his uncle's widow, legatee of a large part of the remainder of the Huntington fortune, will receive $30,000 more from the estate as the result of a decision by Surrogate Fowler yesterday.

The bequest was left by the decedent in trust to Collis H. Sammis, a nephew, and was to have passed at his death to his wife and children. Both Mr. Sammis and his wife died childless, and the question as to what was to be done with the bequest was raised before the Surrogate by heirs of Mrs. Sammis. He ruled that it should become part of the residuary estate, which went to Henry E. Huntington.

The Official Vote in Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 24.—Complete official returns from this State in the recent election show that the highest Wilson Elector received 56,108 votes; lowest, 52,843; highest Hughes Elector, 14,611; highest Prohibitionist Elector, 4,855; Socialist, 7,814. For Governor, S. J. Catts, Prohibition-Independent, 39,546; W. V. Knott, Democrat, 30,343; George W. Allen, Republican, 10,330, and C. C. Allen, Socialist, 2,470. Governor Park Trammell, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, was elected, as were all Democratic nominees for Congress. The "grandfather clause" amendment relating to suffrage lost by 18,688 to 10,518.

Sues Lorillard Co. for $750,000.

The Nulomoline Company of Brooklyn asks for $750,000 damages in a suit filed yesterday in the Federal Court in Newark against the P. Lorillard Company, manufacturers of tobacco, of Jersey City, and the President, Thomas J. Maloney. The complaint set forth that "Nulomoline," the base of which is refined cane sugar, had been used for curing tobacco by the American Tobacco Company and subsidiary concerns, including the Lorillard Company. It was alleged that the defendants unlawfully obtained certain secret processes used in the manufacture of "Nulomoline."

Burns-Egan Trial Deferred.

Because of the absence in Europe of Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black in connection with the Baff murder, the trial of William J. Burns, the detective, and Martin Egan, publicity manager for J. P. Morgan & Co., charged jointly with obtaining letters from the office of Seymour & Seymour, at 120 Broadway, was adjourned yesterday in Special Sessions until Dec. 22. Assistant District Attorney Brogan told the court that Mr. Black was the only one familiar with the details of the case.

To the Merchant

When you want something in the New York market, send a day prepaid lettergram to The New York Times stating what you want. It will appear in The Times the following morning in the Buyers' Wants column on the Business Page.

If you do not wish your name and address printed, The Times will designate a box number to which the answers may be sent. They will be forwarded promptly to you.

The charge for this service is **50 cents per agate line**—six words to a line.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line, each insertion.

CLOTH.—Un-coated and Rubberized, suitable for Raincoats, can use large quantities, Spot Cash, mail us swatches. M. Lefkowitz & Sons, Ltd., 469 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, Que.

COATS.—Looking at Spring coats for jobbing trade. Misses' and Juniors'. Charles L. Barnett, Resident Buyer, 18 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 134 West 26th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk dresses for Spring. Call with samples, Friday and Saturday, 9 to 11 A. M., 2d floor, 105 East 29th, near 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Prominent manufacturer ready to look at silk and cotton dresses, better kind. 38 West 26th, 11th floor.

MERCHANDISE.—Am open for all classes of general merchandise, for spot cash; what have you to offer? 1,182 Broadway, Room 1,302.

SUITS.—Open for 500 Fall suits; good models; pay cash. Epstein & Mazur, 27 West 27th St.

WAIST JOBBER looking Spring waists. 148 Green St., 3rd floor.

WOOL PLUSHES.—American, 11,031, have Navy to exchange for Brown. Farragut 2347.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BROADCLOTH.—Parker Wilder 551; black, blue, brown, green; $1.05 net. Chelsea 1858.

COATS.—A wonder for the money, silk plush coats, with large sailor collars, trimmed with neutria on bottom, collar, and cuffs; 45 inches long, with guaranteed lining; all for $10 net. Don't miss seeing this wonder. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS. — Prominent jobber buying Spring coats, popular and better grades. Phone for appointment, Gramercy 2424.

COATS.—5,000 at attractive prices in velours, Bolivias, mixtures, and plushes. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—We sell and deliver today esquimette plush coats cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Plushes, beaver, and muffin trimmed, $13-$25. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Will be located at 28-30 West 25th after Feb. 1. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

ESQUIMETTE and peerless plush for sale. Chelsea 8742.

FASTENERS.—Snap-string, 1,000 great gross, 3-0 white. Price $6.50 net. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d.

FIXTURES.—Millinery glass fixtures, cases; sacrificing. J. Brody, 446 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

NECKWEAR.—Odd lot 25c., 50c., and $1 neckwear to close at attractive prices. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

PLUSH COATS for immediate delivery. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th St.

SHIRTS.—Men's negligee shirts, stiff and soft cuffs, $3.75 to $4.00 per dozen. Greeley 4076.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3½@3¾ " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Needle Shortage Still Acute.

There seems to be no prospect of a better supply of knitting needles. The plants devoted to the manufacture of needles have contracts for so far ahead that they are turning down further offers. The knit goods trade is prepared to spend thousands of dollars to get the needles necessary for their machinery. No relief is looked for from European sources, as it is quite generally agreed that while factories capable of making needles are turned over to munition work the shortage will continue.

Dress Goods Advances Ahead.

The increases which have been made on spring dress goods since they were opened in September are estimated to average around 5 per cent. This rate of advance, however, is expected to be raised considerably when the garment manufacturers come into the market again. Goods that have been sold will be made on the basis of old yarn prices. As the yarn at former prices runs out, the dress goods buyers will have to pay more for their fabric requirements. Many of the leading houses are sold up, and this condition also will tend to put values up.

Deluge of Hosiery Orders.

A hosiery man said yesterday that he turned down an amount of business during the day that in normal times he would consider as a comfortable volume for a two-months' period. Jobbers and retailers, he said, are sending in orders that are subject to acceptance, which means that the manufacturer can consider the bill bona fide as long as he wants. The shortage of labor is one of the principal factors in making the mills so behindhand in their deliveries. Many of the mills are located in districts that feel the influence of the high wages paid by the munition makers. Where the usual production of a certain mill is 2,500 dozen a week, the owner is satisfied to get 1,500.

The Fad for Knitted Fabrics.

The business in knitted fabrics in the clothing trade has established itself, but in the women's wear industry the vogue for such goods is quite generally regarded as a fad that will pass away. There will always be a certain amount of knitted garments sold, even by the garment manufacturers, a man who is in close touch with them asserted, but the business will not be anywhere near as staple in that line as in the men's wear trade. In the latter branch the knitted overcoat has fulfilled an actual need, it is said, especially from the standpoint of a garment that is good for knockabout purposes. The women's wear manufacturers, however, are not so much concerned with utility as with style.

Boys' Toys Cost More, Too.

The higher cost of playthings for girls is not the only tribulation gift givers will have to bear during the coming holiday season, for boys' toys also cost more than they did before the war. Mechanical toys of various kinds and constructive toys of steel have been forced up in price by virtue of the higher cost of the materials from which they are made. This condition extends even to the little carpenter sets with which small boys are wont to attack the veneer of the family piano. Scarlet and blue coated soldiers of tin and lead also cost more. Express wagons, skates, drums, horns, and a hundred-odd things that give pleasure to large and small boys are included in the other articles that will soon be increasing the cost of living. The low-priced chain stores that sell dolls and toys are said to be hit especially hard by the rise.

Gray Goods Trading Fair.

Trading was fairly active in the local gray goods market yesterday, both sheetings and printcloths showing up pretty well in the day's business. The jobbers were again active on sheetings, among the sales of which were 40-inch 4.25-yard goods at 8⅞ cents for February and March shipment. Among the interesting printcloth sales were 39-inch 60-48s at 7⅛ cents, both for spot and December shipment, and 39-inch 56-44s at 7 cents for December. For spot and contract shipments 39-inch 68-72s were firm at 9 cents, while on 38½-inch 64-60s 8⅝ cents was the price for spots and 8 cents for contracts. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s...10¾c | 38½-inch, 64-60s...8⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s...9¾c | 38½-inch, 64-56s...7⅞c
39-inch, 68-72s...9c | 38½-inch, 60-52s...7⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s...7c | 38½-inch, 60-48s...7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...8⅝c | 27-inch, 64-60s...5½c

Useful Gift Giving to Increase.

It is the opinion of a local man who is well posted on retail matters that the coming holiday season, due to the increasing cost of living, is going to see the greatest amount of giving of useful gifts yet recorded. "Retailers all over the country, and in this city especially," he said yesterday, "should be prepared for a record business in hosiery, underwear, shirts, men's and women's neckwear, sweaters, and other useful gifts in the next month, in spite of the country's prosperity, the high cost of living is a bigger bugaboo today to many people than it has ever been before. Where one man has made considerable money this year there are thousands who have not, and the same is true of the proportion of workers who are sharing in their employers' profits in the way of higher wages. It is those who are not at the mouth of the horn of plenty who are going to buy the useful things; the high-priced gewgaws will claim the attention of the comparative few."

GOLD PAVES WAY FOR BRITISH LOAN

England Resumes Shipments in Advance of Sale of Treasury Notes Here Dec. 1.

FIRST ISSUE TO BE SMALL

May Not Exceed $10,000,000—France to Sell Notes, Too—New Gold Imports May Reach $50,000,000.

Simultaneously with the official announcement of J. P. Morgan & Co that the firm had been authorized to sell in this market a limited amount of short-term British Treasury bills, and similar obligations of the French Government, beginning Dec. 1, information was received late yesterday afternoon of an impending gold movement from Canada, the initial shipment, valued at about $7,500,000, being due here Monday.

The gold imports from the Dominion, it was stated, would amount to not less than $25,000,000, and probably would total as much as $50,000,000. The decision of Great Britain to send more gold to this country reflects the disposition of the Government to maintain its balances here. Moreover, it was pointed out that the imports would serve to offset any rising tendency of the New York money market that might be induced by the flotation of foreign loans, it being to the interest of Great Britain to prevent, as much as possible, any increase in rates because of her borrowings in this market.

This statement was issued by the Morgan firm:

In response to inquiries we are able to state that the British and French Government Treasuries have each autnorized the sale in this market of a limited amount of their short-term bills, running at various maturities from thirty days to six months.

These bills, which in form are much similar to New York City revenue bills, will be payable in dollars in New York City. They will probably be available for purchase on or about Dec. 1 and at rates based largely upon money market conditions.

The bankers would not state the amount of Treasury bills that would be available for purchase, that being largely dependent upon the demand for the bills on the part of the banks which will seek them for investment. It is understood that the amount put out at the outset will not exceed $10,000,000, and may be considerably smaller. It is expected that the rate will be from 3¾ to 4¼ per cent., unless a material change takes place in the money market in the meantime, in which event the rates will be modified. The rates will vary with the maturities of the bills.

Since the announcement of the proposed sale of Treasury bills was made several weeks ago officers of banks in this city and elsewhere have indicated their desire to invest funds in these short-term Government obligations. It is expected that bills will be sold from time to time, no specific amounts being fixed for any period. They will be dated as drawn and the maturities will be distributed over long periods. The total amount outstanding at any one time will depend upon the demand for the bills. As the bills mature they will be paid off, and banks desiring to continue investments in these obligations will be free to purchase new bills.

The net inflow of gold for the last twelve months has amounted to about $470,000,000. News of the resumption of gold imports had an immediate effect upon the call money market yesterday, for although the renewal rate had been fixed at 4 per cent. in the morning, loans were made in the late afternoon at 1¾ per cent.

Furs Still Sell Freely Here.

Reports from the fur trade indicate that there has been little, if any, slowing up in the demand for fur sets and garments since the latest spurt began, about two weeks ago, with the coming of more seasonable weather. Requests for rush shipments continue to come from all parts of the country. Many of the manufacturers are unable to accede to them through lack of made-up stock, due to an early exhaustion of staples and a later swinging to novelties, and a shortage of workers. This is especially true of houses that make the more popular-priced goods. The trend of the demand has not changed noticeably of late in this class of merchandise. Hudson seal coats are much wanted, especially those that are cut on swagger lines and generously trimmed with contrasting furs. Fox still leads in the call for sets, with novelty scarfs and round and barrel muffs to the fore.

Colored Goods Have Active Week.

It is not every week that has been as active in the colored goods end of the local cotton fabrics trade as the one just closing. With opening new lines and moving up prices on several old ones, spurring the mills on to greater efforts in order better to meet requests for prompt shipment of goods already on order, and keeping a weather eye on cotton, sellers of these goods have not had much time to devote to the lighter things of life. One of the features of the week was the opening of well-known brands of napped goods at prices showing very sharp increases over the last ones, the size of the increases, it is said, being due in part to the naming of lower prices on these goods at the last opening than should have been quoted in view of general market conditions. Advances of half a cent a yard on standard percales, ginghams and denims were also features, as was the quoting of higher prices on indigo prints, ticklings, and other goods that were in large demand.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JUDGE MAYER yesterday confirmed the sale of all the assets of Mills & Gibb, white goods importers of 286 Fourth Avenue, by the receivers to B. W. Jones, representing creditors whose claims aggregated $3,116,917, for 66 2-3 per cent. on all the allowed claims and expenses of administration of the receivers and creditors' committees. A list of claims filed showed noteholders to the amount of $2,000,000. Among them were the following banks and trust companies: Chemical National Bank, $132,055; Corn Exchange National Bank, $100,000; Bank of the Manhattan Company, $100,000; Mechanics' Trust Company, $100,000; United States Trust Company, $100,000; Philadelphia National Bank, $100,000; Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, $110,000; Merchants' National Bank of Providence, $98,143; Pacific Bank, $81,440; Columbia Trust Company, $75,000; Bank of the Metropolis, $69,615; Bank of America, $50,000; Chase National Bank, $50,000; Chatham and Phenix National Bank, $45,000; Industrial Trust Company of Providence, $50,000; Lincoln National Bank, $50,000; Merchants' National Bank, $50,000; Franklin Trust Company, $50,000; E. H. Webb, $50,000, and Joseph Andrews, $50,000. There are about 500 merchandise creditors, the largest of whom are Jackson & Co., $14,638; Neday & Co., $13,876, and Regina Lace Company, Central Falls, R. I., $10,599. There are about 200 foreign creditors.

BURR W. McINTOSH, photographer of 421 West Fifty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,037, mostly on notes, and no assets. Mr. McIntosh went through bankruptcy once before, in 1908, when he had a studio at 389 Fifth Avenue.

GEORGE W. McCORMACK of 2,377 Davidson Avenue, the Bronx, and 250 West Ninety-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,737 and assets of $60.

AGNES V. HOGAN, doing business under the trade name of O'Neil, dressmaker at 17 West Forty-fifty Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,994 and assets of $2,705. Judge Hand appointed Mary Potter receiver, bond $1,000.

BLACK AND WHITE STAMP COMPANY of 1,257 Third Avenue and 198 Avenue A has filed schedules showing liabilities $9,350 and assets $1,175.

L. POPPIN COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 27 West Twenty-fourth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $7,223 and assets $184.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 303 business failures in the United States during the week, against 238 for the previous week, and 295, 389, 279, and 247 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 83; New England, 27; Southern, 69; Western, 60; Northwestern, 24, and Far Western, 40. Canada had 25, against 31 for the preceding week. About 93 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Champion & Sons, undertakers, Albany, filed a petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $22,772 and assets of $10,276.

Milton D. Coe, undertaker and furniture dealer, Canastota, filed a petition with liabilities of $21,194 and assets of $8,260.

Charles Berger, druggist, Troy, filed a petition with liabilities of $14,684 and nominal assets of $17,425.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were

WANTS ROADS UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL

Divided Authority Works Many Hardships, Thom Tells the Newlands Committee.

CITES FULL CREW LAWS

Declares That Two States Impose a Burden Which Traffic of Other States Has to Bear.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The presentation of the case of the railroads by A. P. Thom, counsel for the Advisory Committee of Railway Executives, was continued today before the Newlands Joint Committee on Interstate Commerce. The railroads would need $1,-250,000,000 additional capital annually for the next ten or twelve years, he said, to increase their facilities to handle the country's growing commerce. About $250,000,000 a year additional would be required, he said, to refund maturing indebtedness. To attract investors, Mr. Thom suggested that Federal regulation should replace the present system of authority divided between the States and the central Government.

Mr. Thom cited many cases of the disastrous effect of the conflict of jurisdiction between Federal and State control and regulation. The full crew legislation of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, he said, had put a burden of $1,700,000 a year on all roads passing through those States, many of which also went through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and through Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia, and beyond. The traffic of all these States was made to bear the burden imposed by the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The prohibition in the laws of Massachusetts, he said, had prevented the New Haven road from issuing bonds for improved terminals and equipment which would have benefited the traffic facilities of all New England. The State Commissioners of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts approved the issue, but the whole enterprise was balked by the legislature of Massachusetts, and the application of $67,-000,000 to betterments, sorely needed, could not be made. The consequences were being felt most disastrously today in the movement of freight in all that part of the country.

Another case described was that of the New York Central, which had only twenty miles of track in Illinois and desired to get the approval of that State to an issue of securities for terminal betterments. The approval was made subject to the payment to the State of a tax of $600,000 as a condition of the consent. Other illustrations were in connection with the Shreveport decision and the bill introduced in Congress by Senator Sheppard to reverse the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court that the Texas Commission could not exercise the power to reduce intrastate rates below interstate rates for the purpose of barring Louisiana goods from entering the Texas market.

When hearings were had before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce representatives of Natchez, Miss., appeared and complained that the State of Louisiana was doing precisely the same thing to Natchez that Texas tried to do to Shreveport.

Mr. Thom then referred to an application made to the Georgia Railway Commission for the establishment of a station near the Georgia-Tennessee line, after Georgia rates, by local authority, were reduced below interstate rates. The commission found that the establishment of such a station would be a device to allow local shippers to defeat interstate rates by shipping to the border station on State rates and reconsigning beyond at the higher interstate rate. He referred to the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission had found that Kansas State-made passenger rates discriminated against interstate traffic and that the situation had resulted in the issuance of two conflicting injunctions now in the courts, which tie the hands of both the railroads and the Kansas commission.

Another case was the complete readjustment of Southern rates under the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce act, approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which cannot be carried out in full until the Georgia Commission has assented to it.

"Commerce has ceased to be a neighborhood affairs," said Mr. Thom. "The markets of the world have been brought to the doors of the business men of this country. We must get a horizontal view of what commerce demands.

"The railroads carry commerce where commerce wants to go, without respect to State lines. What value have State lines in foreign and interstate commerce? They may be adhered to from political considerations, but there is no justification for them from a commercial viewpoint. Systems of jurisprudence must take adequate note of the transformation of the character of railroads, which have become the agencies of great national movements. To seek Federal control of railroads is not asking disregard of a State's right; it is asking for the enforcement of a State's right.

"The very thing that created the policy of free trade among the States under the Constitution was that some were selfish and sought to impose burdens on sister States."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Several Decisions Made in Reappraisement Proceedings.

Judge Fischer of the Board of General Appraisers, sitting as a reappraisement official, has settled a controversy between the Government and New York importers regarding the values to attach for dutiable purposes to net machines shipped here by William Hooten, Nottingham. One of the machines, described as a complete double locker plain net machine, 220 inches by 9 point, was invoiced as having a market value of £936. The importers, however, apparently fearing advances and penalties for undervaluation at the hands of the American customs officials, entered the apparatus at £1,031. Duty was taken on that basis, but later, with more complete information regarding prices in Nottingham, the importers asked for a review. Judge Fisher decided that the invoiced value correctly represented market value, and reversed the officials in taking the higher valuation. A similar machine invoiced as "12-point" affair, was invoiced at £986, entered at £1,046, and reappraised at the invoiced price, the appraising officials being reversed.

Various tropical fruits forwarded to importers at New Orleans by the North Tropics Fruit Products Enterprises, Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, were advanced over entered values. The importers went before Judge Cooper in an attempt to discredit the Appraiser's advances, but failed, the General Appraiser holding that the merchandise would have to stand the market values found by the customs officials.

Judge Hay made a reappraisement in a case covering importations of preserved peppers from Azpilicustra & Belsue of Bilboa. The goods, which were described as "la," were entered as worth 25 pesetas per case of 100-4 tins, but were advanced by the customs men. The General Appraiser held the entered value correct. Another lot of the same kind of goods, but packed in 50-4 tins, were entered at 22 and reappraised at 23.25 pesetas per case. A discount of 5½ per cent., made at the time of the entry of the peppers, was not allowed in considering the reappraised value.

Tomato sauce from Societe Cirio of San Giovanni a Teduccieo, Italy, was entered at New York as having a value of $9 per case of 200 ¼-kilo tins. Judge Hay reached the conclusion that the dutiable value should be $11.19 per case.

DRY GOODS PRICES FIRM.

Wholesale Shipments Exceed Those of a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Wholesale shipments of dry goods for the current week have been in excess of the corresponding period of a year ago. Road orders for both immediate and future delivery are running in larger volume than for the same week of 1915.

"Customers have visited the market in larger numbers. Collections show an increase over the same period last year. Prices are firm."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Sixty-one corporations were chartered today having aggregate capitalization of $2,065,900. They included:

Sugar Planters' Corp., sugar and other plantations, sugar centrals, factories, refineries, 7,500 shares, $100 each, 7,500 shares no par value, carry on business with $787,500; D. Bailey, L. J. Francke, J. S. Fiske, 27 William St.

The Schenectady Palace Corp., theatrical, motion pictures, $200,000; J. J. Lordan, E. and M. Spiegel, 1,579 Broadway.

Acme Accessories Corp., merchandise, $100,-000; R. Dugan, E. E. Gardner, V. M. Tyler, New Haven, Conn.

David Present Co., Inc., clothing, wearing apparel, $100,000; A. Davis, H. J. Kling, D. Present, 131 Riverside Drive.

Storm Water-Proofing Corp., paints, cements, waterproofing materials, $65,000; C. C. Finney, W. I. Glover, C. R. Allison, 115 Broadway.

Bell Catering Corp., caterers, hotelkeepers, restaurauteurs, $50,000; F. Freeman, K. R. Norton, A. F. Anderson, 34 Nassau St.

Bergholz Realty Co., Inc., Ithaca, realty, $75,000; W. J. Bates, H. and A. T. Bergholz, Ithaca.

Mohawk Dredge and Dock Co., Inc., Herkimer, construction, contracting, realty, stone, sand, gravel, $50,000; R. W. Andrews, F. W. Newton, R. B. Baker, Herkimer.

Burroughs Tool Co., Inc., tools, machinery, hardware, $25,000; W. C. and C. W. Burroughs, E. A. Judge, 21 Park Place, Brooklyn.

A. J. Picard & Co., Inc., autos, motors, trucks, engines, $50,000; R. E. Hughes, R. A. and A. Picard, 255 West 90th St.

Middletown Milk and Feed Co., Middletown, milk business, $50,000; W. D. and G. E. Martin, J. W. Thorn, Middletown.

Chemical Electric, Inc., Rochester, chemical electric batteries, $60,000; J. C. Scheller, H. E. Evans, H. J. Wood, 1,858 Main St., Buffalo.

Painted Post Development Co., Inc., Painted Post, realty, construction, $55,000; J. L. Lewis, R. D. Purcell, H. Ling, 11 Broadway.

Van Dyke Amusement Enterprises, Inc., motion pictures, theatricals, vaudeville, $30,-000; E. Fowler, R. O. Proctor, G. H. Wiley, 251 West 19th St.

Rogers & Ashe, Inc., Little Falls, insurance agency, $25,000; W. N. Van Alstyne, M. E. Ashe, L. L. Rogers, Little Falls.

Carthage Dairy Products Co., Inc., Carthage, dairy products, $25,000; W. B. Van Alstyn, J. Whaling, W. J. Shannon, Carthage.

Morris Rosenfeld, Inc., flour, grain, cereals, foodstuffs, $30,000; P. E. B. and M. Rosenfeld, 5 Produce Exchange.

Helena Rubenstein Beauty Products Mfg. Co., Inc., toilet preparations, $25,000; J. Myers, A. Robinson, J. Chancer, 115 East Broadway.

Holstadter & Burger, Inc., ladies' hats, $6,500; E. and M. K. Burger, J. L. Hofstadter, 609 West 149th St.

American Burial Case Co., Inc., Buffalo, caskets, capital no par value, begin with $1,200; E. H. Hunt, J. L. Kenefick, M. F. Dirnberger, Jr., Buffalo.

Hawkins & Heaney, Inc., motion picture films, photographic, printing, publishing, capital no par value, begin with $2,000; W. Post, J. W. Heaney, F. J. Hawkins, 149 West 43d St.

C. C. Shriner Co., Inc., candy, confectionery, drugs, medicines, chemicals, $25,000; C. W. Stapleton, A. O. Briggs, F. F. Shattuck, 62 West 23d St.

Lauer Construction Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $15,000; F. J. F. and E. W. Laner, 16 Hill St., Brooklyn.

The Dugan Store, Inc., Troy, outfitters, department store, $10,000; H. Dornbusch, W. C. MacNillan, E. M. Dugan, 317 Spring St., Troy.

Century Worsted Co., Inc., textiles, $10,000; J. Chopak, Jr., N. R. and E. F. Horowitz, 229 West 125th St.

White Hotel Co., Inc., hotels, wines, liquors, theatres, $10,000; C. E. Labelle, J. E. Turner, C. A. White, 391 Central Park West.

P. Goldman, Inc., men's uniform, other hats, caps, $10,000; M. Goldman, A. and H. Lewin, 54 East 9th St.

Graff, Bessner & Suckno Co., Inc., cloaks, suits, $6,000; M. S. Suckno, K. Bessner, P. Graff, 52 East 9th St.

Wallace D. Barkley, Inc., stationers, printers, publishers, $10,000; M. M. Barkley, M. Regan, A. P. McKinstry, 60 Wall St.

Morosco Theatre Co., Inc., theatrical, $10,-000; O. Reges, G. Mooser, O. Morosco, 105 West 40th St.

Astor Costume Co., Inc., women's waists, dresses, $10,000; M. Oser, H. Rosenthal, M. Platzman, 2115 Michigan Av., Bronx.

Manufacturers and Merchants Audit Corp., Manhattan, accounting, auditing, $10,000; W. Friedman, J. Hirschberg, W. M. Doescher, 353 2d Av., Albany.

Stewart Estate, Inc., Manhattan, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, building material, $10,000; M. K. McCarthy, A. M. Gleason, A. S. Lyon, 499 Morris St., Albany.

Browns' Garage Co., Inc., garage, $10,000; L. Ravenson, A. Margulles, L. Braunstein, 113 2d Av.

L. D. Realty Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $10,000; B. H. Mantner, S. F. Thomson, W. Abramson, 825 Tinton Av.

Zeanaff Mills, Inc., silks, $10,000; O. Fischer, H. and S. Cohen, 190 2d Av.

The Pansano Machine Co., Inc., machinery for preparation of cereals, grains, vegetables for food or industrial purposes, $5,000; F. E. Fehr, R. L. Frey, C. Schafler, 21 Macon St., Brooklyn.

Bankers' Acceptance Co., Inc., stocks, bonds, insurance, $5,000; C. N. Field, R. L. Cowan, W. J. O'Toole, 15 Broad St.

S. Wirsky & Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; A. Michaelson, A. Davis, M. S. Wirsky, 233 Broadway.

John Doyle Plumbing Co., Inc., Albany, contracting, plumbing, heating, roofing, $5,000; J. and W. C. Doyle, M. M. Flinn, 58 Park Av., Albany.

Broomcorn Warehouse Corp., Utica, storage, warehousing, $5,000; J. V. Gasbar, E. K. and A. S. Desautis, 5 Maher Building, Utica.

Charles F. Schumale Realty Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $5,000; A. and J. Haser, C. F. Schumale, 222 Covert St., Brooklyn.

Orient Sales Co., Inc., merchandise, $5,000; E. M. Danin, B. Siegel, J. O. Billler, 316 Lincoln Pl.

Farer-Wagner Mfg. Co., Inc., Millbrook, pillowslips, flannel underwear, $5,000; F. B. Wagner, M. Farer, J. Wiesenthal, 31 W. 21 St., Manhattan.

Beyer Realty Co., Inc., Queens, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $10,000; S. Schwager, R. Kallenberg, H. W. Beyer, 465 West 47th St.

Carnes Motor Sales Corp., Pulaski, autos, motors, cycles, tractors, $5,000; H. W. Kandt, M. A. Switzer, U. D. Carnes, Pulaski.

Authentiana Specialty Co., Inc., Do Hodiamont, Mo., chemicals, chemical compounds, $50,000. Representative, B. C. Mathes, 97 Paul St., Rochester.

Capital increased: Brooklyn Terminal Co., Brooklyn, $500,000 to $900,000; United States Automatic Sprinkler Co., New York, $10,000 to $60,000; Messinger Vending Machine Co., Inc., New York, $5,000 to $15,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Bell Catering Corp., Manhattan; J. C. Shriner & Co., Inc., Manhattan; Western Gas Co., New York; Paris Leather Goods Co., Inc., Manhattan; Broadway-Great Neck Realty Co., Manhattan; 725 Fifth Avenue Corp., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 24.—Charters filed:

Burlow Foundry Company, Newark, iron and brass founders and metal workers, $250,-000; William Fellowes Morgan, Short Hills, N. J.; Walter Kidde, Montclair; Samuel Dixon, Newark.

Bogota Folding Paper Company, Bogota, manufacture folding paper boxes, $75,000; Samuel Blank, Michael Denson, Herman Hess, New York.

Gray Line Auto Company, Asbury Park, transport passengers by automobiles and operate sight seeing cars, $20,000; William B. Bennett, William J. Eldridge, Nettie F. Bennett, Asbury Park.

Holzhauer's Drug Store, Newark, manufacture and deal in drugs, medicines, &c., $50,000; Charles Holzhauer, Louise S. Holzhauer, Charles W. Holzhauer.

Tenafly Textile Mills, Tenafly, manufacture and deal in cloth goods of every character, $30,000; R. M. Burch, Anna J. Burch, New York; J. A. Hubbard, Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 24.—Charters filed:

Vulture Wonder Mines Co., engage in mining of all kinds, $2,000,000; George A. Manning, Campbell, N. Y.; Leo J. Bonding, New York; Robert B. Cross, Westfield, N. J.

Petrol Refining Products Co., engage in the manufacture of petrol, products, to own oil wells and operate same, $1,500,000; Valentine Robinson, Charles V. Barker, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Armed Labiache, New York.

Kansas Oil Investment Co., acquire lands containing oil and gas and to develop the same, $25,000; Allen P. Hallett, Arthur M. McKnight, Ira McKnight, all of New York.

Crowson Air Shoes Absorber, Inc., manufacture and sell air shoes and absorbers, $500,000; Lee Omohundro, Edwin G. Clarke, New York; George W. Bushnell, Philadelphia.

Capital increase: Savannah - New York Transportation Co., $200,000 to $300,000.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

Fedar Kopances, respt., v. Ocean Steamship Co. of Savannah, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Smith, J., dissenting on the ground that the recovery is based upon the negligence of the superintendent not specified in the notice of injury. Order filed.

Farber Contracting Co., applt., v. Essie Contracting Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Elizabeth Cain, respt., v. George E. Halsey et al., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $2,000; in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Morris Park Estates, applt., v. Joseph P. Day et al., applts.-respts.—Judgment affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary Carey, as admx., respt., v. N. Y. Railways Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, as against the weight of evidence, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide the event. No opinion. Order filed.

John Macon, applt., v. Mary Macon et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Phebe Willis, decd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Walter L. Graham, respt., v. Virginia W. McMasters, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Sarah J. Graham v. the same.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Barnet Feinstein, respt., v. Max Schwartz et al., appts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Fanny Boyle, applt., v. Daniel Boyle et al., respts.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, on the ground that the court erred in dismissing the complaint. No opinion. Order filed.

Annetta Morucci, respt., v. Victor Gianett, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Joseph Hawes, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, 162 A. D. 173. Order filed.

Re Georgia C. Balch, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John C. Longiaru, respt., v. William B. Brown, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Manuel Fernandes as admx., respt., v. William H. Murray, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Harry Miranker, applt. v. William E. Williams, respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Hartell v. Simonson, 218 N. Y. 845. (Clarke, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting and voting to reverse determination and reinstate judgment of Municipal Court.) Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Benny Sabatino, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed. Order filed.

Count Jean Krasloki, respt., v. Universal Tool Steel Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Sarah Rosen, respt., v. Bradley Contracting Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles S. Hirsch et al., applt. v. Adolph M. Moss, respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Peter J. Gaffney, respt., v. Helen M. Kelly et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and answer on payments of costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Carrie M. Manheimer et al., respt., v. 1,241 Broadway Co., impld., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Bernard R. Rose, appit., v. John I. D. Bristol, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs on former opinion. Order filed.

William F. Geston, appit., v. Lawson Purdy et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on the authority of Peo. ex rel. Lazarus v. Feitner, 65 A. D. 318, 169 N. Y. 604. Order filed.

Independent Chemical Co., respt., v. Tennessee Copper Co., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Robert Holmes &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Davies J. Marshall, respt., v. George E. Green et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on opinion of Shearn, J., at Special Term. Order filed.

Abraham L. Werner, respt., v. Nathan Coleman et al., impld., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

George Terranova et al., respts., v. Albert A. Volk Co., appit.—Order modified as directed in order and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. No opinion. Order filed.

Clara T. Guild, respt., v. Ellis B. Guild, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph Sheridan, respt., v. Mary J. King et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Eleanor B. Fox, respt., v. Equitable Trust Co., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Robert Dollar Co., respt., v. Canadian Car and Foundry Co., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

James F. Mackey, applt., v. L. C. Smith, impld., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Olive C. Creighton, applt., v. Louis E. Whicher, respt.—Order reversed and order of Sept. 26, 1916, modified as stated in order filed, and as so modified, order reinstated. Order filed.

Same v. Same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Abraham H. Zeeman et al., respts., v. William A. Foreman et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Page, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Abraham Steinbach et al., respts., v. Israel Kanowitz et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs on Nichol v. Ayer, 141 A. D. 576. Order filed.

H. J. Feldman Contracting Co., respt., v. Louis Waller et al., appits.—Order modified as stated in order, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellants. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel G. Siegel et al., respts., v. Montgomery Ward & &Co., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Tri-Bullion Smelting and Development Co., respt., v. Ellis P. Earle, impld., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. Curtis.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Charlotte Springer, respt., v. Henry J. Duveen et al., applts.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People v. Amelia Le Grand.—Motion granted. Order filed.

People v. John de George.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms of order. Order filed.

Santo Ostilo v. Lehigh & New England R. R. Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Abraham B. Samuelson v. David V. Pickor.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Josephine Bischoff v. Yorkville Bank.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed. Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Jacob Zahler v. Saul W. Mann et al.—Application granted. Order signed.

Pasquale Imperato v. Pohl-Abbott Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Joseph Leff v. Security Bank.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Mark Wolff v. Joseph Roginsky.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed. Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Dorman L. Ormsby v. Hilitop Automobile Station.—Application for leave to appeal and motion for stay granted on condition that a stipulation be executed similar to that heretofore entered into with the attorneys for the petitioner in Matter of Bond, and bond given for $200 to cover costs and disbursements. Order on application for leave to appeal signed. Settle order granting stay on notice.

Davids Co. v. Hoffman La Roche Chemical Works.—Application granted. Order signed.

Lewis Harrison v. Repetti.—Application granted. Order signed.

Beatrice C. Levine v. Louis J. Lipset.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Sarah Atello v. George Ehret.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. v. Benjamin Lowenstein.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

David Goldburg v. Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

Mary A. Cohnfeld v. Anias C. Bliss.—Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

Assets Collecting Co. v. Emanuel J. Myers et al.—In view of the stipulation alleged to have been entered into that these actions should abide the decision in action No. 1, motions of appellants giving bond to secure payment of the judgments in actions Nos. 2, 3, and 4, if the appeal now pending in the Court of Appeals is affirmed. Settle orders on notice.

Re George T. Donlin.—Motion granted in so far as the committee asks to intervene, and denied in so far as he asks to be substituted for the special guardian; the intervention to be without prejudice to proceedings heretofore had. Settle order on notice.

Louis E. Rich v. Samuel J. Hyman.—Motion for stay granted on condition that the appeal from the order for the examination of the proposed defendant to enable plaintiff to frame a complaint be ready for argument on Dec. 1, 1916. Settle order on notice.

Hettie G. Barrows v. Fidelity and Casualty Co.—Motion for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals granted. Settle order on notice.

Henry Lindholm v. Massillon Rubber Co.—Stay granted on condition that appeals from orders are ready for argument on Dec. 1, 1916. Settle order on motion.

Richard H. Higgins v. Hocking Valley R.R. Co.; same v. same; Daniel F. Pomeroy v. same.—Motions granted; questions certified. Orders filed.

Daniel E. Pomeroy v. Hocking Valley R. R. Co.; same v. same; Arthur Warriner v. same.—Motions for stay granted. Settle orders on notice.

The Potomac Insurance Co. of the District of Columbia v. John A. Kelly.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Charles A. Daniel v. National Suction Cleaner Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Emanuel David v. City National Securities Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Francis A. Lazenby, suing, &c., v. International Cotton Mills Corp., et al.—Motion granted. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Philbin, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Will for probate: Charles A. Killie.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Vickers< Bonompio—Sidney W. Stern.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Trasco Rity Corp.<312 & 314 Seventh Av.—Robt. J. Fox.

N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<Duncan—John G. Agar.

Kaufman<Empire Gypsum Co.—Wm. Allen.

Knauth<same—Wm. Allen.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Champlin< Hutler—Abraham Oberstein. Greenwich Sav. Bk.<Samson—Jos. W. Magrauth. McCaddin, Jr.<McCabe—Joseph F. Shea.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Binsen<Binsen —Maurice Deiches.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Wm. N. Harter<Mary F. Berghorn—Herbert J. Goodwin, Albert J. Seligsberg<Samuel Deutsch—Simon Soldin.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department DECISIONS?

F. Brainard, respt., v. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co., appit.—Motion denied.

Re Admr. &c., of M. E. Durban, dec'd, and contested will, &c.—Motion denied, without costs.

J. L. Lester, appit., v. G. B. Lester, respt.—Motion granted, and stay of order granted.

Metropolitan By-Products Co., appit. v. W. P. Langevin, respt., impleaded with R. P. Doyle, defr., (Act. 1 & 2).—Motion to resettle order granted, and orders signed.

Brooklyn Ash Removal Co., appit., E. F. Connell, respt.—Order modified, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

D. P. Duryea, respt., v. P. Hendrickson, appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

R. Grafton, appit., v. U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. Heurney, an infant, by E. Hourney, his guardian ad litem, respt.—S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Re judicial settlement of the account of H. H. Loeffler, an infant.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court affirmed, without costs.

Re judicial settlement of the account of the Mt. Vernon Trust Co., as admr. of the estate of C. A. Ramsey, decd., &c.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County affirmed.

Re petition of B. E. Rabell, re A. S. Wendel, decd.—Order of the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County reversed.

J. C. McPherson, respt., v. W. E. Andrus, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed by default.

W. T. Nickerson, respt., v. Electric Silicon Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

S. Niedjiakowski, an infant, &c., respt., v. C. W. Y., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Peo., &c., respt., v. A. Baker, &c., appit.—Judgment of conviction affirmed, but sentence imposed modified.

Peo., &c., respt., v. U. Maione, appit., and V. Stile, defr.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Peo., &c., respt., v. R. Manning, appit.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

A. R. Shuffle, respt., v. Town of Rhinebeck et al, appits.—Order modified and affirmed, with costs.

A. Reilly, respt., v. A. W. Connable, appit. Judgment and order reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs.

S. Reiss, respt., v. S. Levy and E. H. Bernheim, appits.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and motion granted, with $10 costs; with leave to plead anew within 20 days.

A. Sledzinska, respt., v. J. Piller, appit.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

C. W. Townsend, respt., v. B. H. R. R., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Noordam, at Rotterdam, Nov. 23.
SS Nor, at Britannia, Nov. 22.
SS Chimu, at Callao, Nov. 22.
SS Drammensfjord, at Kirkwall, Nov. 22.
SS Maasdyk, at Montevideo, Nov. 22.
SS Queen Mary, at Gothenburg, Nov. 16.
SS Grontoft, at Falmouth, Nov. 24.
SS Tula, at Gothenburg, Nov. 16.

Sailed.

SS Herm, from Seville, Nov. 18.
SS Bankdale, from Almeria, Nov. 23.
SS Agios Georgios, from Marseilles, Nov. 23.
SS Robt. M. Thompson, from Barry, Nov. 23.
SS Ernestina, from Fayal, Nov. 23.

Passed.

SS Ioannina, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS Scopal, New York for Piraeus, passed Cape Spartel.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 25, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 25, SS La Touraine.
Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Dec. 16, SS Patria.
Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 25, SS Regina d'Italia, and at 8 A. M. Nov. 29, SS Cretic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 23, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 23, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 25, SS Regina d'Italia, and at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 26, SS Verona.

Transatlantic Mails.

Gibraltar, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, (especially addressed only,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., Nov. (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Nov. 25
Regina d'Italia
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.), (sea post)—New York ..... Nov. 25
France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.), (sea post)—La Touraine ..... Nov. 25

South and Central America Mails.

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Avon ..... Nov. 25
Leeward and Windward Islands and Guiana, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad, via Barbados, must be especially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 10:30 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Guiana.. Nov. 25
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos), Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Metapan ..... Nov. 25
Pernambuco, Parnahyba, and Natal, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Tocantins ..... Nov. 25

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Shanghai (and specially addressed mail for China, Japan, and Korea,) (via Seattle)—Ixion ..... Nov. 25
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia ..... Nov. 28
Guam and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...Nov. 30
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except west) (via San Francisco)—Maitai..Dec. 1
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except west) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... Dec. 15

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Oct. 28; Hongkong, Nov. 3; Shanghai, Nov. 4, and Yokohama, Nov. 6—which arrived per steamer Russia, were dispatched east from Seattle on Nov. 20, and are due in New York today.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:58|Sun sets..4:32|Moon rises..7:22

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:07	7:36	12:49	1:40
Governors Island	7:19	7:45	1:15	2:11
Hell Gate	9:25	9:51	2:56	3:52

Arrived—Friday, Nov. 24.

SS C. Lopez y Lopez, Barcelona, Nov. 4.
SS Dominic, Para, Nov. 10.
SS El Sol, Galveston, Nov. 18.
SS Ocean, Baltimore, Nov. 22.
SS Stavangeren, Philadelphia, Nov. 22.
SS San Francesco, Norfolk, Nov. 23.
SS Saga, Gothenburg, Nov. 8.
SS St. George, Liverpool, Nov. 3.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Nov. 23.
SS Volodia, London, Nov. 1.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Duca d'Aosta	Genoa	Nov. 11
*Alphonso XII.	Havana	Nov. 22
Arcaty	Santos	Oct. 20
Guyane	Havre	Nov. 5
Irvington Court	Havre	Nov. 4
Unkai Maru	Santos	Nov. 3
Exeter City	Bristol	Nov. 3
Kanaris	Barry	Nov. 9
E. K. Venezuelos	Lisbon	Nov. 12
Matura	Trinidad	Nov. 17
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 22
Mimer	Curacao	Nov. 16

Santa Cecilia Sugar

8% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Carries 40% back dividends

Earnings this year are largest in Company's history.

Price on application

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We shall be pleased to send a copy of our November General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co
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Yielding 7⅜%
Absolutely Safe
Public Utility Investment

The obligation of an established corporation serving 125,000. Net earnings over
THREE TIMES bond interest charges and
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Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel
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Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

SUNDAY PICTURES.

To preserve the famous rotogravure and half-tone sections of Sunday's New York Times, handsome binder, sent by mail on receipt of $1.75. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Recover; Trading Much Lighter—New Gold Inflow.

Relieved of the pressure to which it had been subjected on Thursday the stock market yesterday rebounded easily. Trading was in much smaller volume, being diminished partly because of the completion on Thursday of the liquidation of some large speculative lines and partly because of the lessening of the bear selling which in considerable measure accounted for the fall in prices two days ago. Short covering contributed to the strength which prices displayed, but the indications were that a large short interest remained after the day's dealings.

The lessening of bear selling was in turn explained by the disproof of rumore, including the report of the dismissal of the German Ambassador at Washington. These and other adverse reports circulated on Thursday having been found to be untrue, many bear traders felt it safer to reduce their commitments, and many others who, though optimistic, had been timid in the face of those rumors, became more courageous yesterday. Fundamental conditions having been good throughout these surface changes sufficed to bring an upturn in prices.

To the other factors serving to sustain prices was added yesterday the news of another gold inflow, the first installment of which, amounting to $7,500,000, is due here on Monday. This further gold movement is probably intimately associated with the prospective borrowing by the French and British Governments on short term treasury issues. It is naturally to the interest of European borrowers here to assure themselves of an easy money market and one of the most effective ways of doing that is to continue the policy of sending enough gold to this country to cover the reserve requirements created by credits obtained here. In some respects we would be better off without any more gold, but we would have to lend more freely than we have yet done to keep gold from coming. Interest in foreign securities is broadening, as is evidenced among other things by the numerous Western inquiries called forth by some recently announced issues, including the three French municipal issues publicly offered this week, but there is not yet so free a market as to preclude the likelihood of England finding it advantageous to ease our market by occasional gold shipments. The new treasury bills which it is proposed to put out here will be issued in dollars and will thus be definitely stamped as part of the external debt of the two issuing Governments. That undoubtedly adds to their attractiveness from the point of view of the American market, for such external debt has moral priority over the domestic borrowing of these countries.

Fundamentally the purpose of these loans is to assure the largest possible volume of foreign trade of the exceptional dimensions of which the country is again reminded by the October trade statement. In making loans to foreign countries we are in fact merely financing part of our own foreign trade. There can be no doubt of the desirability of doing that, for we could not expect to continue to trade abroad in unlimited amount were we to shut off our European customers from access to any part of our superabundant bank resources.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4½
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4½	4
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com. modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	4	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Call. Last.	Renewal. Rate.
4	1¾	1¾	4

Time.

30 days	3¼@3¾	6 months	3¼@3¾
90 days	3¼@3¾	6 months	3¼@3¾
4 months	3¼@3¾		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 2¼@2⅞
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3¼@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3½
4 to 6 months	3¼@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4 @4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76⅛	4.76½	..
France—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84⅝	5.84½	..
Cables	5.83¾	5.83½	5.83½	..
Marks—				
Demand	69.75	69.62½	69.62½	—12½
Cables	69.81¼	69.68¾	69.68¾	—12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency, in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.76½
5.1826 Paris	5.84½	5.83½
95.28 Berlin	69.62½	69.68¾
5.1826 Switzerland	5.19	5.18¼
19.295 Greece	19.48	19.53
5.1826 Italy	6.73	6.72¼
20.26 Austria	11.82	11.82
51.45 Russia	30.35	30.40
26.73 Scandinavia		
Copenhagen	26.98	27.06
Stockholm	28.30	28.40
Christiania	27.63	27.70
19.29 Spain	20.40	20.50
40.14 Holland	40.81¼	*40.87½
China—		
Hongkong	55.50	55.60
Peking	85.00	85.10
Shanghai	82.00	82.10
India—		
38.44 Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.21	43.31
32.46 Rio	28.16	28.26

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71	$4.68¼

*Less 1-32.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $754,760,176; balance, $34,229,515; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $756,235; Federal Reserve Bank debit balance, $5,177,647.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .3125 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 34 15-16d, unchanged; in New York, 73¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 56¼@59¼c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, NOV. 24, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,195,446
Same day last year	634,516
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	197,897,806
Same period last year	158,571,341
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
68½	69	2,100	Acme Tea	67⅝	69	67⅝	69	+2
70	72	800	Ajax Rubber	71	71¼	71	71	+1
12½	12⅝	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	..
8	8½	100	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	—⅛
36⅞	36⅞	30,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33⅞	37	33½	36⅞	+3⅛
91	91½	5,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	90⅜	93¼	90	91	+1
95	100	2,150	Am. Agricul. Chem	89¼	93¼	89	93½	+4½
105	105⅜	1,800	Am. Beet Sugar	104	106	104	105⅜	+2
204	206	300	Am. B. S. & F. pf	204	205½	204	205¾	+⅞
64½	64¾	8,500	Am. Can	62¾	64¼	62⅝	64	+1¼
114	115	600	Am. Can pf	113⅝	115½	113⅝	113½	+1½
74½	74⅝	10,400	Am. Car & Fdry	73⅛	75¼	73⅛	74½	+1⅝
117	118	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117¼	117½	117⅛	117⅞	+1⅛
51½	52	500	Am. Cotton Oil	51	51½	51	51½	..
16⅝	17	1,500	Am. H. & Leather	16¼	17	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
76½	77	3,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	76	77¼	76	76½	+1
27½	28	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+⅛
22⅞	22¾	2,200	Am. Linseed	22	22⅝	22	22⅜	+⅛
53¾	54	1,900	Am. Linseed pf	53	54½	53	53⅝	+⅜
91¼	91½	9,000	Am. Locomotive	90¼	92	89¾	91¼	+1⅞
108	109	500	Am. Locomotive pf	108	108	108	108	—⅛
99¼	99¾	100	Am. Malt	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
48	48½	100	Am. Malt pf	48	48	48	48	+⅛
119¾	120	67,600	Am. Smelt. & R'fd	117¼	120	117	119¾	+1⅞
117	117¼	400	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	117	117	117	117	..
100	100¾	400	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	100¼	101	100¼	101	+½
96½	97⅞	1,000	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	96	97	96	97	+1
68½	69¼	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries	68¼	69	67¾	69	+1½
118	119	1,000	Am. Steel Fdry. pf	118¾	118¼	118¼	118¼	+1½
128¾	128¼	8,200	Am. Tel. & Tel	128	128¼	127⅝	128¼	+⅛
2	2¼	9,800	Am. Tel.& Tel.rgts	2	2	1 15-16	2	..
53	53½	1,000	Am. Woolen	52⅜	53¼	52⅜	53¼	+¼
98¼	98¾	100	Am. Woolen pf	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	—¼
..	..	50	Do., odd lot	98½	98¾	98½	98¼	..
68½	68¾	13,600	Am. Writing P. pf	65	67	65	65¾	+3⅜
50¾	50¾	4,900	Am. Zinc L. S	59⅜	61	58¼	59⅞	+¾
80	81	400	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	80¼	80½	80	80	—2
98⅝	100	43,700	Anaconda Copper Co	98¼	100	98¼	100	+1⅜
68	71	400	Associated Oil	69¼	71	69¼	71	+1⅝
104⅝	105	1,100	At., Top. & S. F	104¼	104¾	104¼	104¾	+⅜
100⅝	100½	400	Atch. T. & S. F.pf	100¼	100¼	100⅜	100⅜	—⅛
16¼	17	1,500	At., Birm. & At	16¼	17¼	16¼	16⅜	+1¼
124	124⅜	8,300	At., Gulf & W. I	120¼	126⅜	120½	124¼	+⅜
71	72	100	At., Gulf & W. I.pf	72¼	72⅜	72⅛	72¼	+⅛
23⅜	24	5,400	Baldwin Loco	23⅜	24½	23⅜	24¼	+⅝
53⅝	54¼	100	California Pet. pf	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+⅛
170½	171	5,100	Canadian Pacific	171⅜	171½	168	170¾	+2¼
87	89	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ex	88	88	88	88	—1
113⅛	113⅜	12,600	Central Leather Co	112⅜	114⅝	112⅜	113½	+⅝
114½	116	100	Central Leather pf	115⅜	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝	—⅛
145	..	6	Cent. & So. Am.Tel	150	150	150	150	..
111	112	900	Chandler Mctor	110¼	111	110	111	—¼
67⅛	67⅝	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	66⅞	67⅝	66⅜	67¼	+½
14⅛	14⅜	500	Chi. Great Western	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+⅛
43½	43¾	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	43⅜	43⅝	43½	43½	—⅛
92½	93¼	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	92⅜	93½	92⅜	93¼	+¼
125	125⅞	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125¼	125¾	125¼	125¾	..
127	127¼	200	Chi. & Northwest	127¼	127¼	127	127	..
33¼	33⅝	15,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	32¾	34⅛	32	33⅝	+1⅜
33⅞	34	53,300	Chile Copper	33	34½	32⅜	33¾	+1⅞
68¼	68¼	10,300	Chino Copper	66½	68½	66½	68⅜	+1⅞
57⅜	58	6,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	55¼	58	55¼	58	+2⅛
48	48¼	11,400	Columbia Gas	46¾	48¼	46¾	48¼	+1⅜
22¾	24⅝	400	Con. Inst. Cal. Min	23¾	25	23¾	25	+1⅝
136	136½	100	Consol. Gas, N. Y	136	136	136	136	+⅛
128	128½	3,000	Consol. Gas, Balt	127¼	128¼	127¼	128¼	+1⅜
100	100¼	1,200	Continental Can	100¼	100¼	100	100¼	+⅛
61	62	100	Centinental Insur	62	62	62	62	—1
27¼	27⅝	51,800	Corn Products Ref	26¾	28¼	27¼	27⅝	..
108¾	109¼	1,900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	108	108¾	107¼	108¾	+1¼
87½	88	15,100	Crucible Steel	87⅛	88	86½	88	+1½
70½	70⅞	13,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	70¼	71⅜	70	70½	+1⅛
98⅜	99	500	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	99	99	98¾	98¾	..
95⅝	96⅜	100	Deere & Co. pf	96	96	96	96	+1
238	238½	100	Del., Lack. & West	238	238	238	238	..
19	19½	200	Den. & Rio Grande	19	19	18¾	18¾	+⅜
44	46	800	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	+1½
148½	150	20	Detroit Edison Co	148½	148½	148½	148½	..
45	45¼	8,700	Distillers' Secur	42	45¼	42	45¼	+1½
23	23¼	1,400	Dome Mines	22½	23¼	22½	23¼	+⅝
37¼	37¼	4,400	Erie	36⅞	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛	+⅛
51¾	52	900	Erie 1st pf	52⅜	52⅝	52	52	+⅛
45	47	800	Federal M. & S. pf	45	47	45¾	47	+1⅛
42	44¼	100	Gaston, Wms. & W	42	42	42	42	..
315	324	100	General Chemical	320	320	320	320	—5
180	180¼	300	General Electric	180½	180½	179⅜	180	+1
120	120¼	1,000	General Motors pf	120	121	120	120½	—3
70⅝	71¼	1,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	70¼	71	70	71	+⅞
108½	110	2,550	Granby Consol	108	111⅜	108	109½	+1⅝
117½	117⅝	100	Great Northern pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	..
45⅜	45⅝	6,100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	44½	45⅞	44½	45⅝	+⅛
52½	52⅝	900	Greene-Cananea	52	52⅝	52	52½	+1
180	182	3,700	Gulf States Steel	181½	181¾	181¼	181¾	—25
180	190	800	Gulf States S. 2d pf	175	180	175	180	+30
104¾	105	800	Illinois Central	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	+1
70¼	70⅝	22,000	Inspiration Copper	69½	70⅝	69½	70⅜	+1
18⅝	18¾	800	Interboro Consol	18¼	18¾	18	18	..
74½	75	100	Interboro Con. pf	74¾	74⅝	74¾	74¾	+⅜
23⅞	24	800	Int. Agricultural	23½	23⅞	23	23⅞	+⅜
52⅜	52½	400	Int. Agricultural pf	51⅜	52⅞	51	51	+1
46¾	47	11,000	Int. Mer. Mar. tr. f	45⅞	47	45¾	47	+1⅛
117	117¼	11,800	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	117½	118	116	117¼	+⅞
147⅞	148¼	8,500	Int. Nickel	43⅜	46½	43¼	42⅝	—2½
83	85	8,800	Int. Paper	83	85	83	85	+2¼
103	104½	2,400	Int. Paper pf	103	104½	103	104½	+2½
85¼	87	400	Jewel Tea	85¼	86	85¼	86	+1½
26	27	600	Kansas City South	26	26½	26	26	..
75⅝	76¾	500	Kelly Spring Tire	76	76¼	76	76½	+½
98	99	100	Kelly Spring Tire pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+⅛
57⅛	58	40,000	Kennecott Copper	57¼	58¼	57	58	+⅛
103⅞	104	13,900	Lackawanna Steel	104¼	104½	103¼	104	+1
111	113	100	Laclede Gas	112	112	112	112	..
48	50	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	49	49	49	49	—¼
39	39½	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾	+¼
81⅜	82	700	Lehigh Valley	81¾	82	81⅜	81⅜	+¼
84	85	800	Mackay Cos	85	85	85	85	..
65½	66	200	Mackay Cos. pf	65½	66	65	65	..
75	75⅜	7,800	Maxwell Motors	75	76	73¼	75⅝	+⅞
81¾	81¾	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	81⅝	81⅝	81½	81½	—¼
48½	49	800	Max. Motors 2d pf	49¼	49¼	49	49	..
104½	106½	5,000	Mexican Petroleum	103½	107	103⅝	106¼	+1⅞
46½	46¾	7,900	Miami Copper	44⅞	46⅝	44⅞	46½	+1⅝
30⅜	31⅞	100	Minn. & St. L. new	31	31	31	31	—⅞
6	8	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	—¼
119	121	500	M., St. P. & S. M.	119	119	117⅞	119	+1¼
7	7⅛	2,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
17⅜	18¼	800	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	17¼	18¼	17¼	18	+1⅛
10¾	11¼	4,200	Missouri Pacific	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼	+⅞
11¼	11½	9,800	Mo. Pacific t r	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼	+⅞
27⅞	28	9,200	Mo. Pacific w i	27	28	27	28	+⅞
57⅛	58	400	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	57¼	57¼	57½	57½	+1¼
100	110	9,200	Montana Power	100¼	110	100	110	+10½
117	118	100	Montana Power pf	117	117	117	117	..
121	122	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	120⅜	121	120⅜	121	+⅛
84	84½	1,400	Nat. En. & St. Co	83¾	84½	83¼	84¾	+⅞
68	69	800	Nat. Lead Co	68¼	69	68¼	69	+1⅛
29⅞	30¾	9,700	Nevada Con. Cop	28⅞	30¼	28⅞	30¼	+1⅝
176	180	1,300	N. Y. Air Brake	176	180	175½	178½	+3½
107	107¾	8,600	N. Y. Central	107	107¾	107	107⅝	+⅛
40	42	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	40	40	40	40	—2
21	22	4,000	N. Y. Dock	21	24¼	21	22½	+2½
49	50	100	N. Y. Dock pf	50	50	50	50	—1
57⅝	58	700	N. Y., N. H. & H	57⅜	58	57⅜	57⅜	+⅛
30¾	31	1,100	N. Y. Ont. & West	29¾	30⅜	29¾	30⅛	+⅛
139⅞	140½	1,000	Norfolk & Western	139¾	140¼	139¾	139⅞	+1
85	86	100	Norfolk & West. pf	85⅜	85¾	85⅜	85¾	..
110⅜	111¼	450	Northern Pacific	111	111¼	111	111¼	+⅛
147	147½	400	Nova Scotia S. & C	145	147	145	147	—⅝
..	..	11,500	Ohio Cities Gas	91	97¾	91	97	+6½
..	..	600	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+¼
95	96	100	Owens Bottle Mach	95	95	95	95	..
25⅛	26	600	Pacific Mail	25¼	26	25¼	26	+¼
98¼	98¾	600	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	—½
56⅜	56⅝	1,300	Penn. R. R	56⅜	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	..
42⅝	43	11,200	Philadelphia Co	42⅜	46⅞	42⅜	45¾	+1⅜
68¼	68¾	10,300	Chino Copper	66½	68½	66½	68⅜	+1⅞
44¾	45	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+2⅜
42⅞	43¼	48,400	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	42⅞	49¼	42⅞	49¼	+6¾
..	..	500	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	109	110	109	110	+2
100	100¼	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	+¼
85	85¼	5,900	Pressed Steel Car	81¼	86	81¼	85¾	+3⅝
166¼	167	200	Pullman Co	166¼	166¼	166¼	166¼	..
59	59¼	11,400	Railway Steel Sp	58	59⅝	58	59	+2¾
102½	103	100	Railway Steel S. pf	102	102	102	102	..
33	33¾	15,950	Ray Con. Copper	31¾	33¼	31¾	33⅛	+1½
107⅜	108	11,500	Reading	107¾	108¾	107¼	107⅞	+1
85¾	85¾	18,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	87¼	89⅝	87¼	89⅝	+2⅝
115	116½	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	116	116	116	116	..
26½	27	400	St. L. Southwestern	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	..
48	52	100	St. L. Southwest. pf	49½	49½	49½	49½	—⅝
78½	79	200	Saxon Motor	79	79	79	79	—⅝
16	16¼	600	Seaboard Air Line	16¼	16½	16¼	16¼	+⅛
37½	38¼	100	Seab. Air Line pf	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	+⅛
33¼	33¾	3,300	Shattuck-Arizona	32¾	33½	32¾	33⅜	+⅝
86	87	5,000	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	84	87	84	86½	+2½
100	100¼	3,000	Southern Pacific	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¾	+1⅝
27¼	27½	2,700	Southern Railway	27¼	27¾	26¾	27⅝	+⅝
67½	67¾	900	Southern Ry. pf	67½	67¾	66¾	67	+⅛
124½	125	5,100	Studebaker Corp	123¾	125¾	123¾	123½	+⅛
110	110	100	Studebaker Co. pf	110	110	110	110	+⅛
65	66	700	Stutz Motor	65	66¼	65	66½	+1½
24½	25¼	6,800	Tennessee Copper	24½	25¼	24¼	25½	+1⅝
230	235	2,200	Texas Co	230	235	230	235	+5
17½	18	2,800	Texas & Pacific	17½	18¾	17½	18	+⅞
49½	49¾	200	Third Avenue	49½	49½	49½	49½	+½
54	54	100	Tobacco Products	54	54	54	54	+1¼
8⅝	9¼	200	Tol., St. L. & West	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	+⅛
93	95	100	Twin City R. T	93	95	95	95	..
14⅜	14⅝	1,100	Union B. & P. Co	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
120	120¼	500	U. B. & P. Co. new	120	120¼	118½	118½	+½
147½	148¼	12,600	Union Pacific	147½	149¾	147½	148	+⅛
83	83½	200	Union Pacific pf	83	83½	83	83½	+1
98¼	98½	300	United Cigar Stores	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	—⅛
75	75	300	United Drug	75	75	75	75	—⅛
161	162½	1,900	United Fruit	161	162½	160⅝	161¾	+⅜
121½	121¾	2,000	United Fys. Invest	121½	141¾	121½	136⅜	+⅛
254	256	800	United Rys. Inv. pf	254	256	254	256	+⅛
26	26¼	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	26	26¼	26	26	+⅛
66	66	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	66	66	66	66	—⅛
132½	135¾	3,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	132½	135¾	132½	135¾	+3¾
2	2¼	300	U. S. Red. & Ref	2	2¼	2	2¼	+⅛
2	2¼	400	U. S. Red. & R. pf	2	2¼	2	2	..
66	66¼	7,700	U. S. Rubber	66	66¼	65	66	+1⅜
113	113½	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	113	113	112¾	112½	..
77½	78¾	2,200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	77½	78¾	77	77½	—¼
124½	126⅞	202,300	U. S. Steel	124½	126⅞	124½	126⅞	+2⅜
121¾	121¾	2,200	U. S. Steel pf	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	—⅛
122	122⅜	33,900	Utah Copper	120¾	122⅝	120¾	122⅛	+2⅛
21⅝	22	2,100	Utah Securities	21⅝	22	21¾	21⅞	+⅛
47	47¼	2,200	Va.-Car. Chemical	46¼	48	46

TELEPHONE CO. SELLS $80,000,000 BONDS

Proceeds Will Help Provide Funds for Reconstruction and Refunding Plans.

MORGANS BUY WHOLE ISSUE

Large Syndicate Being Formed to Market Securities—President Vail Explains Project.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has sold $80,000,000 collateral trust thirty-year 5 per cent. bonds to J. P. Morgan & Co. A large syndicate is being formed to market the bonds. The proceeds of this issue, together with the $40,000,000 stock to be offered soon to stockholders at par, will provide for the company's construction and refunding plans for at least all of 1917 and 1918. The stock issue was announced on Thursday.

The bonds will be offered in the near future at a price expected to be close to par, probably slightly under that level. They are part of a new issue which will be secured by pledge of securities of subsidiary and associated telephone companies. The refunding operations to be prepared for involve $50,000,000 4½ per cent. notes sold last January, to run for two years.

"Commencing in 1915," said President T. N. Vail in a statement yesterday, "we have had an abnormal increase of business which has taxed not only the surplus plant but all the new plant that could possibly be provided. During the coming year we shall not only have to provide what we may call our normal increase, but also replace to a large extent our surplus plant, provided we can get material and labor. . . . It requires from six months to a year to provide the necessary material and equipment and build the conduits, obtain rights of way, and make the manifold preparations for final construction. Our expenditures next year are obligatory, from the nature of our business, under any possible conditions. In any retardation of growth due to periods of readjustment or uncertainty we have without exception increased our business, but not quite up to the normal. Should any such time come in the immediate future, it will not affect our financial or construction plans until after the beginning of 1918. Should conditions in the near future make it either desirable or necessary, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company could postpone any further issue of its securities until 1919-1920."

Mr. Vail said the increase in surplus revenue for this year over 1915 would be more than $7,000,000, more than enough to take care of the charges on the securities to be issued.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 80 centimes.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept. 1917	101⅛	102¼	101⅜	102¼
4½s	June, 1965	110⅜	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝
4½s	Mar., 1963	110⅛	110¼	110⅛	110⅜
4½s	Nov., 1957	109⅜	110	109⅜	110¼
4½s	May, 1957	109⅜	110	109⅜	110
4½s	Apr., 1958	109⅜	110	109⅜	110
4½s	Mar., 1964	105	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
4½s	Mar., 1957	104⅛	105	104⅛	105
4½s	Sept., 1960	104⅝	105	104⅝	105
4½s	Mar., 1960-1936	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	104⅛
4s	Nov., 1965	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
4s	May, 1957	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
4s	Nov., 1955	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4s	Nov., 1956	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4s	Nov., 1936	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
3½s	Nov., 1955	93¾		93¼	
3½s	May, 1954	93⅝	94¼	93⅝	94
3½s	May, 1954	93⅝	94¼	93⅝	94

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	1918-1923	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1921-1922	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.75	3.75
4s	May, 1919	3.95	..	3.95	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.90	..	3.90	..
3½s	1940-1953	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1939	3.85	..	3.85	..
3½s	1920-1929	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
3½s	1919-1921	3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.75	3.65	3.75	3.65
3s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1936	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
3s	1916-1917	3.60	..	3.60	..

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 843,545 shares of stocks and $604,000 of bonds. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 84,225; oils, 160,-000, and mining, 699,230. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	‡Aetna Exp..	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
300	‡Am. Drug S.	13	13	12¾	12¾
3,400	Am. Int. Co., ($50 paid)	59	60	58	59
200	Am. Writ. P..	7¾	8	7¾	8
300	B.-Am. T. Co., ordinary	20	20¼	20	20¼
600	B.-Am. T. Co., ordinary B..	21	20½	20¼	20½
100	‡Butler Chem.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	But. Judson..	66½	66½	66½	66½
150	‡Carbon Steel.	135	138	122	125
8,000	Carwen Steel..	15½	15¾	15½	15¾
500	‡Central Pdy.	20	21	20	21
400	‡C. Pdy. pf..	39	40	39	40
200	‡C. Mot., w. i.	37½	37¾	*36	36½
100	‡C. Co. of A.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Char. Iron Co., of Am. pf..	7	7	7	7
4,000	Chev. Motor..	180	180	172	175
400	Emerson P..	11¾	12	11¾	11¾
300	‡Fall Motors..	12	12	11¾	11¾
100	‡Fisher B. Co.	40	40	40	40
500	‡Genl. Motors pf., w. i..	90	90	89¾	89¾
8,500	‡H. & B. Car.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Holly Sugar..	59	59	44⅝	47⅝
1,300	Holly S. pf..	101	101¼	101	101¼
5,200	‡Imp. Carbon Chaser	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Int. Arms P. Sec. Corp.	22½	22½	22¼	22¼
7,500	‡Midwest Oil	46	46	43	44
11,000	‡Okla. Oil..	10	11	10	11
2,500	‡Okla. Oil pf.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Okla. P. & R.	10¾	11¼	10¾	11
2,500	‡Omar O. & G.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
550	‡Sapp O. & R.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾
1,700	Sec. O. & R..	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾
2,200	‡Submarine Oil.	58¾	58¾	56½	57¾
1,200	‡Sc. & L. pf..	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,600	‡Un. W. Oil..	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
10,000	‡U.P. (a pros)	60	60	57	59
23,000	Vac. G. & O..	15	15¾	14¾	15¾
7,200	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,950	Way. G. & O.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9,000	‡W. E. & G.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,000	‡Wyom. Pet..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝

MINING STOCKS.

9,500	Ala.-Br. Co.				
9,750	†Alas. Mines. pf. (a pros.)	1½	1½	1¾	1½
25,000	†Alas.-West.	55	60	55	55
600	†Am. Comm.	10	10	9	9¼
8,700	†Ariz. Artz..	½	½	½	½
4,600	†Ariz. Com'rl.	48	52	47	51
3,500	†Atlanta	8	8	7	7
22,000	Blue Jlm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,400	Big Ledge	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Bingham Min.	11	11	11	11
14,000	‡Bisbee Cop.				
4,400	‡Bonanza Dev. Corp. (a pros.)	1¾	1¾	1	1¼
3,000	Best & Mont.	80	80	78	78
5,000	Butte Coal. & Zinc, w.t.ctfs.	15¾	16¾	15¼	16⅜
4,800	Butte Detroit	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Butte-N. Y.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,000	‡Calaveras C.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,800	‡Caledonia	55	55	52	53
	‡Cal.-Treadw. Gold (a pros.)	78	78	78	78
700	Calu. & Jer.	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
1,000	Canada Cop.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
1,000	‡Cashboy	6	6	6	6
1,000	Cerro de Pas.	44	44¼	43	43¾
1,000	Con. Aris.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,000	Cons. Cop.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
700	‡Cons.-Home.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	‡Cressen Con. Gold	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8¼
35	D'win Lead & Sil. M. & D.	15¼	15½	15½	15½
400	D'dee-Ariz.Cop. (a pros.)	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
8,500	‡Emma Cons..	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
300	First Nat.Cop.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,500	†G'field Cons.	51	52	51	52
5,000	†Grand Canyon Gold	14	14	13	13
15,000	G'm'ster Min.	3¾	4¼	3¾	4⅛
4,500	†Grizzly Flats Gold Min.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,570	Hecla Mining.	8¾	9	8¾	9
5,000	Howe Sound..	7⅛	8⅝	7⅝	8¼
60,000	‡Indep. Lead	16¾	17½	15½	17½
7,200	Insp. Needles Cop.(a pros.)	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
2,500	‡Iron Blossom	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,000	Jesse Verde, (a pros.)	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
2,500	‡‡Jim Butler..	96	96	96	96
4,500	‡‡Jumbo Exten	25	26	25	26
400	Kerr Lake	5	5	5	5
2,200	‡‡Kewanaa	10	10	10	10
2,200	Loma Prieta M. C., (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9,000	Louis'na Cons	90	90	88	90
4,080	Magma Cop..	61	61	*58¼	58
2,500	‡‡Marsh Min.	10	11	10	11
4,670	M'sville Gold Mining Co..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Mason Valley..	7⅞	*2¼	7⅞	2
200	‡McKin.-Dar..	58	60	58	60
25,000	Miami Cons., (a pros.)	50	51	50	51
8,910	‡Mich.Gold M. & Mill.	65	69	65	69
1,200	‡M'jave Tung.	2⅜	3¼	2⅜	3¼
200	Monitor Silver	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
28,200	‡Monster Chief	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	‡‡Mont. G. & S.	85	85	85	85
7,500	‡Mother Lode.	37	38	37	37½
6,500	‡‡Nan.H.Mon.	88	90	88	90
300	‡Nevada Hy. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
9,000	New Ut. Bing.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Nip. M. Co.	9	9	9	9
1,000	Ohio Copper.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	‡Ohio Copper, new, w. i.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
35,750	‡‡Old Em. Lo.	75	77	74	77
6,000	‡‡Peer'l's Jen.	77	77	74	77
3,500	Pitt. Arms, (a prospect)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,500	Prog. M. & M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Ray Her. M.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
85,000	Ray Con. M.	63	67	63	66
10,000	‡Roch. Min.	78	78	73	74
2,200	‡‡Round Mt.	35	35	35	35
8,200	‡Sav. Cap.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	‡Sierra R. D.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
8,400	‡Sc. Gr. G. & S.	14½	15½	14½	14½
500	‡Sec. Thirty.	1	1	1	1
4,500	Sil. K. of Ar.	3	3	3	3
600	S. S. U. of U.	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,500	‡Silver Pick.	22	23	22	23
200	Stand.Sil.-Ld.	3	3	3	3
7,000	‡St. N. Zinc.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
15,500	‡Success M.	64	66	60	60
11,500	‡Sup.M.& Pow.	43	43	40	41
5,000	‡Teck-Hughes	54	56	54	56
900	‡Temiskaming	65	66	65	66
300	‡Tenn. C. rts.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	‡T.C.Iron.	24½	24½	24½	24½
30,500	Tom. B. G. pf.	89	91	89	90
2,000	Tom. Exten..	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	United Cop..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
26,400	‡United Mines of Ariz..	4¾	*4⅜	4¾	4¾
4,500	‡‡U.S.Cont.M.	11	11¼	11	11¼
900	‡‡U. Ext.	40¼	40¾	40	40¾
1,000	‡Velvet Cop..	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,000	‡W. End Con.	72	74	72	74
3,500	‡Wettlaufer S.	10	15	10	15
1,000	‡W. Cross C.	39	39	38	38
165	W. Oaks M..	¾	¾	¾	¾
17,500	‡Wington M. & Mill. (a pros.)	32	35	32	35
1,000	‡Yuscar. Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

BONDS.

$10,000	Cerro de Pas. Cop. 6s	124	124	124	124
10,000	‡Consol'n Cop.	63½	63½	63½	63½
50,000	‡French Municipales 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½
100,000	‡Met. Pet. 6s.	104	104	104	104½
30,000	‡Nev. Sil. 5s.	98¼	98½	98¼	98½
75,000	‡Rus. Gov't 5½s new	100½	100½	100½	100¾
100,000	‡Sinclair C.6s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
100,000	‡U.King Gt. Br.-Ir.5 yr.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
17,000	‡Wes. Pac. new 5s.	90¼	90¼	90	90

‡Unlisted. †Sells ex-dividend. ‡Sells ex-rights. *Odd lot.

Note.—Thursday 100 Midwest Refining sold at 85 and Nov. 18 there was a sale of 50 at 75½.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Sumatra Tob. pf.		75	90	75	90
Fisher Body pf.		93	95	93	95
Flek Rub. pf. 1st pf.		104	105	104	105
General Motors		105	106	104	105
Grant Motor Car		46	48	43	44
Keystone T. & R. pf.		16	19	16	19
Kathodin Bronze pf.		8	9	8	9
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.		11½	12½	11½	12½
Lehigh Val. Coal Sales		97	98	97	98
Maxim Munitions		6	6½	6	6½
Mitchell Motors		59½	61	59½	61
Motor Products		56	58	56	58
National Auto Corp.		39½	40½	39½	40½
Nev. Transportation		144	153	146	154
Republic Motor Truck		66	68	66	68
Spicer Mfg.		47½	47¾	47½	47¾
Spicer Mfg. pf.		101	102	100½	100½
Std Body Co. pf.		130	150	130	150
St. Joseph Lead		21	22	21	22
United Drywood pf.		98	100	98	100
Wyom. Pet.		2¾	2¾	2½	2⅝

OIL STOCKS.

Inter. Petroleum		11	11¼	11	11¼
Pierce Oil		14½	15	14½	15
Tidewater		183	185	183	185

MINING STOCKS.

Booth		8	10	8	10

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s		84	86	84	86

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	55	60	55	60
American Brass	402	405	408	407
Atlas Powder pf.	173	178	178	178
Babcock & Wilcox	98½	101	99½	101
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	125	128	124	128
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	750	780	750	780
Can. Fdy. & Forging	70	85	75	84
Canadian Explosives	200	210	200	210
Can. Explosives pf.	100	460	380	460
Colt's Arms	110	115	100	110
Du Pont pf.	900	915	900	910
Du Pont Powder new	266	299	294	297
Du Pont Powder deb.	102	104	102	104
Hercules Powder	375	385	374	380
Hercules Powder pf.	115	118	114	118
International Arms	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond	210	214	209	214
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	105	109	105	109
Scovill Mfg. Co.	840	845	860	880
Wm. Rptg. Arms	1200	1300	1200	1300

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Custom receipts	$13,801,790	$82,589,972
Ord. internal rev.	25,822,280	162,373,773
Miscellaneous	1,538,271	14,830,805
Total receipts	41,456,515	28,515,794
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	44,618,827	289,260,846
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	28,194,568	101,288,598
Expenditures	24,105,710	110,572,322
	69,813,395	390,496,939

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
433	Am. Cities pf.	50	49½	48¾	50	
7	Am. W. W. & E.	10¾	9¾	10	10¼	
260	Am. W. W. & E. pf.	69¼	68¼	68½	69¼	
150	Appal. P.	87½	86¾	87	87½	
	Cons. Serv.	830½	826	825	830	
1,560	Cities Serv. pf.	93	92¼	92¾	93	
800	Com'wealth P.	81¾	80½	80¾	81	
600	Com. P. pf.	69½	69½	69¾	70	
390	Elec. Prop.	67	54⅝	56	58	
1,800	N. Ohio Elec.	43¾	42¾	43	44	
1,100	N. O. Elec. pf.	82½	81	81¼	82½	
405	Pac. G. & E.	66	65½	65¾	66¼	

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power pf.	52	54
Adirondack Electric Power	26	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	85	87
American Cities	11	15
American Power & Light	76	78
American Power & Light pf.	86	87
American Gas Co.	153	155
American Gas & Electric	153	155
American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Public Utilities	40	45
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American W. W. & E. pref.	26	27
American Light & Traction pf.	110½	112½
Atlantic P. P. pf.	95	101
*American Power & Light	76	78
American Power & Light pf.	86	87
Baton Gauge Elec. pf.	38	38
Carolina Power & Light	34	38
Carolina Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	72	78
Central States Electric	20	24
Central States Electric pf.	79	81
Colorado Power	31	33
Colorado Power pf.	100	103
Columbus Electric pf.	80	84
Consumers Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	98	..
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	92	95
El Paso Electric	92	92
El Paso Electric pf.	120	123
Empire G. & E. pf.	100	..
Federal Light & Traction	90½	*100
Federal Light & Traction pf.	17½	18
Galveston-Houston Electric	55	58
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	82	86
Gas & Electric Securities	75	79
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	300	310
Illinois Traction	95	100
International Traction	..	46
International Traction pf.	19	61
Interstate Electric	90	92
Lincoln Gas & Electric	30	35
Mississippi River Power	47	49
Mississippi River Power pf.	10	12½
Northern Ontario Light & Power	37½	..
Northern Ontario Lt. & Pr. pf.	14	17
Northern States Power	101	104
Northern States Power pf.	101	101
Northern Texas Electric	50	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	82½	86
Ozark Power & Water	44	48
Pacific G. & E. pf.	92¾	92
Puget Sound Traction	25	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	68	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	83	88
Republic Ry. & Lt.	50¾	51¼
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	78	80
Securities Corp. general	23	28
Securities Corp. general pf.	18	23
Southern California Edison	85	90
Southern California Edison pf.	90¼	91½
Southwestern Power pf.	106	108
Standard Gas & Light pf.	97½	*100
Standard Gas & Electric	15½	16½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	64	65
Tampa Electric Co.	174	176
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	128	132
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	114	119
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	73	75
United Light & Railways	11	15
United Light & Railways pf.	50	51
Western Power	18	19
Western Power pf.	103	107

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	100	101½
American W. W. & E. 5s.	77	78
Baton Rouge cons. 5s.	77	78
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918.	87	92½
Central Illinois Light 5s.	95	97
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927.	85	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927.	88	90
Columbus Ry. 1st 5s.	90	92
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s.	92	96
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917-51.	92½	96½
Defiance Gas & Electric 5s.	89½	..
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s.	92	94
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s.	97	99
Eastern Texas Electric 6s.	100½	102
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s.	99	..
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926.	99	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.	99	100
Great Lakes Power 6s.	93	95
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	99	101
Great Western Power 6s, 1925.	97½	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	97½	100
Interm. R., L. & P. 5s.	86¼	..
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1932.	90	102
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941.	91	96½
Middle West U. 1st 5s, 1925.	97½	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. 5s.	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s.	99½	100
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s.	76	78
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	94	94½
Northern States Power 5s, 1926.	100	100½
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s.	97¼	98¼
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928.	95½	98
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s.	87½	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s.	99	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s.	94	..
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926.	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s.	99	..
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926.	99	..
W. West. Light 6s, 1925.	111	113
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	90	98
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946.	97½	98

*And dividend.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.23
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	96½	98½	5.50
Argen. Gov.	Div.	Feb. 21, '17	99	99	4.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '17	101¼	101½	5.70
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	100¾	101½	5.70
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.65
City of Mont.	6	Dec., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.50
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.89
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.83
Dom. of Can.	5	April 1, '21	99½	100¼	4.90
Italian Gov.	6	Oct 16, '17	99⅞	100¼	5.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 16, '17	101	100¼	5.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	103	107	3.90
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99¾	4.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99½	99¾	5.10
Prov. of N. S.	6	Dec., 1919	99¼	100¼	4.90
Govt. of N. F.	5	July, 1920	99¼	100¼	5.40
Rep. of France	5	Is. of 1916	98½	99	5.50
Do rubles	5½	Aug. 14, '26	294	296	6.45
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Swiss Govt.	5	May, 1918	99¾	100¼	4.90
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.80
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100½	100¾	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	3.75
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	99	99½	4.25
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100¼	3.00
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	100¼	3.00
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100½	2.95
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102¾	102⅝	5.80
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sept., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.40
C. R. I. & L.	6	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.00
C. & W. Q.	4	July, 1921	98⅞	99	4.23
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.20
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¼	102¾	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sept., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.25
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	100¼	100¼	4.70
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	100¾	100¾	4.30
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar

COTTON FIRM AGAIN WITH 50-POINT GAIN

December Deliveries Quickly Accepted and Spot News Encourages the Bulls.

REASSURED ON CABLE NEWS

Traders Believe Liverpool Is In Good Shape Once More—Holders Confident.

Chiefly as a result of the ready acceptance of December deliveries, estimated at about 22,000 bales, cotton developed a strong undertone yesterday and closed at a net gain of approximately fifty points. In addition to this the news regarding Southern spot markets was encouraging to the bulls, as there was no indication of weakness or uneasiness on the part of Southern holders.

The opening was barely steady, at a decline of eight points on the December option, with other positions two to six points higher. Liverpool stayed open an hour later than usual and showed a good deal of strength throughout the day. One private cable said: "Think liquidation over at moment unless your market declines." A spot firm of Montgomery wired: "Holders are still asking 20 cents or better and show no weakness. Spinners who have been trying to buy spots on the basis of the decline in futures got a little hedged cotton, which the seller can't replace. Holders indifferent. Very little cotton offered."

One firm which was credited with accepting deliveries of 22,000 bales yesterday was said to be ready to take 35,000 bales in New Orleans also. Deliveries in the Southern market amounted to about 8,000 bales.

One of the local firms sent out several hundred messages to the following effect late Thursday afternoon: "We have sounded the spot situation throughout South, and without exception find conditions healthy and holders refusing to meet decline. Liverpool market seemed raided for stops and is now in good shape. Cotton should be bought at opening Friday."

Judging from the talk around the ring in the afternoon, there was quite a revival of British confidence, and higher prices were freely predicted.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the amount of cotton brought into sight for the week was 503,134 bales, against 398,726 last year. The total for the season is 6,564,398 bales, against 5,654,000 bales last year.

Market closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.77	20.42	19.72	20.40	19.82
Jan.	19.95	20.53	19.93	20.49	19.96
Mar.	20.24	20.71	20.20	20.69	20.20
May	20.43	20.90	20.40	20.85	20.37
July	20.60	21.07	20.57	21.04	20.53
Oct.	18.20	18.59	18.19	18.55	18.23

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 35 points advance. Middling at 20.45c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady at 25 points decline to 50 points advance. New Orleans, 19.75c; Galveston, 20.40c; Savannah, 20.25c; Memphis, 20.12c; Augusta, 20.13c; Houston, 20.50c. New Orleans market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.25	19.87	19.25	19.86	19.37
Jan.	19.45	19.99	19.45	19.97	19.53
Feb.	19.70	20.29	19.70	20.27	19.82
May	20.07	20.47	20.02	20.47	20.02
July	20.16	20.59	20.11	20.59	20.12
Oct.	18.09	18.87	18.08	18.86	18.04

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 25 points lower at 11.90d. Sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 26,000 bales, including 24,000 bales American. Closed steady. Liverpool is open until 5 P. M. (Liverpool time) on Fridays hereafter.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
Jan.-Feb.	11.84	11.97	11.75	11.94	11.78
Mar.-April	11.98	12.13	11.89	12.11	11.92
May-June	12.02	12.08	12.02	12.24	12.00
July-Aug.	12.08	12.25	12.00	12.24	12.02
Oct.-Nov.	11.94	11.00	11.94	11.12	10.83

The 12 M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 20.25c; March, 20.64c; May, 20.64c; July, 20.68c. The market there was due to open today 10½ to 12 points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Re'pts.	Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Galveston	9,507	10,355	383,516	297,552
New Orleans	2,409	1,855	464,413	322,258
Mobile	2,174	58	13,800	21,588
Savannah	5,975	3,275	195,834	206,135
Charleston	1,812	799	78,676	93,325
Wilmington	223	965	30,300	19,925
Norfolk	3,755	6,957	86,911	104,867

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	1,863	1,303	13,662	184,845
Memphis	4,574	4,152	251,558	279,093
St. Louis	824	9,637	21,878	13,987
Houston	17,015	7,354	279,034	193,626

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last wk.	Last yr.
Galveston	10,000	to 11,000	12,792	10,159
New Orleans	8,500	to 10,500	7,014	6,937

Exports yesterday were 17,940 bales; total thus far for this season, 2,232,862 bales; total last season, 1,739,179 bales.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Kentucky	.03
Andes	.13	Mexican	.21
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental	.05
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.20
Caledonia	.32	Overman	.05
Chollar	.05	Savage	.07
Confidence	.22	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.09	Sierra Nevada	.28
Eagle Con.	.02	Union Con.	.06
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.02
Hale & Norcross	.10	Mexican Dollars	.55
Jacket	.03		

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.04
Belmont	4.90	Florence	.18
Jim Butler	.98	Goldfield Cons.	.50
MacNamara	.07	Goldfield Merger.	.06
Midway	.20	Great Bend	.06
Mispah Ext.	.17	Jumbo Ext.	.23
Monarch Pitts	.11	Kewanaa	.10
Montana	.21	Silver Pick	.24
North Star	.15	Spearhead	.07
Rescue	.27	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Ext.	.94	Big Jim	1.42½
Tonopah Nevada	5.30	Nevada Hills	.21
West End	.71	Packard	.51
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.70
Atlanta	.07	Round Mountain	.37
Booth	.27	White Caps	.37
C. O. D.	.02		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	.28	.30	Golden Cy.	2.28½	2.70
Dr. J'kpot.	.8¾	.9¼	Granite	.66	.68
Elkton	.12	.15	Isabella	.23	.23¼
El Paso	.38	.50	McKinney	.28	.30
Findlay	4	5	Portland	1.19½	2.00
Gold Dollar	2	2½	Vindicator	.168	175
Gold Sov.	4	6½	U. G. Mines	22¼	22½

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States in the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of SAMUEL BALLIN and NATHAN GREENBERG, trading as BALLIN & GREENBERG and as THE HARLEM BARGAIN STORE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1916, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 206 East 102nd Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of silks, velvets, woolens, fixtures, etc.

MARY POTTER, Receiver.

H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of HARRY H. HARRIS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Dec. 1st, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,127 Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, bottle goods, etc.

GEORGE GRAY ZABRISKIE, Receiver.

MAX E. SANDERS, Attorney for Receiver, 74 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 23,868.—In Bankruptcy. CARL BERGER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Carl Berger are hereby given notice that on November 18th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, December 7th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market appears to have lost much of its enthusiasm on the bull side, and, while exporters were said to have taken about 700,000 bushels of American wheat yesterday, the demand brought about only a temporary rally, and closing quotations were 1¼@2¼c net lower. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $2.17½; No. 2 hard, $1.99; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $2.07; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $2.18, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Dec.	1.80¾	1.78	1.78¾	1.81	1.03½
May	1.87¾	1.85	1.85½	1.87½	1.06¼
July	1.57	1.55	1.55¼	1.56¾	..

CORN.

Following an unchanged opening the corn market eased off a little, and then advanced a full cent a bushel, after which, near the close, there was a second reaction, which left the final prices ¼@¾c net lower. It was estimated that late Thursday and Friday the export sales aggregated 750,000 bushels. Cash corn here was easy, with No. 2 yellow quoted at $1.10¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, ten-day shipment. The visibly supply increased 79,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	96¼	95¾	96	95¾	94¾
May	96¼	95¾	95¾	96¼	88½
July	96¼	95¼	95¾	95¾	..

OATS.

The market was generally lower in absence of export business although a good shipping demand was reported at Minneapolis and the Argentine news was again unfavorable. Final prices showed ½ to ⅝c net decline. Cash oats unsettled, closing as follows: Standard, 63@63½c; No. 2 white, 63¼@64¼c; No. 3 white, 62¾@63c; No. 4 white, 62@62½c; fancy clipped white, 66@67c; ordinary clipped white, 64½@66, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Dec.	57¼	56¾	56¾	57½	39⅛
May	61⅝	61¼	61¼	61⅝	42¼
July	60	57¼	57⅝	..	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was steady early in the day and prices showed an upward tendency, influenced by firmness in the hog position, where prices advanced 5 to 10 points, with smaller receipts. There was active selling on the advance, however, and the market eased off toward the close and final figures were a shade lower. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 85,000; estimated for Saturday, 25,000; Kansas City received 6,000, and Omaha 15,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
January	16.52	16.32	16.32	16.45	9.55
May	16.50	16.30	16.30	16.37	9.82
Ribs—					
January	14.80	14.62	14.62	14.67	9.70
May	14.87	14.75	14.75	14.77	9.85
Pork—					
January	27.92	27.60	27.60	27.70	17.90
May	27.60	27.40	27.40	27.50	17.92

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was moderately active, but orders were quite evenly divided and price changes were narrow, closing 3 points net lower to 4 points higher. Total sales for the day were 30,800 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			12.70@12.80	12.50
November	12.82	12.70	12.75@12.77	12.65
December	12.82	12.76	12.76@12.77	12.79
January	12.78	12.71	12.74@12.76	12.74
February			12.70@12.75	12.72
March	12.80	12.70	12.76@12.78	12.74
April	12.85	12.83	12.78@12.85	12.76
May	12.85	12.78	12.83@12.84	12.79
June	12.93	12.73	12.90@12.95	12.80

COFFEE.

The circulation of December notices estimated at about 20,000 bags caused active switching from near to late months in the market for coffee futures here yesterday, and also accelerated liquidation, prices eased off in consequence with December making new low ground for the movement, selling at 8.00 or 155 points under the high record of last September. Closing prices were slightly up from the lowest on covering, but showed a net loss of 6 to 10 points. Sales, including switches, were 132,750 bags. The local spot market was reported quiet and nominally unchanged on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s, and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Nov.	..	..	..	8.10@8.12	8.16
Dec.	8.10	8.12	8.00	8.10@8.12	8.16
Jan.	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.18@8.18	8.23
Feb.	..	..	..	8.25@8.27	8.32
March	8.37	8.37	8.30	8.32@8.33	8.41
April	..	..	..	8.40@8.40	8.48
May	8.51	8.51	8.43	8.46@8.48	8.55
June	..	..	..	8.52@8.53	8.61
July	8.61	8.61	8.57	8.58@8.59	8.67
Aug.	..	..	..	8.63@8.64	8.72
Sept.	8.74	8.74	8.67	8.68@8.69	8.78
Oct.	8.80	8.80	8.79	8.73@8.74	8.83

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened generally 6 to 9 points lower, with sales on the call 1,950 tons. Found unlikely heavy liquidation in December set in and the rapid decline caught stop orders, the net loss in December at one time being 21 points, with other months following the decline. There was a slight rally at the close, final figures being 4 to 15 points net lower, with sales for the day amounting to 22,700 tons. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	5.10	5.00	4.95@5.05	5.10
December	4.84	4.70	4.78@4.80	4.91
January	4.30	4.25	4.29@4.30	4.34
February	4.03	4.00	4.02@4.06	4.06
March	4.00	3.95	3.97@3.98	4.04
April	4.02	4.01	4.01@4.03	4.08
May	4.08	4.07	4.06@4.08	4.14
June	..	..	4.09@4.12	4.17
July	4.17	4.16	4.13@4.14	4.21
August	..	..	4.17@4.19	4.25
September	..	..	4.21@4.23	4.28
October	..	..	4.25@4.27	4.31

No improvement was noted in the demand for refined sugar and prices were unchanged at 7.50c for fine granulated. The market for raw sugar was dull, and while there were offerings of prompt Cubas at 5c, cost and freight, it was thought a bid of 4⅞c would secure business, but local refiners failed to show a buying interest at any price. Quotations were nominal and follow: Centrifugal, 6.02c; molasses, 5.15c; cost and freight, 5c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,093 packages. While the general trade is quiet, the market is still lightly supplied with fine and fancy grades of fresh creamery, and the feeling on such is somewhat steadier than Thursday. The other grades are in ample supply and show slight weakness. Quotations are widening out somewhat. Moderate trading in storage creamery at unchanged prices. Renovated steady. Ladies much quieter and tone a shade easier. Packing stock sustained below there is so little of it. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 42½@43c; extras, (92 score,) 42c; firsts, (83 to 91 score,) 38¾@41c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 37@38¼c; thirds, 36@36½c; creamery, unsalted, higher scoring than extras, 43½@44c; extras, 42¾@43c; firsts, 40@42c; seconds, 37¼@38c; creamery, held higher than extras, 39½@40¼c; extras, 39c; firsts, 38@38½c; seconds, 30¼@37½c; thirds, 35@36c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40¼@41c; good to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 33½@37½c; renovated, extras, 35½@36c; firsts, 34½@35c; lower grades, 33@34c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34½@35c; ladles, June make, firsts, 33½@34c; current make, firsts, 33¼@34c; seconds, 32¼@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 32½c; No. 2, 31½@32c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 4,187 cases. Arrivals are very light and the supply of fresh gathered eggs small. The proportion of new-laid qualities is short of requirements, and any lots that are showing a good to large proportion of such are quite promptly taken at firm prices. Mixed and irregular qualities, which form a large part of the supply, are moving slowly at a wide range, and for these the market is showing no improvement. Storage eggs showed a firmer tone, although selling values are without material change. Nearby white eggs continue in very moderate to light supply, and the proportion of uniformly new-laid qualities is small. Demand is still light, but a little better at the recent reduction, and strictly fancy eggs are rated fairly steady at present quotations; badly mixed lots or fresh stock that shows small average size move slowly at a wide range of prices. Fresh gathered, extra, per dozen, 40@40c; checks, good to choice, 35@35c; firsts, 39@42c; thirds and poorer, 32@36c; dirties, No. 1, 35@36c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@34c; checks, good to choice, dry, 33@34c; under grades, 28@32c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 37c; firsts, 36@36½c; seconds, 34½@35½c; lower grades, 29@34c; Refrigerator, State, whites, 35@39c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 63@65c; ordinary to good, 48@62c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 45@63c; nearby gulleys' eggs, whites, 45@55c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 46@55c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 50@56c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@50c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	45.25	45.75	45.25	45.75
Lead	7.20	7.30	7.15	7.25
Spelter	13.00		13.00	
Antimony	14.00	15.00	14.00	15.00
Quicksilver	$80.00		$80.00	
Aluminium	*64.00	66.00	*64.00	68.00
Iron, No. 2X Fdry.	27.00	28.00	27.00	28.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32@32¼c, first quarter, 1917; 31@31½c, second quarter, 1917, delivery. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	144	10	0	144	0	0
Copper, futures	140	0	0	139	0	0
Tin, spot	190	5	0	191	10	0
Tin, futures	192	0	0	193	10	0
Spelter	58	0	0	58	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

DIVIDEND PAYMENT RESUMED

Railway Steel Spring Co.'s Stock Put on 5 Per Cent. Basis.

The Railway Steel Spring Company, which suspended dividends on its common stock after the 2 per cent. declared on March 22, 1913, announced the resumption of payments yesterday. A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., placing the stock on a 5 per cent. basis, will be paid Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 15. The company expects to close the twelve months ending Dec. 31 with the best showing in its history. It has not taken any war business, but is operating to capacity turning out railway equipment.

The Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Company declared an initial dividend yesterday of $5 a share on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Dec. 29. It was stated that the disbursement was made out of earnings for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, but no indication was given of the rate which the board plans to pay in future.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

J. Brooks B. Parker has become associated with the firm of Willcox, Peck & Hughes.

Sales of the Acme Tea Company in October were $1,929,373, a gain of 23.9 per cent. over the same month last year. The company's sales in the four months ended with October were $6,199,367, an increase of 15.6 per cent over the corresponding period in 1915.

As the Texas Company has notified stockholders of record at close of business Nov. 29, 1916, that they may subscribe at par for new stock to the extent of 25 per cent of their holdings, the New York Stock Exchange Committee on Holding rules that transactions in the stock of the company on Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1916, unless made specifically for cash, shall be "ex rights," that the rights may be dealt in on and after Nov. 24, and that transactions in rights may be settled on Monday, Jan. 11, after which date dealings shall be as in securities. The right to subscribe expires Monday, Jan. 22.

Dividends on the common stock of the Colorado Power Company will hereafter be payable quarterly, beginning Jan. 15, to stock of record on the last day of the preceding month, instead of semi-annually. Checks for the dividend will be mailed from the office of William P. Bonbright & Co.

The New York Stock Exchange has admitted to dealings American Telephone & Telegraph Company and Texas Company rights.

The Controller of Buffalo will receive bids on Dec. 5 for $1,273,000 4½ per cent. city bonds of nine different issues, practically all of which have serial maturities.

Walter T. Rosen of New York and Milton Marcuse of Richmond, Va., have been elected Directors of the American Writing Paper Company.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

	1916.	Increase.
3d week November	$260,750	$7,440
July 1-Nov. 21	5,709,303	743,115

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

	1916.	1915.
Third week of Nov.	260,750.59	
Corresponding period last year.	253,310.70	
Increase	$7,439.89	
Month of Nov.	794,280.03	
Corresponding period last year.	759,932.10	
Increase	34,374.93	

LEHIGH VALLEY—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Oct. gross	4,434,852	4,339,358	4,110,503
Net after taxes	1,211,398	1,370,403	1,253,084
4 mos. gross	17,488,957	16,096,355	15,378,758
Net after taxes	4,725,712	4,639,778	4,424,132

Public Utilities.

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT— Gain Over

	1916.	1915.	%
October gross	$1,458,380	12,84	
Net	731,381	8.56	
Surplus after charges	241,858	4.29	
Balance after pf. divs.	143,808	1.10	
Ten months' gross	13,176,962	16.35	
Net	7,026,809	15.44	
Surplus after charges	2,087,249	19.85	
Balance after pf. divs.	1,246,254	32.36	
Twelve months' gross	15,767,342	15.39	
Net	8,563,523	14.84	
Surplus after charges	2,641,290	17.14	

NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY for the year ended Oct. 30, as follows:

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earnings	5,997,764	4,973,655	923,108
Net after taxes	3,275,387	2,767,243	512,141

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON—

October gross	380,190	415,792	*28,602
Net after taxes	210,631	212,554	*1,923
Total income	215,522	216,462	*940
Sur. aft. chgs.	131,148	130,598	550
Sur. aft. div.	97,148	55,598	30,550
10 mos. gross	4,080,042	3,985,762	103,280
Net after taxes	2,223,852	2,150,524	73,328
Total income	2,339,824	2,253,137	86,687
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,495,437	1,411,467	83,969
Bal. aft. dep.	965,457	861,497	103,960

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

Gross:			
2 weeks Oct.	391,256	363,922	27,334
From Jan. 1	8,736,432	8,094,981	641,452

WESTERN LIGHT AND POWER for September—

Gross	49,490	44,653	4,777
Net after taxes	20,254	18,651	1,603
Total income	21,945	20,398	1,547
12 mos. gross	558,275	514,228	44,047
Net after taxes	207,426	191,037	16,389
Total income	229,283	212,769	16,514
Sur. aft. chgs.	118,090		

*Decrease.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER CO. OF CANADA, LTD, for the year ended September 30—

	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$3,446,082	$2,370,914
Net	419,522	328,981
Surplus	354,128	235,136

PACIFIC COAST for September—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	756,737	669,008	671,398
Net after taxes	109,827	108,506	107,607
3 mos. gross	2,265,792	1,987,798	1,910,860
Net after taxes	282,069	376,033	320,035

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16½	17	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	910	920	910	920
Borne-Scrymser	415	435	405	425
Buckeye Pipe Line	106	109	*107	110
Chesebrough Mfg	510	520	490	510
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	550	*545	555	
Crescent Pipe Line	41	43	41	43
Cumberland Pipe Line	118	119	118	120
Eureka Pipe Line	230	240	230	255
Galena S. Oil	194	196	*193	197
Galena S. Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	210	220	207	210
Indiana Pipe Line	113	117	112	115
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11	11½	11	11½
National Transit	18	20	18	19
N. Y. Transit	230	240	230	230
Northern Pipe Line	108	112	108	112
Ohio Oil	372	377	*363	366
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	63	68	63	68
Pierce Oil	14½	15	14½	15
Pierce O. cv. 6s, '24	84	86	84	86
Prairie Oil & Gas	545	550	540	545
Prairie Pipe Line	335	340	335	340
Solar Refining	400	410	400	410
Southern Pipe Line	215	220	215	220
South. Penn. Oil	525	535	515	525
South. West. Penn	113	118	113	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	367	375	365	370
Standard Oil of Ind.	845	855	835	845
Standard Oil of Kan.	550	560	550	565
Standard Oil of Ky.	650	670	650	660
Standard Oil of Neb.	570	585	570	585
Standard Oil of N. J.	685	690	680	690
Standard Oil of N. Y.	257	260	*258	261
Standard Oil of Ohio	440	445	440	445
Swan & Finch	132	137	132	137
Union Tank	100	102	101	106
Vacuum Oil	383	388	382	387
Washington Oil	42	47	40	45

*Ex dividend.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Bid.	Asked.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4¼	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.25
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'27	4½	4.25	4.10
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'26	5	4.38	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'25	5	4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.10
Erie R. R.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.35
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.85	4.55
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.10
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.12
Michigan Central	1916-'30	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.50	4.90
Missouri Pac.	1916-'26	5	5.50	4.50
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½@5	4.70	4.40
N. Y. C. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Nor. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.25	4.05
Penn. G. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.05
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.10	4.70
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'26	4½	4.58	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.55	4.20
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.30

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Pearl and Front Street Properties in Trade—East Fiftieth Street Sale for Business—Buys Bronx Plot for Gift—Vincent Astor Transfers Concourse Corner.

Limited dealing but possessing some interesting features characterized the realty market yesterday. In the upper Fifth Avenue retail section a dwelling in Fiftieth Street was purchased for business uses and the downtown centre furnished a good transaction with an element of trade.

The latter deal involved the sale by the Morris Goldstein estate of the five-story business structure at 295½ Pearl Street, between Beekman and Ferry Streets, on plot 17.5 by 102. It was immediately resold by the brokers, the Charles F. Noyes Company, to James J. Moore, who gave in payment the five-story building at 166 Front Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Fletcher Street, on plot 17 by 74. It is leased to Carl Vogt's Sons. For Mr. Moore the Noyes Company placed a $14,000 mortgage on the Pearl Street property at 4 per cent. for five years.

The Front Street property figured in the deal at a valuation of $25,000, and the Pearl Street parcel at $22,500. The Pearl Street building will be altered for rental. Mr. Moore has purchased four downtown buildings recently.

Antique Dealer Buys in 50th Street.

The four-story dwelling at 14 East Fiftieth Street, opposite the Cathedral, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, has been purchased by C. Victor Twiss, a dealer in antiques, now at 12 East Forty-fourth Street. The latter building was recently purchased by the firm of Albert Ashforth for their new offices, and Mr. Twiss will remodel the Fiftieth Street house for his business and move in at an early date. The property was acquired from the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, which bought it at foreclosure about two years ago. It was held at $85,000. The plot is 21 by 100.5.

Royal Scott Gulden was the broker in the sale.

$145,000 Deal on the Heights.

The Nason Realty Company purchased from the Filrose Construction Company 96, 98, and 100 Haven Avenue, a five-story apartment, on a plot 100 by 135. The property was held at $145,000. William J. Fleming negotiated the sale.

Edison Company Buys.

The New York Edison Company has enlarged its holdings in East 103d Street by acquiring No. 123 yesterday from Josephine Thomsen, a three-story dwelling, on lot 15 by 111. The Edison Company recently completed a new power station adjoining. Joseph P. Day was the broker in the transaction.

Buyers for Private Dwelling.

An investing client of Egbert Mills has purchased from the estate of Kate Fanning, 385 Convent Avenue, a three-story private dwelling.

E. K. Van Winkle sold for the estate of Patrick McKenna the three-story dwelling at 140 East Sixty-third Street to a client for occupancy, who was represented by Appleton, Perrin & Hoyt, attorneys.

Otto M. Loeb, stock broker, has purchased 36 East Seventy-second Street, a four-story and basement residence, 21 by 102.2, owned and occupied by Alfred Nathan. The dwelling abuts St. James's Church, at Madison Avenue, and is assessed at $60,000.

Madison Avenue Transfer.

The four-story building at 160 Madison Avenue, on the west side, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, plot 24.7 by 95, was transferred yesterday by L. Randolph Jacobs & Brother to a buyer represented by the Lawyers Title and Trust Company. It carries a mortgage of $85,000.

Buys Bronx Plot for Gift.

An interesting deal in the Bronx has been made by James McLean of Phelps, Dodge & Co. who purchased a plot 100 by 125 on the west side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 200 feet north of 196th Street. It was bought from the Concourse-Kingsbridge Company, in which Daniel B. Freedman and William H. Cheshrough are the controlling interests. Mr. McLean made the purchase with the object of presenting the plot to the Home of the Holy Comforter, which recently completed its new building on the adjoining 196th Street corner.

George R. Read & Co. were the brokers in the sale.

Bronx Sales.

Samuel Cowen sold for L. David to an investing client 2354 St. Ann's avenue, a five-story flat on a plot 27 by 100.

William Vincent Astor transferred yesterday to the Concourse-170th Street Company the plot 155 by 105 and irregular at the northeast corner of the Concourse and 170th Street. The new owners have obtained mortgages a

REAL ESTATE.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser & Auctioneer.
156 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

BUY HER A HOME WITH YOUR WALL STREET PROFITS.
It's the best and safest way to invest your money. Inspect the beautiful, remodeled private residence at 8 East 92d St., complete with conveniences which will delight even the most affluent and aesthetic. Care-taker on premises.
TOCH REALTY CO., Owners,
320 Fifth Av.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Lorillard Place, lot 50x100; block from 188d Station, 3d Av. Moloney, 311 West 4th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information write Farm, Box 135 Times Downtown.

Small chicken farm; 5-room house; poultry house; ready to move in; plenty of ground for farming, vegetables, &c.; small amount down and $14 monthly. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers for sale about 50% of former prices choice home sites at MORSEMERE GRANTWOOD, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD, and TEANECK, New Jersey. Also a number of two-family Workingmen's Homes at Hudson Heights, New Jersey. These prices are recognized as unparalleled bargains by those who have inspected the properties. All within a five-cent-fare zone. Title guaranteed. Liberal terms. For further information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

SEASHORE HOTEL OPPORTUNITY.
Hotel Ocean Av., Ocean City, N. J.; 30 bedrooms, dining room seats 75; best location; highest reputation for 21 years; profitable investment. For particulars address L. P. Bonnhoff, 821 Chambers St., Gloucester, N. J.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH.) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OUT of town manufacturer of high grade clothing intends opening New York office and salesroom and wants some non-resident maker of a kindred line, such as gloves, underwear, shirts, hosiery, etc., to share it with him. If interested, address S 157 Times.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN,
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

10TH AVE. STORE,
Bet. 47th and 48th Sts.; single store and basement; rent, $42 per month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42D ST.

We have offices—large and small—sub-lease basis; uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

PART of store, established downtown district can be had; adapted for either gents' furnishings or shoes. Meyer, 471 Central Park West.

LOFT to rent; 5,000 square feet; Oppenheim-Collins Building; manufacturing; at reasonable rental. Telephone 2354 Greely.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

To rent, studio house, furnished, all conveniences, eight rooms, two baths; $200 per month; can be seen 12:30 to 1:30. 103 East 15th St.

Bargain. — Ten-room house, yard, improvements, $45 month. Inquire 625 East 163d.

City—Unfurnished.

Three-story and basement one-family house; improvements. 311 East 142d.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Furnished housekeeping cottage wanted in Miami, Fla., with three master's bedrooms, for six weeks beginning Feb. 1. Address Y 868 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Selkas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Handsome parlor floor, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $125.

Furnished—West Side.

73D, 289 WEST.—Furnished sublet apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist. Columbus 3974.

80TH, 167 WEST.—Well-furnished apartment, 6 rooms, bath; reference. Holland.

80'S.—Exquisitely furnished 5-room apartment, new building; one or two master bedrooms; sublet season. Details Columbus 8974.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—ALBERT FRANCIS HAGAR, as successor trustee under the deeds of CATHERINE ANN HEDGES, deceased, Plaintiff, against JULIUS KAZEMIER, et al., Defendants.

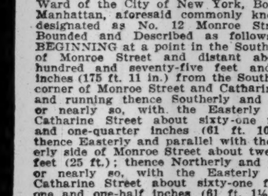
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 8th day of November, 1916, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Henry Brady, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, aforesaid commonly known and designated as No. 12 Monroe Street and bounded and Described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point in the Southerly side of Monroe Street and distant about two hundred and seventy-five feet and eleven inches (275 ft. 11 in.) from the Southeasterly corner of Monroe Street and Catharine Street and running thence Southerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the Easterly side of Catharine Street about sixty-one feet ten and one-quarter inches (61 ft. 10¼ in.); thence Easterly and parallel with the Southerly side of Monroe Street about twenty-five feet (25 ft.); thence Northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the Easterly side of Catharine Street about sixty-one feet and one-quarter inches (61 ft. 10¼ in.); thence Easterly and parallel with the Southerly side of Monroe Street about twenty-five feet (25 ft.); thence Northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the Easterly side of Catharine Street about sixty-one feet and one-quarter inches (61 ft. 10¼ in.) to the said Southerly side of Monroe Street and thence Westerly along the said Southerly side of Monroe Street about twenty-five feet and two inches (25 ft. 2 in.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several directions and dimensions more or less.

Dated, New York, November 13th, 1916.
EDWARD A. McSHANE, Referee.
GEORGE W. STUDY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
60 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 12 Monroe Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $11,531.66 with interest thereon from the 11th day of November, 1916, together with costs and allowance amounting to $335.84 with interest from November 8th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $501.82 and interest.

Dated, New York, November 13th, 1916.
EDWARD A. McSHANE, Referee.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by HENRY BRADY, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, November 29th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 807, 3rd floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., a package lace, 1 camel, 15 pieces wool underwear, 1 piece bleached cotton cloth, 1 piece cloth, 482 cigarettes, and 50 cigars.

The goods will be on exhibition Tuesday, November 28, 1916.

Dated New York, November 10, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to insertion; for the Sunday edition of The Times finally approved copy must be delivered before Friday night.—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

91ST, 15 WEST.—To sublet, a furnished apartment, 8 rooms and bath. Apt. 3 west.

92D, 1 WEST.—An attractive furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 2 baths, elevator. Apply on premises, 4th floor west.

98TH, 307 WEST, (Schuyler Arms Hotel, near Riverside Drive.)— Beautifully furnished apartment, six, seven large, warm rooms and large kitchen, shower baths; strictly high class; $100 and $135 monthly; immediate possession; all night elevator, telephone, and maid service. Phone 3964 Riverside.

BROADWAY, in 70's.—3 Beautiful rooms and bath; immediate possession; long or short lease; beautifully furnished, all improvements, southern exposure. Col. 2564. Apt. 33.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 383.—Beautifully furnished 6-room apartment; $100; front.

FOR season or year—3 to 10 rooms, furnished; $75 to $600 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED sublet apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE, 420, (Corner of 114th.)—Modern fireproof building; has exquisitely furnished corner apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths; 12th floor; overlooking Hudson; library, music, drawing room, and dining room connecting with French doors; ideal for entertaining; cut glass, silver, linen; $330 month short lease, $300 long lease; immediate possession. Private phone, 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 408, (cor. 119th.)—Most beautiful section on the Drive; 8 rooms, 2 baths; completely furnished. Apply Manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Will sublet my attractively furnished six-room, two-bath, four months or longer.

Unfurnished—East side.

60TH, 45 EAST.—Second or third floor, just remodeled into kitchenette apartments, one on a floor; hardwood floors, electric lights; splendid for bachelor or light housekeeping. Phone 767 Plaza.

PARK AV., 1,229, (S. E. corner 96th, Maple Court.)— 3 rooms, 2 baths, all light, $1,000. A Brandstein, agent, 74 Broadway.

Unfurnished—West Side.

68TH, 1 WEST, (cor. Central Park West.)—Three-room apartment, rent $62.50 unfurnished, $72.50 furnished.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Handsome two or three room suite non-housekeeping; high class; references.

180TH ST., 660 WEST; 180TH ST., 661 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Very high-class elevator apartment house, spacious rooms with every newest improvement; 4 rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $42. Inquire Supt.

1,945 SEVENTH AV., (117TH.)
Select apartments; seven large, light rooms, bath; steam, electricity; hall boy; rent $65. AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST ST.

THE HUNTINGTON,
224-228 West 21st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED, by man, wife, and maid, furnished apartment, west side, about 5 rooms and bath from Dec. 15 till April; state price. Address Kerker, Tottenville, S. I. Telephone 1062 J Tottenville.

WANTED—Furnished apartments, all sizes, in high-class buildings, east or west side, for clients desiring immediate and future possession. Loton H. Slawson Company, 171 Madison Av.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. FRED'K E. AROLOAN HALL, VANDERBILT 4185.

Unfurnished.

COUPLE wish unfurnished apartment, 4 or 5 rooms; reasonable. K 62 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Pleasant large room, suitable two; steam heat; southern exposure.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite; room with piano; single room; running water.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's room; month, $55; year lease; references.

78TH ST., EAST.—Suite, large rooms; bachelor, master; quiet couple; breakfast optional. Phone Lenox 4993.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually large and medium, en suite, with and without private baths steam heat; elevator; high class references.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Large back parlor, modern conveniences; open grate fire; telephone; references.

13TH, 200 WEST.—Nice, large outside room; all conveniences. Apt. 6-N.

21ST, 231 WEST.—Comfortable room; bath; steam heat; private family; $3. Brown.

23D, 455 WEST.—Private house; floor, three rooms; rent singly; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, high-class house; bachelors; references.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nice warm rooms, $2 upward weekly; gentlemen. Phone Hughes.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room, all conveniences; bath, telephone; gentlemen only.

50TH, 65 WEST. — Nicely furnished small rooms; comfortable; telephone; $2.50, $3, $4.

76TH, 310 WEST.—Pleasant room, southern exposure; suitable for one or two business gentlemen; private house; references.

87TH, 328 WEST.—Clean rooms; modern improvements; elevator apartment; two adjoining rooms, suitable two gentlemen; light housekeeping. Blake, sixth floor.

88TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room, bath adjoining; also handsome room with piano.

88TH, 350 WEST.—Large, heated private bath; southern exposure; telephone, continuous hot water.

67TH, (Central Park WEST.)—Large room, facing Park; reasonable Bartlett, Columbus 3962.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms in handsome private apartment; elevator; all conveniences.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small attractive rooms, with or without bath; private house.

68TH, 74 WEST. — Rooms; private bath; newly decorated, opened; telephone; central location.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Newly furnished top floor large room, bath, telephone, electricity, $7. G. Mattern.

70TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory, business man; appointment. Telephone Johnson, 948 Madison.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; electricity, steam heat; gentleman. December.

70TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive room; lavatory; business man; appointment only. Johnson, 948 Madison.

70TH, 117 WEST.—Medium sized front room; bedroom floor; telephone; reference.

71ST, 135 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ENTIRE FIRST-FLOOR EXTENSION; BATH, KITCHENETTE; ELECTRICITY, STEAM.

71ST, 242 WEST.—Attractive room; bath; private family; gentleman. Call mornings or evenings.

71ST, 314 WEST.—Attractive southern room, rear, one flight; improvements; private bath, tiled.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Large room and bath; heat, electricity; private house; reasonable; references. 1242 Columbus.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated room with private bath; telephone.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Small or large rooms, furnished or unfurnished; private family; high class.

74TH, 256 WEST.—Well-furnished room, with bath; private family; references required.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front rooms; first class. Apt. 54.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Large southern room, twin beds, dressing room; also small room.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms; private bath; electricity; hall room; references.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Comfortable hall room; floor with bath; electricity; continuous hot water.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large room; also small; southern exposure; references.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; private bath; phone, electricity, hot water, and steam heat.

77TH ST., 108 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, bath; refined New England Christian family; reasonable.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive, medium-sized front room; lavatory; references.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Real home; beautiful rooms; home comforts; electricity and telephone.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, sunny rooms; Well heated; continuous hot water; references.

82D, 109 WEST.—Front room, with front bedroom; suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

82D, 111 WEST.—Large room; all accommodations; private family; references. Carroll. Schuyler 6538.

82D, 118 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; bath, piano; references; private house. Klein.

82D, 8 WEST.—Desirable kitchenette; also large, sunny room; all conveniences.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

83D, 11 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; overlooking park; home comforts.

84TH, 268 WEST, (Near West End.)—Outside rooms; electricity, lavatories; gentlemen; breakfast. Haskins.

85TH, 204 WEST.—Large bedroom, adjoining bath. Call or telephone 4322 Schuyler. Hamner.

85TH, WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Southern exposure; electricity, elevator; private; references. Schuyler 2780.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Medium-sized and single rooms, bath, electricity, suitable gentlemen.

86TH, 126 WEST.—Medium room; private bath; suitable two gentlemen; also smaller room.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, medium rooms, private bath, kitchenette, electricity.

89TH, 330 WEST. — Handsomely appointed house; large, small rooms; electric; telephone; steam.

91ST, 59 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, light rooms, each with dressing rooms; running water; electricity; parquet floors; private bath; second floor; small private family.

93D, 205 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms, single, suites, private baths; large closets, electrically lighted; electricity; high-class private house.

95TH, 125 WEST.—Large, warm, attractive rooms; all conveniences; select; reasonable. Riverside 9065.

96TH, 320 WEST.—Attractive, sunny parlor; subway; electricity, phone; one flight. Brunnaman.

97TH, 64 WEST. — Two beautiful rooms, southern exposure; bath; single, en suite; continuous hot water, telephone; private house; convenient transportation.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Unusual Winter opportunity; large room or suite, adjoining bath; gentleman or couple. Apartment 9.

99TH, 206 WEST.—Front or side; quiet home; gentleman; references. Benedict.

100TH, 216 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished room in private apartment; for one or two gentlemen; new fireproof building. Hurt. 12C. Riverside 5829.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; select environment; nicely furnished, bath, telephone.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; private family; best references required. Wilson.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful large room; running water; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

115TH, 620 WEST, Apt. 62.—Delightful southwest, overlooking river and Drive; excellent transportation.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Attractive outside sunny room; shower bath. Apt. 31.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Apt. 34.)—Adjoining rooms; overlooking park; suitable for two.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; electric lights; bath; subway. Apt. 3.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 51.

122D, 137 WEST.—Single, well-heated room; running water; private house; subway.

124TH, 505 WEST.—Large, sunny room; comfortably furnished; suitable one, two gentlemen; electricity; phone; elevator; moderate. Wiggins, 2-E.

124TH, 557 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable room, near baths; gentleman; well-kept apartment. Karlson.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large three-window front room, second floor, adjoining bath; spacious closets; gentleman; $4.50; American family; references.

137TH, 602 WEST, (Apt. 38.)—Two rooms, comfortably furnished; one suitable two; subway.

141ST, 531 WEST.—Large, warm room; running water; electricity; phone; private house; gentleman.

141ST, 605 WEST.—Large, sunny, outside room; elevator; gentlemen; references. Love.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front; southern exposure; scrupulously clean; gentlemen. Apt. 27.

143D, 617 WEST.—Large room, outside, sunny; near Drive; elevator; references. F24.

147TH, 604 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large, light room; private bath; private house.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 391.—Pleasant, well furnished, warm room, $3.50 week. Charlton.

CLAREMONT AV., (Riverside Drive and 116th St.)—Beautiful, large, outside room; high-class apartment house; 10th floor; strictly private family. Miss Lorraine, 440 Riverside Drive. Tel. 6094 Morningside.

COMFORTABLY furnished room; private home; all conveniences; gentleman. Audubon 7191 before noon.

COMFORTABLY furnished suite, private entrance; modern conveniences. 5874 Schuyler, before 12.

HOME for responsible gentleman desiring first-class conditions with family of three adults. Phone 3903 Morningside, Apt. 20.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 20, (116th.) — Three rooms; private bath; southern exposure; suitable for bachelors; rent single; telephone; elevator; electricity; steam; shower; private family. Apt. 22.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (110th St. Subway.)—Elegantly furnished suite, facing Drive, $65 a month; twelfth floor; private family; single room, $30 a month; private bath. Phone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms, modern conveniences, gentlemen. (Davis.) apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th Subway.)—Nicely furnished rooms; home cooking. Apt. 4D.

ST. FRANCIS HOUSE,
359 West 20th St.
Newly furnished residence for women; references required. Chelsea 7750. Board optional.

WEST END, 896.—Large front room, adjoining bath; steam; phone; electricity; $8.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN with small family, west side, between 70th-100th. N 186 Times.

Unfurnished.

WANTED, room for painting studio; light on both sides, if possible. Telephone Schuyler 3302.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

11TH ST., 26 EAST.—Select locality; handsomely furnished rooms; running water; superior table.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; reference.

21ST ST., 145 EAST—(Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private baths; electricity; steam heat; references.

38TH, 156 EAST.
A comfortable room; wholesome meals.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern improvements; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

MADISON AV., 213.—Large, small rooms, with or without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.) — Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; electricity, 'phone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Table board; rooms, with or without bath; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms with board; private baths; southern exposure; table guests.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

61ST ST., 159 EAST.—Beautiful rooms, steam heat, hot water, excellent table. Weinberg.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Suite; particular people; private baths; steam; electricity; parlor dining room; also smaller rooms; Southern cooking.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 159 WEST. — Large rooms; desirable home; near "L." Surface, reference.

73D, 302 WEST.—Two small, well heated rooms, excellent board, near subway.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath, steam heat.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable room, fourth floor, with board; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—THE PUTNAM. Rooms, with board; high grade.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—" A good place to live "; all new, high-type furnishings, pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST, (THE GEORGIAN.)
Rooms, board and general services are kept up to a high standard.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; finest table; private; homelike house; references.

90TH ST, 312 WEST.—Charming house, accessible, quiet neighborhood; exceptional accommodations for couple appreciating refined surroundings and service.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Large room, suitable two or three; table guests; electricity, telephone.

93D, 21 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, well heated; excellent cuisine; L; table boarders.

100TH, 216 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Private American family can accommodate 1 or 2 gentlemen in high-class apartment. Hurt, 12C. Riverside 5829.

102D, 244 WEST.—Adult family desiring suite; refined private home; apply; references.

BOARD WANTED.

West Side.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

130TH, 61 WEST.—Ideal block; homelike in every respect; attractive rooms; home cooking.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard. 20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. 50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Room. Comforts Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 879 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive rooms in exclusive boarding house; running water. Phone 9957 Schuyler. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; superior board, $12 weekly. 7726 Morningside. Payne.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.) — Attractive, large, sunny rooms, suitable two; separate beds; references; automatic elevator; table guests.

WEST END AV., 344.—Double, sunny room; best home table; steam, electricity.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO American girls wish home with refined French family; references. S 117 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson, Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, TOWANDA, PENN.—Thoroughly heated, attractive rooms, en suite, with bath; excellent food; trained nurses' home; automobile or horses free; terms moderate; booklet.

NURSE would give constant care to helpless, chronic patient or ill tubercular case in her own home; $25 per week. Y 254 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALCO six-cylinder landaulet, perfect condition; will sacrifice to make quick sale. 458 67th St., Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL 1916
CADILLAC RUNABOUT.

Brand new tires.

Motor in excellent condition.
Has been driven about 5,000 miles.

Paint, upholstery, and top in fine shape.

This car has the regular equipment of Delco starter, electric lights, demountable rims, Warner speedometer, mirror, &c. There is plenty of room for three people and lots of room underneath the rear deck for storage space; special divided compartment back of the seat, which makes it very nice for touring purposes.

Prismatic lens and a complete set of tools are included.

Price is reasonable.

HOUSE OF CADILLAC,
536 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
See ART SCHLOBOHM,
Used Car Manager.
Phone Mulberry 3240.

BUICK 1915 light 5 passenger touring; used privately; condition throughout like new; cost $1,600; will accept $450; owner needs cash. 150 West 55th.

CADILLAC "8," 1918, LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, LANDAULETTE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, COUPE.
WHITE, 1916, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, BROUGHAM.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" BROUGHAM.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
S. G. V., 1914, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
S. G. V., 1914, COUPE, WIRE WHEELS.
CADILLAC, 1914, BROUGHAM, wire wheels.
MANY OTHERS. DAILY ARRIVALS.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER, NEW CAR.
HUDSON SUPER 6 TOURING, BARGAIN.
BUICK 1916 LITTLE ROADSTER, $675.
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
MERCER RACEABOUT, $850.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger landaulet. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

COLE, 1916, Model 8-60, 7-passenger touring, driven 1,500 miles; exceptionally good-looking, used car; can be bought at a very low price.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Decatur 4004.

COLE 1916.—Chummy roadster; driven 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

COLE 1915 light 6, 7-passenger, just overhauled and repainted; bargain.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Decatur 4004.

DODGE 1916-15 runabout and touring cars; every car has been gone over in our own repair shop and put in first-class condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Decatur 4004.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—Practically new 5-passenger touring automobile; only run 6,000 miles; luxuriously equipped, including electric lights, self-starter, extra tires, tubes, tools; absolutely mechanically perfect; sacrifice $300 immediately; inspect Edward's Garage, 287 Morris Av., near 139th.

LIMOUSINE bodies, new, half price; used ones cheap. Century Co., 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER 1915 touring, with extra convertible senger touring; fully equipped; cost $1,290; Can be seen at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

NATIONAL, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE touring car, 1913-14, 6-cylinder, 40-45 horse power, good condition; reasonable. Goodrich Co., 325-31 West 49th. Telephone Columbus 326.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 touring, perfect condition, Stutz bearcat speedster, 1916, five wire wheels, Silvertown cord tires. Bargains. Columbus 9869.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 touring cars reasonable. Apt. 4D, 552 Riverside Drive.

OVERLAND Limousine car, seven-passenger, special limousine body; mechanically perfect; would make a handsome taxi. Can be seen at Bretton Hall Garage, 150 West 83d St.; inquire for Mr. Loeffler's car, or telephone Schuyler 8152.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car in excellent condition; special bargain; time payments arranged if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 50th St.

PACKARD 1916 runabout, fully equipped; mileage 4,200; $1,800.
PACKARD 1916 7 pass. touring car.
PACKARD 1916 5 pass. touring car.
PACKARD 1916 7 pass. touring car, wire wheels.
PACKARD 1912 48 6 cyl. 5 pass. touring, Westinghouse air springs.
STUDEBAKER Series 17 3 pass. 6 cyl. cabriolet; only run 1,100 miles.
STEVENS DURYEA 1911 6 cyl. 5 pass. touring.
COLE 1916 8 cyl. 7 pass. touring, $700.
PIERCE-ARROW 1911 7 pass. limousine, Westinghouse air springs, extra tour. body.
WINTON 1913 6 cyl. 7 pass. touring car, fully equipped; can be bought right.
MARION 1914 6 cyl. roadster; self-starter, electric lights; $300.
AMERICAN 1914 6 cyl. roadster, starter and lights.
CADILLAC 1913 7 passenger touring.
HEWITT 3-ton truck in running order; panel body.
PACKARD 3-ton truck, with rack side body.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
359-361 Halsey St.,
Newark, N. J.

PACKARD (1916) landaulet, 3-38 H. P. Rolls-Royce (1913) landaulet.
MARMON (1916) club roadster; like new.
F. TURNER. Phone 608 Greeley.

PACKARD, 1914, 6-48; seven passenger touring; good condition; $800. Columbus 8322. Karp.

PACKARDS. — Elegant cars; $2.50 hour; special rate Yale-Harvard game, 1290 Circle.

PEERLESS cabriolet, 1916; appearance and condition like new; cost $2,500; reasonable cash offer takes same. 150 West 55th.

PIERCE-ARROW CAR, 48 H. P., $1,100 cash; limousine top; cost $2,200; touring top, almost new; car not run over 3,500 miles; thorough repair; 1913 model. Address "Private Owner," Box 84 Times.

PIERCE-ARROW, seven-passenger touring car, 1912 model, with slip covers, electric connections, in perfect condition; two brand-new shoes; at your own price. Can be seen at Bretton Hall Garage, 150 West 83d St.; inquire for Mr. Loeffler's car, or telephone Schuyler 8152.

PIERCE-ARROW 38 limousine cheap; elegant condition. Mitnick, 137 West 89th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

POPE HARTFORD landaulet, 1912; newly repainted; perfect mechanical condition; extra tire; immediate sale for highest offer. M 259 Times Downtown.

RENAULT Sedan, perfect condition; electrically equipped; mileage 2,000; full equipment, including two new tires, rims; best offer before Sunday noon takes. Mapp, 56 West 66th St.

REO, 1916.—Private family must sacrifice almost new Reo, six cylinder, seven passenger touring; fully equipped; cost $1,200; accept $750. 150 West 55th St.

SIMPLEX 1911.—50 h. p. touring. Would make excellent truck. First-class condition, $650. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St., Pierce-Arrow Agents.

STEARNS, 1915, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

STEVENS-DURYEA Limousine, seven-passenger, in perfect condition; will sacrifice. Telephone Columbus 5161.

STUDEBAKER 1916.—4 cylinder, 7 passenger; good condition and appearance; $550.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

STUTZ 1916 SPECIAL BULLDOG.
MERCER 1915 4 PASS. SPORTY MODEL.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX, 4,300 MILES.
BECKER, 1,777 B'WAY. COLUMBUS 6933.

WINTON, 1915, light six; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOCARS, LANDAULETS AND other commercial cars to hire by hour, day, week, month, year. S. & S. Auto Renting Co., 428 West 18th St. Phone Chelsea 2198.

BEAUTIFUL Delaunay Belleville brougham town car; new paint and upholstery; by week or month. Hard, 114 West 50th.

BENZ.—Luxurious Benz limousine, 50 H. P., Westinghouse springs; for rent monthly; reasonable. Riverside 9224. Keister, 137 West 86th St.

FOR HIRE—Limousine cars reasonable. Schmaltz, 332 East 67th. Plaza 5217.

FORD SEDAN wanted, 1916; will pay cash for bargain. O. Allyn, 400 First National Bank Bldg., Bridgeport, Conn.

PACKARD limousine, recent model; driver service; excellent livery; reasonable rate. 645 Circle.

PACKARD limousine; excellent service, day or month; reasonable rates. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

PACKARD limousines; hour, day, month; special rates football games. Greenlees. Columbus 9021.

PACKARD 6 limousine for hire; new car. 4300 Plaza.

PACKARD six cylinder; Lozier touring service. Plaza 5440.

PIERCE, PACKARD, football game, $30; hourly $2.50, monthly $300. Circle 447.

TO HIRE. — Packard, Fiat, Metallurgique limousines; monthly; Prucker, 1 Manhattan Av., Riverside 1961.

YALE-HARVARD GAME. — Rent Packard Twin-six for trip, week end, or month. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Telephones 4219—3330 Bryant.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED.—Garage for car, limousine body, north of 42d St. and south of 59th St., on west side; all year round if garage is satisfactory. Z 246 Times Annex.

FORD Sedan, 1916, wanted; will pay cash for bargain. O. Allyn, 400 First National Bank Bldg., Bridgeport, Conn.

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SAW AN EASIER LIFE IN HARRIMAN JEWELS

Bank's Trusted Clerk Tells of Ambition That Brought Debts, That Dulled Scruples.

NOT FIRST CHANCE TO STEAL

Relates with Tears and Trembling Lip Career from Farm Boy to Final Downfall.

Desire to put his wife and children on a plane higher than his salary of $35 a week would permit and to pay his debts were the excuses given by Arthur P. Daggett, a gray-haired and trusted employe of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, for stealing $68,000 worth of jewels owned by Mrs. E. H. Harriman. With all of the plunder except a $10,000 diamond regained, and that located, the case yesterday turned to an investigation of the motives that impelled the previously respected bank employe to take the first misstep of his life and involve himself and his brother, Orville, in disgrace.

After hearing Daggett's story the police yesterday arrested Max Manne, a jeweler, of 208 West Street, who is accused of buying the $10,000 stone that is still missing. According to Manne he sold it to Jacob Ichoen, a diamond merchant at 6 Maiden Lane, but the police had not reported its recovery last night.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the brothers were taken from their cells to the office of Deputy Police Commissioner Lord, where District Attorney Swann questioned them and also Manne. At the very outset Arthur Daggett took the burden of answering upon himself, though his ashen lips sometimes trembled and were silent, and he paused frequently to weep.

He was born on a farm near Newport, Vt., near the Canadian line, and worked as any farmer's boy might until nearly 20, when he yielded to a yearning for the city, and journeyed West, halting at Minneapolis. After a few years there he worked in Philadelphia, then came to New York in 1890.

He held various jobs, and at one time was Superintendent of the Fischer bluing works in West Eleventh Street, near the North River. In 1908 he was employed as an attendant in the safe deposit vaults of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, 475 Fifth Avenue. Shortly afterward he was advanced to be custodian and put in charge of guarding the vaults, where millions in valuables are kept.

In the meanwhile he had married and two children had been born. In the hope that his boys might grow up in more refined environment he moved to Larchmont. For a time his salary was ample and the family lived in comparative luxury, but soon costs began to mount and Daggett found his $35 salary was not his to bills.

While facing these circumstances he one day found a diamond-studded watch which a patron of the bank had dropped. The price of the watch would have helped his needs, but debt had not yet deadened Daggett's scruples. So he returned it and was rewarded. He felt better for overcoming temptation, Daggett admitted, but he added, rather bitterly, "It didn't make things any easier at home."

Then opportunity came again, and Daggett yielded in his need for money. On the afternoon of May 24 Mrs. E. H. Harriman came down into the vault, took out a quantity of gems, and went into a booth, provided for the purpose, to examine them. When she left the vault chamber she requested Daggett to close the Harriman box.

This he did, and when he looked through the booth, he declared, he found a great lot of jewelry lying on the floor. For a time, Daggett said, he hesitated, weighing the risk. Then he put the gems into his pocket and tried to silence his conscience.

His plan, he said yesterday, was to hold the jewels to see whether any one claimed them; if any one did he would "find" them; if not, he intended to keep them. Days slipped by, then weeks, the gems meanwhile reposing in a pocket in an old pair of trousers hanging in his room in his home at Larchmont.

Something, Daggett said yesterday, he could not explain just what, kept him worrying about the fortune hanging up there in his home, and he went to his brother, Orville Daggett, living at 422 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, and turned over many of the gems to him. One jewel, a $17,000 ruby, he left in the old trousers pocket, where it was found by the police.

Eventually Daggett took a ruby valued at $10,000 down to the jewelry store of Max Manne, 208 West Street. Daggett told Manne he had sent a friend $1000 on the stone and wanted to dispose of it. When Daggett asked only $500 Manne was disposed to drop the deal, but Mrs. Manne, entering the store, recognized Daggett as having once worked around the corner in the Fischer bluing works. Manne told District Attorney Swann yesterday that when Mrs. Manne recalled Daggett's face he no longer hesitated about closing the bargain.

Before paying over the money the jeweler took the ruby downtown, where he learned the true value of it. When Daggett called next day for the money, Manne paid him, but only after Daggett had made out a bill of sale for $1,000. The extra $500 that never was paid, Manne explained, was put in so that if his shop should be robbed he could collect his insurance more readily.

Then Daggett took another stone and sold it to another pawnbroker, whose name the police did not give out. This stone subsequently passed to seven other persons and was recovered only when some one tried to sell it to a big Fifth Avenue concern. This attempt gave Inspector Faurot and his men their first direct clue. The Inspector said yesterday that by a process of elimination he had centred his suspicions on Daggett, but could not take action because he lacked direct evidence. Tracing the course of the ruby, Faurot at last obtained a description that fitted Daggett.

On Thursday he went to the Farmers Loan and Trust Company and descending into the vaults came face to face with Daggett. Following his usual policy, Inspector Faurot accused the elderly man pointblank of stealing the gems. Caught off his guard and, as he said yesterday, "tired of the worry of it all," Daggett uttered not a word of denial.

He was arrested and taken to Headquarters, where his amplified story resulted in the arrest of his brother, Orville, an auditor's clerk, employed by the International Mercantile Marine, 11 Broadway, at first disclaimed all knowledge of his brother's theft, but broke down and admitted his part in the affair.

The brothers will be arraigned today at 9 o'clock in Jefferson Market Court—Arthur to plead to a charge of grand larceny, and Orville as an accomplice.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Arthur P. Daggett, under arrest for stealing Mrs. E. H. Harriman's jewels, lived in a modest home on Murray Avenue, Chatsworth Heights, a select residence section of Larchmont. The Daggetts made no show until last July, when Daggett had his grounds beautified with shrubs and flowers and laid out a tennis court. Neighbors say that lately the Daggetts have been living extravagantly, and it is reported that they are in debt in Larchmont.

ASSAILS FORD'S PLANS.

River Rouge Factories Would Cripple Detroit, Says Business Man.

DETROIT, Nov. 24.—Andrew H. Green of Detroit, General Manager of a large manufacturing concern situated near River Rouge, a suburb, testified today before a Court Commissioner that the plan of Henry Ford, President of the Ford Motor Car Company, to build great blast furnaces on the River Rouge would "be a calamity," so far as Detroit business was concerned.

Green's testimony was given at the hearing of a temporary injunction obtained against Ford by John F. Dodge and Horace E. Dodge to restrain Ford from using the profits of his company to develop its business. Dodge Brothers, who are local automobile manufacturers, are seeking to have the temporary injunction made permanent.

According to Green, the construction of a large plant or of several factories on River Rouge would seriously cripple the transportation facilities from Toledo. A great amount of coal, steel, and iron comes to Detroit via Toledo, he said, and to reach this city must be transported through the River Rouge district. Constant opening of drawbridges over River Rouge to allow ore boats to pass would cause a congestion of freight traffic, he asserted.

Major Harry Burgess of the United States Army Engineering Corps testified that he considered Mr. Ford's plans for River Rouge furnaces were practical.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible School, 9:45 A. M. Thursday at 8 P. M., Mid-Week Bible Study. No meeting Nov. 30, 1916. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH. During erection of our new building, 92d and Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 80th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Ave. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"Christ at the Door." 8—"The Fight for Religious Freedom in the Army." A statement of some fundamental Baptist principles.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT 327 West 83d Street. Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor. Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Rev. E. Herbert Dutton } Ministers. Dr. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FT. WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 124-128 Wadsworth Av.—Rev. E. J. Bosworth. 11 A. M.—"The Book for the Nations." 8 P. M.—"The Appeal of the Home"

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way, 104th St. Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor. Worship with sermon, 11 and 8.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ. Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "Gratitude a Fine Art." 8 P. M., "Is Washington Square Bohemia?"

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. 10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by Dr. EATON, 30 East 31st St. Subject: "The High Cost of Living." 11 A. M.—"The Rainbow of Promise"—a Thanksgiving Sermon. 8 P. M.—"Investments, Good and Bad." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AVENUE, NEAR 122TH STREET. REV. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D.D. 10 A. M.—PROF. LUCY M. SALMON. 11 A. M.—"Permanent Source of Thanksgiving." 8 P. M.—Maunder's "Song of Thanksgiving." With address on "Rabindranath Tagore."

PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. 11 A. M.—"EXPERIMENTAL CHRISTIANITY THE REFUTATION OF THEORETICAL INFIDELITY." (Seventh in Series on "THE TREASON OF MODERN THEOLOGY." In this sermon Dr. Haldeman will give a summary of the previous addresses and present the refutation of which each Christian may be capable.) 8 P. M.—"THE GREAT SEPARATION THAT WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE COMING OF CHRIST. SOME OF THOSE WHO WILL BE LEFT BEHIND TO THE TERRIBLE TRIBULATION NOW DRAWING NIGH: UNREGENERATE CHURCH MEMBERS, CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS, ANNIHILATIONISTS, AND ALL WHO PROFESS THE NAME OF CHRIST, BUT DENY THE VIRGIN BIRTH, THE DEITY AND THE BLOOD OF CHRIST." (Seventh in Series on "THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.") Friday Night, December 1, 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will deliver his address on "THE TABERNACLE," ILLUSTRATED BY A CHART AND LARGE MODEL.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—"Thanksgiving for Thee." 8 P. M.—"Students of City College."

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

THANKSGIVING SUNDAY. NEW CHURCH, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., REV. JULIAN SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday school, 10 A. M. Church service, 11. The pastor will preach. Subject: "Gratitude as a Test."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. 11 A. M. Dr. Jefferson preaches; 8 P. M., "Musical Service"; Thursday, 11 A. M., Thanksgiving Service, sermon by the Pastor, Dr. Jefferson.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, (Deem's Memorial), 320 West 57th St., Rev. PAUL MANSFIELD SPENCER, 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11 and 8.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH — Preaching at 11 and 8. Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN, 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Thanksgiving." Special Music. Dr. Murray gives Bible Interpretations Wednesday evening, at 8:15, Hotel Marie Antoinette

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. Speaker, DR. FELIX ADLER, at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Outlook on the Future of the Human Race from the Ethical Point of View."

JEWISH.

"BETH-EL TEMPLE," Fifth Ave. at 76th Street. REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN. Saturday Morning (Sermon), 10:30. Sunday Morning at 11. "GRATITUDE WITH APOLOGY—A THANKSGIVING SERMON."

CONGREGATION SHAARI ZEDEK OF Harlem, 25 West 118th St., New York City. Rabbi Paul Chertoff will speak Saturday, 11 A. M., Nov. 25, "The Abuse of Privilege."

FREE SYNAGOGUE. CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45. DR. WISE WILL PREACH A THANKSGIVING SERMON: AMERICA'S GLORIES AND DANGERS." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL. Fifth Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "The Ten Commandments as a Religion." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. S. R. Cohen of Brooklyn on "Summer Religion." Monday, 11 A. M. sharp, Dr. Enelow on "Maste pieces of Fiction in the Bible." Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 30, at 11 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "Patriotism and Religion." Daily noon service, 12:30. All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, Lenox Av., at 120th St.—Dr. M. H. Harris. Sat. Nov. 25—"Limits of Inquiry." Dec. 1—"The Religious Future of the Jew."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th Street and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

CHELSEA, Ft. Washington Av. and 178th St. Pastor: REV. F. C. HARDING. Evangelistic services at 11 and 8 by members of the Chapman Alexander Party. Meetings during week at 8 P. M.

GRACE, 104th, near Columbus.—Christian F. Reisener, 11, "Habit of Happiness." 7:45, "Who Are Fools?" Bellringers Quartet play.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Worth M. Tippy, D.D. 8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Ralph W. Sockman. Garrett's "Harvest Cantata," by the Choir. 10 A. M.—Bible Classes for Men and Women. 6-8 P. M.—Friendship Hour. Epworth League. Thursday, 11 A. M., Thanksgiving Service. Address, Rev. Ralph W. Sockman.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.—Rev. C. C. Marshall, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. "Sunny Religion"; Pictures, Growing Cotton. Cotton bolls given away. Thanksgiving sermon by Bishop Wilson Wednesday, 8 P. M.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PARK AVE. CHURCH, corner 86th St. 10 A. M.—MARCUS M. MARKS. "The High Cost of Living." 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Dr. Jamieson.

ST. ANDREW'S, The Fireside Church, West 76th St., East of Broadway. Fred Winslow Adam, B. D. 11—Continuation of the sermon on "Temptations of the City." 11 A. M.—Thursday, Union Thanksgiving Service. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall on "The Larger Patriotism."

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 126th St., Rev. ARCHEY DECATUR BALL, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Soul of the Nation." 8 P. M.—National Hymn Night.

M. THODIST EPISCOPAL.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Soul's Thanksgiving." 8 P. M.—Rev. Lewis E. Christian.

UNION, 48th St., West of Broadway. T. BASIL YUNG, Pastor. 11—"What Is a Christian?" 8—"Faults and Ideals of Young Men." Special music—choir, Mr. Eusch, violinist; Mr. Transom, 'cellist.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW THOUGHT.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d Street. Sunday 11 A. M. Healing meetings, Friday, 8 P. M. Reading room open daily.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE. Next meeting Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 8 P. M., Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE Is speaking Sundays, 8 P. M., Hotel Marie Antoinette, 66th St., Broadway. Subject, tomorrow, "The Miracle of Self-Healing." All are welcome.

MRS. ANNA W. MILLS, Aeolian Hall, Room 1017, 11 A. M.—General subject: The Science of Being—and of Existence—Practical talks on subjects vital to the Daily Life and to Spiritual Advancement. All welcome.

MRS. MARY CHAPIN, the Biltmore. Sunday Service 11:15 A. M. Subject: "The Gospel of Gladness." Arthur George, concert baritone, will sing. Class Monday, 3 o'clock, 512 5th Av.

"NEW THOUGHT IN THE HOME," Sunday, Nov. 26th, 3:15 P. M., Empire Hotel, 63d Street at Broadway. Mrs. GRACE NEIMAN, Speaker.

SECOND CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND. GENEALOGICAL HALL, 226 West 58th St. WALTER GOODYEAR (of New York) will speak at 11:15. Silent Meeting 10:45. ALL WELCOME.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE. Sunday Service 130 West 71st St., 11 A. M. Meetings: Tuesdays, 3 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8:15 P. M.; Fridays, 3 P. M. and 8:15 P. M.; daily noon meetings except on Saturdays. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d. Mrs. Van Marter speaks both services. 11—"The Power of Advertising." 8—"The Increasing Power of Blessing."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. HUGH BLACK at 4:30 P. M. Special music, each service, by full choir of three quartettes and orchestra. Solo quartette: Mme. Fassett-Sterling, soprano; Mme. Mulford-Hunt, alto; Delos Becker, tenor; Andrea Sarto, baritone; Harry M. Gilbert, organist; assisted by Hans Letz, violinist; Karl Kirksmith, cellist; Mildred Dilling, harpist. Thanksgiving service, (Thursday,) 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for Assembly's Board of Home Missions. Service Thanksgiving Day at 11 o'clock Conducted by Dr. Jowett. Offering for War Relief Fund. The usual Midweek service will be omitted.

FORT WASHINGTON, 174th St. & Broadway. DR. MARTIN, AT 11 AND 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8. 122d Street & Mt. Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Vesper Service, 4:30. Preacher: Rev. ROBERT DAVIS.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. PASTOR, REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Thanksgiving Day service (full choir) and sermon by the pastor, 11 A. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 126th St. Rev. Arthur Holmquoe, Minister, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET. DR. DUFFIELD PREACHES 11. 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., will preach. 8 P. M.—Dr. Russell, "The Major Things of Life." IV. LOVE, Nov. 30, 11 A. M. Thanksgiving Service.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN, Central Park West and 96th St.—ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St., Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. DR. MERRILL will preach at 11. Mendelssohn's "ELIJAH" will be sung at 4. Soloists, Inez Barbour, Rose Bryant, Theodore Karle, and Frank Croxton. THANKSGIVING SERVICE Thursday morning at 11; Dr. Merrill will preach. NOON-DAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend GEORGE F. MAINS, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 10th St. Rev. GEORGES ALEXANDER D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. T. Guthrie Speers, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M. Thanksgiving service, Thursday, at 11 A. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam & 105th A. Edwin Kelgwin, D. D., preaches 11. Thanksgiving Sermon, 8. Concert, Oratorio Music, Clevir & Hans Kronold, 'cellist.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. EVANS preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.) 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. F. J. Foakes-Jackson. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Roots of China. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (Choral, except Monday and Saturday.) Thanksgiving Day.—8 A. M., 11 A. M., (preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor,) 5 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer & Sermon, (Rt. Rev. L. L. Kinsolving, D. D.) ..... 11 A. M. Evensong, (Rev. W. J. Thomas) .. 4 P. M. Strangers Welcome.

ALL SAINTS' P. E. CHURCH, 7th Av. and 7th St., Brooklyn. Services at 8, 11, and 4. 4 P. M., a devotional hour, fully choral, with several anthems sung unaccompanied.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector. 80TH ANNIVERSARY SERVICES. 11 A. M.—Rt. Rev. Benjamin Brewster, D. D. 8 P. M.—The Rev. Edward P. Newton, D. D. The Rev. Thornton F. Turner. Thanksgiving Day Services, 8 and 10:30 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St.—Holy Communion, 8 and 8:45 A. M. Sunday School, 9:45. Children's Service, 10:30. 11 A. M., Mr. Griswold, preacher. 4 P. M., Popular Vespers, Dr. Gates, preacher. 8 P. M., Masonic Service, Dr. Gates, preacher. All Masons invited to meet in the Parish House at 7:30. They will be escorted by the Palestine Commandery of Knights Templars.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Anniversary of the Choirs. Low Mass, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.) 4. Thanksgiving Day: Low Mass, 7, 7:30, 8, 9:30. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers, 8.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. and Isham St., (208th.) Sunday School, 9:45; Morning Prayer, 11.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st Street. 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M. 11 A. M., "THE KEYS OF THE CITY." Mr. van Etten preaches.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. DR. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, "Wanted, Great Men." Dr. Grant. 4 P. M.—Music, Saint-Saens's "The Deluge." Sermon, Dr. Grant. 8 P. M.—The Public Forum—Hon. William H. Wadhams, "A League to Enforce Peace, the Answer to the Menace of War."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 80th St., Near Madison Av. Rev. HENRY M. HARBOUR, D. D., Rector. 7:30-10 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon by Rev. George William Douglas, D. D. Prelude, "Andante in F" ..... Fliege Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ. Te Deum in E ..... Parker Anthem, "Behold the Days Come" ..... Woodward Postlude, "Meditation" ..... Bach-Gounod

4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS. Prelude, "Melodie" ..... Charpentier Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ. 'Cello Solo, "Proiude in D Minor" .... Corelli Soprano Solo, "O Divine Redeemer" .. Gounod Trio, "Invocation" ..... Gamne Violin, Harp, Organ. Postlude, "Andante" ..... Fuchs Address by Rector. (Great Religions of the World.) 8 P. M., EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. John Acworthy. Congregational Singing. THANKSGIVING DAY. Nov. 30TH. 7:30-10 A. M., HOLY COMMUNION. 11 A. M. MORNING PRAYER, SERMON BY RECTOR. FULL CHOIR.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, Rector. 8 P. M.—Special Musical Service.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9th Avenue and 28th Street. Rev. Henry K. Denlinger, D. D., Rector. 50TH ANNIVERSARY SERVICES. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion 11 A. M.—Aniversary Sermon by the Rector and Installation of the new Organ. 8 P. M.—Choral Evensong.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Rev. Dr. Mottet, Preacher. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 3:00 P. M.—Musical Service. 8:00 P. M.—Bishop Tucker, Preacher, THANKSGIVING DAY. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Festival Service, Rector. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 8:00 P. M.—Organ Recital.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. Rev. HOWARD ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon, Rector. 4—Evening Prayer, sermon by Rev. Thomas R. Bridges, D. D. THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICES 10 A. M. —Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon, Rector.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector COMMUNIONS, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock (Choir) 10:30 TOURS'S MASS and SERMON (Rector) 4 o'clock, CHORAL EVENSONG (Procession) THANKSGIVING DAY: COMMUNIONS 7, 8 9 and 10 o'clock (Choral) TOURS'S MASS and SERMON. OFFERINGS for Clergy CHURCH PENSION FUND. 'Cello Solo (Leo Taussig) and String Quartet

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 234 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8:00 A. M. Morning Prayer (Rector) ..... 11:00 A. M. Organ and Harp Recital ..... 7:30 P. M. Evensong (Mr. Burgess) ..... 8:00 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 47 Est 27e. Services divins le dimanche a 10:30.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector. 8; 11, (Bishop Roots;) 8, (Bishop Courtney.) Thanksgiving Day Service, 11, (Rector.)

REV. WILLIAM THOMAS WALSH 11 A. M.—8 P. M., St. Mary's Church, Alexander Av. & E. 142 St. (3d Av. "L" to 143d.)

ST. ANDREW'S, Corner Fifth Av. and 127th St. Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR, Sunday, 8, 9:30, 10:30, 11.—Rev. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY, D. D. 8 P. M.—Rector. Thanksgiving, (St. Andrew's Day.)—Communion, 8 A. M. Rector at 10:30 A. M., on THANKFUL, WHAT FOR?

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Rev. Leighton Parks will preach. 4 P. M.—Evensong and Prayer. Preacher Rev. Percy Gordon.

Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 30. Morning Prayer and Sermon 11 o'clock. Rev. Leighton Parks will preach.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, is on 16th St., East of 3d Av. ALL SEATS FREE. Reverend KARL REILAND, Rector. Sunday Services, 8, 11, 8.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. and 87th St. Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector. Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street. Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Mr. Easley.) 8 P. M.—POPULAR MUSICAL SERVICE. HARP, VIOLIN, 'CELLO, ORGAN, AND A CHOIR OF 50 MALE VOICES. The Rector will speak on "The Industrial Struggle: Does It Mean Socialism?"

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services 8, 9:30, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE. 2d St., 2d and 3d Av. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 10:30 A. M.—Special music. 11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer with Sermon by the Rector. "The Practice of the Incarnation; or, the Body of Christ and His Image." 8 P. M.—Service of Symbolic Worship, followed by Emmanuel Forum.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th, near Broadway. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D.D., Rector. Services 8, 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon. (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Evensong and Address, (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music. Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, 8; 11, (Rector.)

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services: 7, 8, and 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Litany. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon. 3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon. 8 P. M., Service and Sermon. Weekday Services: 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway. Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and 141st St., nr. Amst. Ave. DR. PAUL S. LEINBACH, at 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—Address by Mr. W. T. Demarest; subject, "Made in America." 8 P. M.—Dr. Tilton will preach; subject, "Thanksgiving."

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"Riches or Poverty?" 8 P. M.—"The Son of Nebat." On Thanksgiving Day this congregation unites with the congregation of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas in a service in that church at 11 A. M. Dr. Burrell will preach.

REFORMED.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH. 2d Ave. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Service on Thanksgiving Day at 10:30 A. M. Dr. Fagg will preach.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M., Musical Service. Cantata, "Seedtime and Harvest," by West. Quartette, accompanied by Harp and Violin. Church School 9:45 A. M. On Thanksgiving Day the congregation of the Marble Collegiate Church unites with this congregation in a service in this church at 11 A. M. Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. At 4:30 P. M. Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach. Subject: "Not Like Others." Special Music, Maunder's Cantata, "Song of Thanksgiving." On Thanksgiving Day the congregation of the Knox Memorial Chapel unites with this congregation in a service in this church at 11 A. M. Dr. Cobb will preach. Music by the Knox Memorial Choral Society.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St. Rev. FORD C. OTTMAN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 10 A. M., Men's Bible Class. On Thanksgiving Day this congregation unites in a Union Service in the United Presbyterian Church, 172d St. and Audubon Av., at 11 A. M. Rev. Ford C. Ottman, D. D., will preach.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avenues, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221-E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INS